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MIRAMICHI ADVANCE

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All persons requiring goods in our line will save money by calling on us, as they will find our prices away down below the lowest, prove this by calling.
The COGGIN HARDWARE STORE, CHATHAM.

HOW TO INVADE BRITAIN

GREAT SCHEME FOR THE LANDING OF 100,000 MEN.

Practically Impossible to Accomplish the Task With This Force.

An article in the Marine Rundschau, of Berlin, discusses the possibility of a succesful invasion of England.

The author discusses a hypothetical scheme of invasion on the basis of landing 100,000 men, which would take 100 transports making on an average only twelve knots an hour, and extending, if grouped in four columns, over a length of five knots. Even if such a convoyed fleet got through a hostile attack, it could only be at the cost of heavy loss, which would weaken it, and, in any case, it would be practically impossible to blockade the whole English coast from the Thames to Plymouth, by which alone the operations of the transports could be secured from grave danger. Besides, Great Britain could easily bring up a fleet from another station if the one in the Channel were worsted.

IF THE FLEET WERE PASSED.

Finally the author assumes that the fleet has managed to slip through the enemy and begin unmolested the landing. Suppose it were safely effected, despite a simultaneous opposition from land and sea? What then?

"At a time when England had 15,000,000 inhabitants, and an army of relatively far less importance than now, Napoleon considered 100,000 men necessary for a war of invasion of England. Nowadays no higher total can be taken into consideration if the troops are to be shipped to England with a simultaneous landing, and whether with such a number, even if enjoying an absolutely unimpeded landing, it would be impossible to break British resistance is more than doubtful.

"Judgments over the capability of the British may differ, but not every one is inclined to unthinkingly endorse what a large part of the French and even of the German press have uttered on the subject. But even if suppositions of the kind that an invading army would only have to reckon with six divisions and THREE CAVALRY BRIGADES of the English regular army, and with volunteer and yeomanry formations of small fighting value, do not rest on a considerably depreciated estimate of British power of defence, has not one to count on the opposition of a nation of forty millions of people, a nation which in history, and even in history of most recent date, has given sufficient proof of the endurance with which it sustains the interest of the State and the policy of its leaders?"

The 100,000 men, the writer concludes, would be in the necessity of meeting a crushingly superior force and of living on the land, a land which, even in peace, produces so little, for they could not attempt to keep open their communications. Hence they would soon be driven to act on the defensive.

We learn from Berlin that the article, which is written in no anti-English spirit, is from the pen of a very capable young German officer, and represents the opinion of nearly all German naval officers.

THE MALICE OF JOHN MASON.

"She's only a worker's daughter, is my Kit, an' you are a rich man, Mr. Richwell, but she loves your son as fondly an' truly as any peer's daughter could, an' she'd make him a jolly sight better wife."

"That will do, Mason, I have heard quite enough about this nonsense," returned the iron-founder, severely. "I have been very patient about the matter so far—absurdly so. I am sorry, of course, your girl has formed this ridiculous attachment to my son, who is no doubt to blame to some extent——"

"He can't be blamed for loving Kit," Mason interrupted, with pride in his voice.

"But," continued Mr. Richwell in a loud tone, "the notion that my son—my son—should marry the daughter of one of my own employees is manifestly wild—anyone not blinded by maudlin sentiment, as my son and your daughter are, would realize in an instant that the whole thing is monumentally preposterous."

"An' class distinctions are to stand atween a man an' a girl whose happiness for life depends upon each other, eh ?" said Mason, bringing his hand down with a bang upon his master's desk. "Class distinctions are to doom a man—a father of my age, nigh on fifty, to seeing her sweet face grow paler an' thinner, her heart heavier an' sadder every day until she slips out of my reach—she who is dearer than life to me, eh ? Surely, man alive, if you have no soft feeling for my Kit, you've some consideration for your son—your own flesh and blood, your——"

"Confound your glib tongue ! It is just because he is my flesh and blood that I cannot allow him to throw himself away on a laborer's girl !".

"I am not a laborer, Mr. Richwell; I am a skilled worker, the best in the foundry, an' we both know it. It's my brains that has made your money. Take care that it's not my brains that work your ruin."

There was something so significant in his tone and the delivery of the last sentence that Mr. Richwell looked up consciously. No one knew better than he how valuable were Mason's services to him, else the worker would have been dismissed on the spot for daring to plead that Hugh Richwell should be allowed to marry where his heart was bound.

Richwell's foundry might be said to be working on Mason's brains, for Mason held the true inventor's genius, and in every department he had introduced improvements of his own invention. He had never benefited a penny by so doing, while Richwell himself had reaped thousands.

"You needn't threaten me, Mason" the employer replied softly. "If you had come to me and asked for a rise in salary, I would have said 'yes, you deserve it.' But what you ask is impossible. If I can resist my son's pleadings I can certainly resist yours ; and to you, as to him, I say, once for all, N—O !"

"Very well. Then I leave your employ. I am going over to Wilkins', an' with my brains in their foundry I'll undo the good I done you during these thirty years. Mark my words, Mr. Richwell, before my hair is quite white, Wilkins' will be where Richwells are to-day, an' I will be head of 'em."

"You're a very foolish fellow, Mason. You'd better stop with me."

"You can buy me, mind, body an' soul, for my Kitty's happiness, but not for less. Ever since I saw where her dear heart was going, I've been slaving, slaving to perfect an idea which would make me greater than you, so I could come to you as I have done, an' plead the lovers' cause knowing that you'd rue it if you refused me. You have, an' you will. Wilkins' haven't the spare cash to pay my price for my idea, so I go to them a partner, an' I know what my idea will make my partnership worth. Good-day, sir. I bear you no grudge ; I play for my daughter's happiness, an' your son's, an' if I crush you in the process of humbling your pride the blame must rest on you."

Not wishing to be questioned upon what he had said, John Mason walked quickly out of the room before Mr. Richwell could speak.

He went straight to his little cottage home muttering : "Purse-proud ape, my Kit's worth any thirty gross of sons you could have," over and over again. At the low gate in the high hedge skirting his front garden, he came upon two figures he recognized immediately.

"Ay, an' what are you doing here now, my young sir ?" he demanded of the man. "Didn't your father forbid you to come within a hundred miles of my daughter again, eh ? An' haven't I jest come away from him after agreeing in the best possible manner that this young woman is far below your reach ? Far, far, my young sir. Go home, an' forget her !"

"Father !" exclaimed the girl, in a tone of great surprise, "I expected—don't laugh at us when we're so wretched. Mr. Richwell has threatened Hugh—threatened to turn him out of his home and leave him penniless unless he gives me up."

"I have left my father's house, Mr. Mason," said Hugh Richwell, stoutly, and without much regret. "I told him that I had made up my mind to marry Kit, and he replied that if that were so, I could leave his house at once and never look to him again for a penny or a word. I must make my own way in the world, that's all."

"I like your bounce, Mr. Hugh," Mason returned, "but you can't set up home an' live on nothing. Nor do I think either of you'd be really happy unless you had Mr. Richwell's consent. A man who defies his father takes a very serious step, Mr. Hugh. I say to you go home an' wait. I'm going to boss this show, an' if your father doesn't change his mind within a twelvemonth——"

"A twelvemonth !" cried the young man.

"How he goes !" Mason exclaimed. "Do you fancy now, that if you leave home an' start to make your own living, unused as you are to such a thing, you'll be in a position to marry, an' keep a wife in less than a year ? Because I'm certain you won't."

The soundness of this argument could not be contested, and Hugh and Kit fell in with Mason's suggestion.

Late the same night it occurred to Mason that considering he had to deal with a resolute and daring man in Mr. Richwell, it would be wise to remove from the foundry all traces of the secret process of quick-hardening steel which was to buy him his partnership in Wilkins' and a good husband for his Kit.

Accordingly he set out for Richwell's without delay. He went straight to the "Shop" which his master had set apart for him to make his experiments in, and having gathered together all the papers relating to his great discovery, he commenced to destroy all those things which would afford anyone a clue as to the nature of his invention. He had almost finished his task, when in turning round towards a window he beheld an ashy face pressed to one of the panes, watching with eager eyes his movements. How long the face had been there he could not guess. But it was important to learn, for the face belonged to Mr. Richwell.

He sprang to the door, and caught his employer by the arm, and drew him gently, but firmly into the shop.

"How long have you been there, sir ?" he asked, anxiously.

"How dare you assault me in this outrageous manner, you scoundrel !"

The answer, and Mr. Richwell's angry expression satisfied Mason. He knew his master well enough to feel certain that if he had been watching long enough to guess the nature of the hardening process, his answer would have been defiant instead of indignant, his expression exultant instead of angry.

"Come, Mr. Richwell," said Mason good-humouredly, taking up a roll of the papers he had collected, "I offer you these as the price of your consent to Mr. Hugh marrying my Kit. It's a discovery which will make you the richest iron-founder in the world, or beggar you by making Wilkins that. On the day Mr. Hugh weds my girl an' you attend the wedding wearing your best smile, I'll give this roll to you. Meantime, it shall not be opened. What do ye say ? I'm not built to be a rich man ; I only want enough to rub along with. What do ye say ?"

"No, you scoundrel ! I'd sooner see him dead first, if only because you have taken up this cause," Richwell replied, in a voice of thunder. "Get out of my workshop—out of my foundry. Go to Wilkins', and be hanged to you ! They're on their last legs now. In six months you'll be without a job, cringing to my office for work, and I'll see you very much confounded before I take you on again. Out you go, now, or I'll call the watchman, and give you in charge for trespass !"

"Very well, Mr. Richwell," replied Mason, white with passion, but in the civilest manner. "Before my hair is white your eyes will open to the fact that marriage between Mr. Hugh an' my Kit's the most desirable thing in the world."

"Will you clear off my foundry ?"

"I'm going now, sir, but I'll be back again before long, an' you won't speak to me like that then."

Next day Mason "went over" to Wilkins'.

* * * * * * *

"The naval authorities have been experimenting with some new steel plates which are claimed to be greatly superior to any hitherto produced, and eighteen or twenty per cent. cheaper. In consequence of the success of the experiments, the Admiralty have placed with Messrs. Wilkins and Mason, of Husper, a large order for these plates, which will be used in the construction of the five men-of-war shortly to be put down, and in all repairs to armor in future executed in H. M. dockyards. It is said that the contract obtained by Messrs. Wilkins and Mason is one of the largest given out for steel plates by the Admiralty for many years."

Mr. Richwell read the marked paragraph in a sort of stupor. It was contained in a copy of the Husper Mirror, which had been directed to him in a handwriting he thought he recognized as that of John Mason, who eleven months before was his servant.

Eleven months ! Mr. Richwell groaned. It seemed like eleven years so great was the change that had come upon him and his fortune in that short space of time.

"He hasn't played a fair game," he said aloud to himself, thinking bitterly of Mason. "I could have fought Wilkins', and held my own, if they hadn't undercut me on every possible occasion."

"There's more in it than that," returned Colonel Jenner, his friend and confidant, who had a small interest in Richwell's Foundry. "They produce a better, harder—much harder steel than you can, in a third of your time. The saving of time allows them to undercut everyone in the market, and yet make big profits and give a better article. I tell you, Richwell, you made a beastly ass of yourself—ruined yourself and hit me hard when you quarrelled with Mason. You should have bought his invention first—he'd have sold it for a song—and then quarrelled with him, if you had to."

"I know I should," said the founder, weakly.

"Wilkins' have taken up practically the whole of your market. Your output isn't a twentieth of what it was a year ago, and I've a very shrewd suspicion that you've been keeping the place in labor at a dead loss, merely to bluff Mason."

"Confound you ! I don't want to know your shrewd suspicions. Find me some new capital, that's what I want you to do."

"I could find a cool million for Wilkins' in a week, Richwell, if they wanted it, but I wouldn't—couldn't induce anyone to put a penny in your concern as it's been going the last few months."

"It's the only way to save your money in the foundry, Jenner," Richwell said, very gravely. "I have not been open with you for your own sake. I will now be quite so." He opened a drawer at his side, and took out a sheaf of papers. "Do you know what these are ? . . . Writs." He took up a long unaddressed envelope. "Do you guess what this is ? . . . A bankruptcy petition against me for eight thousand and sixty pounds. It was filed a day or two ago on behalf of Sevil and Wrightson. Those writs are for over twenty thousand."

"Phew ! This is fiendish ! What the dickens have you been doing with the business ?"

"Reaping the whirlwind of a man's malice," said Richwell, bitterly.

"But assets ! What about assets?"

"Sufficient to pay twelve shillings in the pound on my liabilities, providing a purchaser can be found for these premises, and that he is foolish enough to pay what they cost me to erect."

"You'd better shut down at once."

Richwell leant sideways towards his friend, and laid a trembling hand upon his knee.

"Jenner, I shall have to this week-end," he said, with tears in his voice, "for I haven't enough cash at the bank to run the foundry for another six days."

"Phew ! This is fiendish !"

"Wilkins' have shot up like a rocket, and I've fallen down like a stone. At sixty years of age, when I hoped and expected to retire from active business, I find myself where I started forty long years ago, penniless, humbled to the dust, friendless——"

"Excepting me, Richwell."

"Thank you, gratefully. My very house and lands are mortgaged. And all this has come about in about eleven months, through the genius of that brigand Mason !"

A knock fell on the door, which opened, and the cheery, kindly face of John Mason, of Messrs. Wilkins and Mason, looked in.

"Busy, Mr. Richwell ? Oh, company ! Never mind. I'll look in later."

"Come in, Mr. Mason," said Mr. Richwell, dreamily, indifferent. "It is a long time since I saw you here," he added, his thoughts going back to that fatal evening when he refused a fortune and began his own ruination.

"Tidish time, Mr. Richwell. Things have changed a lot since then. I believe we had a bit of a difference last time I was in the foundry, eh ? We were younger then ; more foolish. When can I see you privately on business, Mr. Richwell ?"

"I'll see you again later Richwell," said Colonel Jenner, putting on his hat.

Richwell nodded, thoughtfully. He would have liked to have given his friend a hint to stay ; he thought he knew what Mason had come for ; but he was too worried, too wretched, to quite know how to do it without giving himself away to Mason. So the Colonel went.

"You wished to see me on business ?" said Richwell, laying a slight stress on the last word.

"Aye, I sent you a paper this morning, with a paragraph marked——"

"I had it," said Richwell, icily.

"I thought it would help prepare the way for what I had to say. You see we're busy. We haven't room enough at the foundry to turn out a third of the orders coming in, much less tackle the Government contract at once, as we want to. We're building as fast as we can, but we can't run up a city in twelve hours."

A cold sweat broke out on Richwell's forehead. Was Mason going to offer to buy the foundry ? It would be humiliating indeed, but it would enable him to meet his creditors.

"Well—er, I don't want to make myself offensive to you," continued Mason, awkwardly, "but you don't seem to have been up to your throat in contracts lately. I mean you're slack, could offer us practically a free foundry. I have put it to my partner, as a matter of form, that your foundry, being in full working order, yet capable of taking our overflow orders on would be worth a deal of money to us, as it would let us out of our corner."

"You want to buy the foundry as a going concern," said Richwell, his heart beating like a frightened woman's.

"No. I thought you and ours might amalgamate. You join us, and we make ourselves responsible for all your debts. We shall walk as one firm."

Richwell's ashy face quivered, his mouth twitched violently and tears forced themselves into his eyes.

"Do you mean that, Mr. Mason ?"

"Aye, it's a business proposal."

"My foundry is stagnant."

"All the better ; it can take more of our jobs."

"Twenty thousand pounds won't cover my liabilities."

"Pity, but if that's so it can't be helped."

"You do mean it then ?"

"It's a plain business offer."

"It is not ; it is the offer of a great man who, to humble a fool's pride, thrusts him to the gulf of ruin and then rescues him."

"That's not plain business ; that's pure sentiment. If you come over to us, you must come at once. When can you come ?"

"To-morrow—to-day."

"That's business—settled. I'll arrange details with you later. See you again."

"Wait ! Stop !"

Mason hesitated.

"Last time you were here, Mr. Mason, I insulted you, and you said when next you came here I wouldn't speak like that to you."

"And you haven't," said Mason, pleasantly.

"You offered me something that night."

"Stop a bit ! I think I see where you are drifting. I brought my Kit along with me, guessing perhaps you might be interested to see whether she looked a respectable young woman or not, whether she was fit to marry a respectable young man who loves her almost as much as she loves him."

"Yes, yes. Ask her up—in here. Let me give her a blessing for Hugh's sake before my heart gives way."

"She's here, Mr. Richwell," said Mason softly, drawing his pretty Kit in from an adjoining room.

Mr. Richwell hurried towards her, and took her hand in his.

"Miss Mason," he said, "can you forgive me ? I am coming to your wedding as one of your sincerest well-wishers, and the proudest, happiest of your friends."

"Thank you," she returned simply, blushing a little in her delight and surprise.

"Pity Hugh's not here," muttered Mr. Richwell.

"I'll find him," returned Mason, with boisterous good humor. "I saw him in the foundry as I came up." And he left Kit to seal his victory over Mr. Richwell.—Pearson's Weekly.

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of Itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto.
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SUNSPOT PERIOD ENDED.

CONTINUED COOL WEATHER MAY BE EXPECTED.

Theory Advanced as to the Effect of Light Upon Our Temperature.

"Some people will say, 'Well, we have had a cool June; we will make up for it in July and August.' That is a wrong idea altogether, with nothing to justify its belief, as far as statistics of the past are concerned," remarked Mr. Stupart, Director of the Astronomical Observatory at Toronto. "On the contrary," he explained, "observations have done much to establish a marked persistency in the continuity of cold or warm weather throughout a whole season. As to the reason for this, there is nothing definitely known. We know exactly how it is that the weather is cold for a few days at a time; but that there is such persistency as has been recorded is a difficult problem, and one that the scientists of the world have been endeavoring to solve for a long time. That there will not be a solution in the near future, I would not like to say. In fact, the scientific world is now interested in a theory recently advanced by a Swedish scientist, which may probably bring the solution within the range of possibility. The reason that the weather was cool during June is because all the winds have been coming from the west and northwest. Last year, at this time, the weather was warm, because the winds came from the south, fetching with them warmth from the tropical region. In the order of things, therefore, it is not unlikely that our summer will remain comparatively cool, as they have always been in the past, when the temperature was low in June."

TYPES OF WEATHER.

"Looking back over the century," continued the director, "probably the coldest summer was in 1843. The two succeeding summers were also cold. Then the next cold seasons were in 1851 and 1852; then, again, in 1857, an extremely cold June, and one below the average in 1859. Ten years afterwards, there was a season about 4½ degrees below the average. Coming down later we had cold Junes in 1881 and 1889, but that in the latter was followed by a warm July. This is the first cold June since then. In June, 1816, the temperature was the lowest of any on record. That is known among weathermen as the 'summerless year.' There was no record kept in Canada then, but we have them from Philadelphia, showing that the temperature here was about 6 or 7 degrees below the average, which would not mean that there was snow on the ground the whole of the season, as many contend. The weather that year in England was almost as cold as it was in the United States. So we find, in going over the century, that cold seasons do occur at intervals, but the cause to us is yet a conundrum.

"Within the past few years, a large number of meteorologists," said Mr. Stupart, "have been endeavoring to discover whether there is any connection between the sun-spot period and meteorological changes, and there is some reason to believe that, ultimately, we will find there is a very close connection. From my own records, for some years, it is obviously the case that rain and snowfalls are greater in the years immediately following the sun-spot minimum. The sun-spot period is 11 years, and the minimum is just about over, so that, in accordance with this theory, we are likely to have rain falls this season greater than the average, and, consequently a low temperature. And this will very probably continue for two or three seasons, in view of the recorded persistency in any particular type of weather. We have had four Junes in succession above the average temperature, and it is very likely we will have four seasons below the average now."

EFFECT OF LIGHT.

"The theory advanced by Arrhenius, the Swedish scientist, recently, connecting light with changes in the temperature," remarked Mr. Stupart, "is receiving a good deal of attention just now, as it is something new, and is exceedingly interesting. He says that not only is the sun the source of those eruptions of ordinary matter which form the prominences upon him, but we have every reason to believe that he must emit streams of electrically charged corpuscles, both directly as a hot body and indirectly, since the electrical discharges (which, according to all terrestial analogies, must accompany the violent chemical actions going on near his surface) will, when they take place in the higher and rarer regions of his atmosphere, give rise to cathode rays, and these in turn, to Roentgen rays. The negatively charged corpuscles are pre-eminently fitted to serve as nuclei for the condensation of the ordinary matter. Hence these particles of the latter, which, having more than the critical diameter, fall back to the sun, will carry back a negative charge to him; while those which have less than the critical diameter will carry a negative charge off into space. The latter proceed radially from the sun above the regions of sun-spots with rapidly increasing speed, which, however, may be shown to approach a finite limit. If they encounter another body, such as the earth, they charge its outer atmosphere negatively, and when this charge reaches a certain value, it will begin to repel them. The oncoming rush will be deflected, and stream past the earth on each side in hyperbolic orbits. It is contended that the rain drops form around these particles smaller than atoms,' as many define the minuteness of matter, and consequently form clouds, and, therefore, affect the temperature.

IMPORTANCE OF DETAIL.

As to what will be the outcome of the investigation going on, with a view of connecting meteorological with atmospherical conditions, Mr. Stupart entertains strong hopes that it may be possible to outline the general character of coming seasons. He does not believe that lunar influence has an appreciable effect on terrestial weather, but it is to solar influences we must look, in order to get within measureable distance of a solution of this very intricate problem.

With regard to short range forecasts for two or three days, an improvement is likely to occur concurrently with increased knowledge of the whole subject, but the accuracy will always depend much on the aptitude of the forecast official to observe minor details.

Mr. Bloobumper—"My boy, Bennie, is getting to be a good artist." Mr. Spatts—"Is he ?" Mr. Bloobumper—"He drew a picture of a hen which was so true to Nature that when I threw it in my waste-basket it laid there."

Could Scarcely Straighten Up
On Account of Severe Pains in Small of Back—Deranged Kidneys the Cause of Trouble.
KIDNEY LIVER PILLS.
A great many people who suffer from backache, lame back and pains in the limbs think they have rheumatism and that there is no cure for them. At least nine cases in every ten can be cured by the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. Mrs. Lessard was badly crippled before she began the use of this great kidney medicine. Here is her letter :—
Mrs. J. Lessard, 150 Aqueduct street, Montreal, Que., states :—"My main trouble was with my back, which was very weak, and whenever I stooped I could hardly straighten up again on account of the severe pains which would catch me in the small of the back. Believing that my ailment was caused from deranged kidneys I began a course of treatment with Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and to-day I am all right again. This medicine seemed to act directly on the kidneys and as a result improved my health generally. The distressing pains in my back have entirely disappeared and I feel real strong and well."
Mrs. Ross, 100 Manitoba street, St. Thomas, Ont., states :—"I had a very weak back, and at times suffered very much from severe pains across the small of my back. Believing these to be caused by derangements of the kidneys, I began the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. This treatment seemed to be exactly what I required, for it was not long before the pains entirely left me, and I was quite strong and well again. We have also used Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine for the children when they had coughs and colds, and I never knew it to fail to relieve the trouble at once."
Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

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Manufacturers of Doors, Sashes, Mouldings
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Builders' Furnishings generally.
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WE PRINT—
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CHATHAM, N. B.

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ADDITIONAL DIRECT SERVICE.

Commencing June 30, 1902, Steamers leave St. John at 8 a.m., Atlantic Standard, on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, for Lubec, Eastport, Portland and Boston. For Boston DIRECT, on TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 6.30 p.m.

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For District No. 3 school, Parish of Glenelg, Weldfield,
Apply to the Secretary of Trustees,
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On Face and Hands.

We have just imported a large lot of

Olive Oil and Cucumber Soap

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—AT—

3 Cakes for 10 cents.

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

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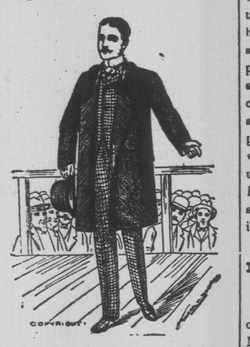
THE BEST STORE TO PATRONISE.

I beg to return thanks to my patrons for their favors of 1901, and as the year has come to a close the most important feature of any business is to make the next year more successful than the last. With that special object in view I have selected my stock from best houses in the Dominion of Canada and United States and bought it at the lowest prices, so as to still enable me to increase my business by selling goods cheaper than I ever did before.

Call and prove my assertions when we show you my new stock at rock bottom prices. Thanking you for past favors, I await your visits.

ROGER FLANAGAN.
Water Street, Chatham.

EXQUISITE STYLE IN DRESS



belongs to the man who has his clothing made to measure by an artist tailor who knows the value of perfect fit, beautiful finish and fine workmanship, and who select his fabrics with an eye to please the taste of the well bred gentleman. "The tailor makes the man" is an old saying and we can supply all defects of form, and give you both style and satisfaction in suits and overcoats. Ladies suits, coats and skirts at reasonable rates. Gents fur lined overcoats a specialty.

W. L. T. WELDON
MERCHANT TAILOR.
CHATHAM, N. B

Administrators' Notice.

All persons having any just claim against the estate of Joseph M. Ruddock, late of the Town of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, proprietor of the Miramichi Foundry, are hereby requested to file the same with the undersigned administrators within three months from this date duly attested, and any person indebted to the said estate are required to make immediate payment forthwith to the undersigned.

(Sgd.) MARGARET J. RUDDOCK,
CHARLES D. RUDDOCK.

DR. C. B. MCMANUS.

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Rooms over J. D. Creaghan's store, Newcastle. Is prepared to do all work in a most satisfactory manner by latest methods. All work guaranteed.

NOTICE.

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

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

SAM. THOMSON,
Sec.-Treas. Co. Northd

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - JULY 31, 1902.

The Globe and its New Partner.

The St. John Globe was almost abject two years ago in its renunciation of its former policy of running local politics on federal lines. It was, just then, anxious to secure certain advantages for an individual in whom it was interested, and it ate lots of humble pie, declared that the people were opposed to mixing federal and local politics and sat in sackcloth and ashes asking everybody to accept its most sincere apology for ever having made the mistake of helping the unfortunate Mr. Foster and his equally unfortunate associates of the Moncton convention in their attempt to wreck the local government. Having found that it could not deceive anybody by its crocodile tears, and being kept in its place by those upon whom it endeavored to fawn, it has again returned to the advocacy of the old fad and joins the Bathurst Courier in resurrecting it, notwithstanding the knowledge on the part of both papers that the Liberal leader of the province has declared against it.

The Globe sees, in the Courier's meddling in the matter, an opportunity to have one of its customary flings at Premier Tweedie, who it so cordially hates and it says:—

"It is much to be feared that the appeal to Mr. Tweedie is a vain appeal. It suits that gentleman to so manage things as to enable him to have two strings to his bow, but the Liberals ought not to allow him. At the late Dominion election Mr. Tweedie was active in securing the defeat of the Liberal candidate for the House of Commons in his own county, and yet this gentleman is running the Liberal party in local politics to-day.

In the first place, the Liberals of this county did not recognise the candidate who was opposed to Mr. Tweedie; the president of the Northumberland County Liberal Association, its secretary and hundreds of the most influential liberals not only refused to recognise that candidate but made no secret of their being opposed to him. Mr. Blair, the Liberal leader of the province did not recognise him, because he had been a conservative, a liberal, a mugwump, an independent and everything and anything by which he might hope to secure election.

In the next place, the people of New Brunswick have fully decided that they want their best men—whether they be liberals or conservatives—in the local legislature, and they are not disposed to be dictated to in the matter by either the Globe in St. John or the Courier in Gloucester. Mr. Turgeon will do well, therefore, to realise that he is not in a position, just yet at all events, to oppose himself to the declared policy in this matter of the provincial federal leader and others to whom he owes a little gratitude, at least, for assisting him to his present position. If he will attend to his duties in connection with federal matters in the county he so indifferently represents, he will find they require all his time and talents, however great they may be.

As for the Globe, the time has long since passed when its attacks on or misrepresentations of any public man could influence the people amongst whom it circulates. It is well known that, for many years, there has been behind its attempts to interfere in the affairs of the province, the incentive of promoting the political fortunes of either members of its staff or of the coterie of its hangers-on, all of whom are notorious as the most hungry and pronounced self-seekers in New Brunswick. When, therefore, the Globe sets up its chatterings in the name of the Liberal party, everybody realises it is at the old game. That is why it has no influence in the politics of the country.

Destroying the North Shore Salmon Industry.

It is unfortunate that the interests of the salmon fishing industry of the North Shore, as affected by the new policy of the Fisheries department at Ottawa, cannot be discussed in the press without such exhibitions of mendacity and bad taste as are appearing in the Bathurst "Courrier," of which Mr. Onesiphore Turgeon, M. P., is the proprietor and editor. It is true that, of late, that gentleman has had the name of his son substituted for his own, as "Proprietaire-Redacteur," but that is merely an evasion for well understood reasons. This little bit of deception is referred to only because Mr. Turgeon, M. P., has chosen to constitute himself and his paper the special defenders of the new and destructive salmon netting policy of the Fisheries Department, while, at the same time, disavowing responsibility for his own writings in the "Courrier." If it were the "Courrier" only, as it stood before Mr. Turgeon, M. P. became its editor; or even if that paper were edited by this same Mr. Turgeon when he was a blatant Conservative going up and down Gloucester County and posing as the persecuted victim of his fealty to that party, there would be no need of any reputable paper dignifying either by recognising them in the discussion of so important a subject. As Mr. Turgeon, however, is now the representative of Gloucester, proprietor and, practically, editor of the "Courrier," and the adviser in that constituency of the Liberal administration at Ottawa; and as, moreover, he had chosen to intrude himself into the discussion of the question referred to, we are forced to pay some attention to him. When we entered a protest against the Department's policy on 3rd inst. we had no thought of the "Courrier," or of Mr. Turgeon. We found a new order of things this year in the non-tidal waters of Restigouche and Gloucester, and in showing that it was inimical to the salmon industry, we referred to the conditions in regard to salmon netting, down to and after the time when net fishing was prohibited in non-tidal waters, and continuing said:—

"Meantime, the question as to whether the provincial Government should assume the administration of all the inshore fisheries—as they have the right to do under the latest decision of the law officers of the Imperial Privy council—came up between the local and federal authorities, and the New Brunswick government consented that the Fisheries department at Ottawa, for the present, at least, should continue to administer all the fisheries, save those of the inland waters still ungranted by the Crown.

"The New Brunswick government, it is to be assumed, did not suppose, when they consented to this arrangement, that the Fisheries department at Ottawa would behave in bad faith and depart from its former declared policy to the injury of the provincial interests. But that is precisely what Minister Sutherland has done. He has, whether wittingly or not we cannot say, started out on a policy of licensing salmon nets in waters where they were not allowed by former ministers for many years because they were so near tide-heads as to capture the fish after they had escaped the coast and harbor nets and had practically entered upon the ascent of the fluvial portions of the rivers.

"This may seem to Minister Sutherland a matter of small moment, but it is an important one to the people of New Brunswick, at least. He might as well proclaim the doctrine that it does not make any difference whether the salmon have a reasonable chance to ascend the rivers or not. Short-sighted tidal-net fishermen, who act as if it were right to intercept and capture every salmon that comes on the coast, do not seem to realise that if they had their way no parent fish would leave their eggs on the bars scores of miles above tide water, no fry would be produced and the salmon fishery would become extinct in a very short time. Former ministers learned that if the fish were not afforded a chance to get past the tidal net—if they were prevented from getting above tide-heads—our salmon fishery would be like that of the coast of Maine, which was destroyed by the practical blocking of the rivers by nets—non-tidal and semi-tidal. Minister Sutherland appears to be one of the school of netters, and we regret to realise it."

Mr. Turgeon, M. P., as editor of the "Courrier," endeavors to convey the impression that the ADVANCE made certain accusations against the minister. He says:—

We made it our duty on account of an unjust criticism hurled at the Minister of Fisheries in the columns of the ADVANCE, etc.

* * * * *

"Politicians of the calibre of the ADVANCE have not the right to accuse the Minister of Fisheries of having betrayed the fishermen with the line," etc.

If Mr. Turgeon, would quote what we said, as we have done above, the readers of his paper would see that we never referred to "the fishermen with the line" at all. We dealt simply with the necessity of keeping dangerous nets out of semi-tidal waters, so that salmon might reach their spawning grounds in order to have the supply for the fishing industry maintained. Moreover, it will be perceived that we "hurled" no accusations against the minister, but merely stated what he had done: viz, licensed nets where they had long been discontinued in the interest of legitimate salmon fishing, and thus broken faith with the provincial authorities.

If Mr. Turgeon or Mr. Sutherland can show we are wrong in our facts, or that it was not an example of bad faith to re-establish these nets, they ought to do it without resort to the gross personalities of the "Courrier" and those in a letter which Mr. Turgeon has published over his own name in his paper.

The matter of these nets in semi-tidal waters ought to be discussed on its merits and apart from the personality of Mr. Turgeon, M. P., or anyone else. We were much surprised when that gentleman took the subject up as he did in opposition to our article of 3rd instant, for he was not in our mind at the time. It had, ineffectually, been presented to the minister, in the interest of the salmon fishery, first, in connection with the nets near Tide Head on the Restigouche and, next, in regard to those on the Nepisiguit. Mr. Reid, M. P., for Restigouche, however, did not make it a personal one, for he, doubtless, realised the soundness of the arguments against such nets. Besides, he is not one of those who pretend to put his property out of his hands and still own it, nor does he write attacks on others and compel his son to father them. Mr. Turgeon, M. P. for Gloucester, however, does this, and with his imaginary freedom from personal responsibility, makes misstatements with the hope of continuing the deception by which he assisted in misleading the minister in regard to nets above Nepisiguit bridge.

He states that the reason given for the removal of these and other nets, years ago, from both sides of the Nepisiguit river, was that they were an obstruction to navigation. That, however, was only one of the reasons. If Mr. Turgeon were disposed to be fair and truthful he would have stated that the reasons given by Mr. Burns in both 1884 and 1890 for taking out the nets above Nepisiguit bridge were because they interfered with navigation and lumber interests and were a menace to the salmon-fishing industry. The fly-fishermen were not considered in the matter at all.

We venture to ask Minister Sutherland whether it does not seem an extraordinary thing that not one salmon net is permitted inside of Bathurst Bar—not one in Bathurst harbor or river—save and except that above Nepisiguit bridge, which has been restored at the instigation of Mr. Turgeon, M. P., after being prohibited for twelve years? Is it in the interest of the fishing industry of Gloucester that it has been done? Is it not, rather, an outrage on that interest perpetrated at Mr. Turgeon's request, and on misrepresentation of the facts, in order that he may discharge some real or fancied political or personal obligation?

He refers to Commander Wakeham declaring in 1899 that "these nets in the river were in no way hurtful to navigation." We have not claimed that they were. But before forming judgment on Mr. Wakeham's opinion, we would like to know by whom and how the matter was presented to him. If it was by Mr. Turgeon, M. P., the evidence on which Mr. Wakeham based his decision could not be worth much. Had the latter seen the nets as they were in 1884 and 1890, placed along both sides of the river, so that neither salmon could get up, without a large percentage being taken, or rafts down, without being impeded, it is certain he would not have reported as Mr. Turgeon, M. P., alleges. We have not seen Commander Wakeham's report, but we doubt, very much, that he says anything in it about the protection of fish. It will probably be found that the only question left to him in 1899 was "interference with navigation," and no sane person would say that the one net placed where it is now, under present conditions, is such interference.

Let the Department submit to any competent authority the question whether this net is or is not a menace to the salmon fishing industry of Gloucester county, and we are sure it would not remain licensed for twenty-four hours—that is, if the minister has a proper regard for that industry.

Respecting Mr. Turgeon's friend of the Chatham World, we cannot see why he should be lugged into the matter. We know him well enough to realise that he would not recognise and could not defend one who was a traitor to his party; who being a blatant Conservative seeking the party nomination, turned about and, in the space of only one day, became an ardent Liberal and accepted that party's nomination, as Mr. Turgeon M. P. for Gloucester did; and, yet, this is the Mr. Turgeon who, in his paper, "the Courrier" says "But when we attack a man like Mr. "Turgeon, whose uprightness, political "probity and sincerity of intention are "recognised and appreciated even by his "adversaries, we must know how to bridle "the tongue, otherwise the blows strike "falsely."

If the poor creature could only see himself as others do, and realise that he is the same party of "the ragman's rig and red handkerchief" of the old Conservative days, before he assumed his present role of the opulent, petty tyrant over political friends and persecutor of former opponents, he might be less vain-glorious over the imaginary character he writes and publishes of himself.

We hope, at all events, that he will cease to be a meddler in this matter of the salmon fisheries. They are, as the well informed know, decreasing, and even with the most careful administration and exercise of a policy of gradual net-restriction, cannot be maintained forever. It is to be hoped, therefore, that Hon. Mr. Sutherland will recede from the policy he has started out upon, of licensing new nets in semi-tidal waters, where former ministers—Conservative and Liberal—recognised their danger to the existence of the coast fisheries.

As to some other matters which Mr. Turgeon has thought proper to introduce in this discussion, we will reserve their consideration for a more fitting time. He may be assured that we refrain from further reference to them simply because they are not relevant to the subject we are dealing with. By and bye it may be necessary to enter the domain to which we are invited by sundry references of a personal character, the thrashing out of which will be a more fitting pastime when the subject may properly be Mr. Onesiphore Turgeon who writes over his own name and also editorially for the "Courrier."

NEW KIND OF AUTOBIOGRAPHY:—Some of the papers published an alleged London press telegram last week in which the following sentence occurred:

"An autobiography of Lord Salisbury will probably be written in due time by some member of the Cecil family."

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE in London does not give promise of any very important outcome excepting that it will, in all probability, lead to the establishing of the proposed fast steamship service.

Premier Tweedie's Return.

Premier Tweedie writes from London under date of 15th inst. that he had expected to leave for home by the Parisian on 24th inst, but as the Coronation was likely to take place on 9th August, he had decided to remain and see it, as most of the other premiers intended to do so.

The people of the different provinces will, no doubt, approve of the course of their premiers in remaining to perform the loyal errand for which they were commissioned.

The Fast Atlantic Service.

Business-like ideas seem to prevail amongst those who are practically concerned in establishing the proposed fast line between Great Britain and Canada, and it is encouraging to learn that as the project nears realization, the ADVANCE's contention that Halifax or Sydney should be the Canadian Atlantic terminus all the year round is alone entertained. The Montreal Star's London cable despatch of Monday last says:—

The Allan and Elder-Dempster steamship companies jointly, also the Furness line and several others, have tendered for the proposed fast Atlantic service between Canada and Great Britain. The Canadian Pacific Railway's offer would entail an outlay of twenty-five million dollars, each passenger steamer costing four million dollars. The freight vessels would cost on an average $900 000 each.

Insurance circles regard the proposal to make Quebec the summer port as a mistake, owing to the dangers encountered in navigating the St. Lawrence river. They think that the year round Halifax service would have every chance of success. A high Canadian Pacific official informed me that should the government demand a higher speed than twenty knots an hour, the St. Lawrence route would be abandoned.

It is satisfactory that there is reason to believe, at last, that the purposes for which the fast line is to be established are not to be defeated by the long and dangerous St. Lawrence route being adopted, simply because of an unreasonable local demand on the part of Quebec.

Question of Imperial Defence.

London, July 25.—The representatives of the war office are said to have been disappointed at the lack of enthusiasm shown for the scheme of imperial defence. Mr. Seddon's support of the idea was nullified by Canada and Australia standing aloof, Sirs Wilfrid Laurier and Edmund Barton making it clear that they had no intention to ask their parliaments to sanction any military expenditures beyond what were required by their own defence. They were ready, they said, voluntarily to render service in any future war, as they had done in the war in South Africa and with this intention, to reorganize their local forces so as to fall into line with the imperial army in the way of employing standard patterns of arms, ammunition, etc.

The Toronto Telegram's cable from London says: "Sir Edmund Barton, of Australia, in a speech at the Anglo-Saxon Club last evening, said it was idle to suppose of the conference of colonial premiers endeavoring to formulate a scheme for united empire. In its political relations and in the matter of defence they had united empire. The relations of the colonies of the empire were worthy of consideration, and proposals now before the conference might bring nearer common action.

"The pride of British race was in freedom of citizenship within its bounds. England had given the colonies autonomous government and they meant to hold it. This is consistent with a sense of empire. There were insurmountable obstacles to having the colonies represented in parliament at Westminster, but the tendency of the empire was towards closer union, not by iron bands, but by love, and this union was not regulated by terms of the counting house, but terms of the heart.

Economical Pork Production.

In the past some objections have been raised by the packers to the use of forage plants and roots for pork production, but the light of recent experiments would seem to show their fears or objections groundless; in fact, the good influence of a considerable proportion of green fields or roots in the rations of a pig can scarcely be overestimated. It has long been known that skim milk has a most beneficial influence upon the thrift of the porkers, and quality of the pork, even when the amount fed forms only a small part of the ration. Green feed and roots seem in a large measure to be capable of supplementing the now—in view of the tremendous expansion in the Canadian bacon industry—quite inadequate supply of dairy by-products, for use in pig feeding. The farmer whose conditions permit may go even further than to use forage plants as a supplementary food. He may even make them the chief item of his pig feed if he is careful to use a good proportion of grain (oats, peas and barley) during the last month of the feeding period.

As the season is rather far advanced for an exhaustive discussion of forage crops suitable for this purpose, I shall confine my remarks to such as are still seasonable.

CLOVER:—Probably no crop is better adapted to young pigs than clover, and a bit of clover stubble used for this purpose will give very good returns. So far as our experiments go, the pork so produced is of good quality.

RAPE:—Of all the crops used here so far for pasturing pigs, rape quite easily stands first. The principal points in its favor are:—(1) its quick growth, (2) its wide range, as it grows well on almost any kind of land, (3) its long season, as it may be sown as late as September and still do fairly well, (4) its evident palatability, as the pigs eat it greedily, and (5) its good effect upon the quality of the bacon, producing as it does, almost invariably a good firm carcass. Rape may be expected to be fit for pasturage from 6 to 8 weeks from date of sowing. It should be sown in rows about 24" apart, since when so grown it gives the greatest return per acre, and is best adapted for pasturing. It should be sown fairly thickly in the rows, say three lbs. of seed per acre. An acre may be expected to carry from 20 to 40 pigs through a season, depending on the season and the condition of the crop when the pigs are turned in.

VETCHES:—Vetches also are valuable as forage for swine, and may be, under exceptional conditions, sown late in the season. Especially is this true of the Hairy Vetch, which species has the peculiar quality of growing up again after having been cut off or eaten down.

OATS:—Probably no green crop will give a better return in pork than oats. They may be sown late or early in the season at the rate of 5 or 6 bushels to the acre, and the pigs turned on about a month after they germinate. The fault of this crop is that it lasts only a short time, as it does not seem to be able to recover when once eaten down.

ARTICHOKES:—Another crop of great value for pork production is the artichoke. It should be sown late in the fall or very early in the spring. The pigs may be allowed to feed on it in October and the early spring. They will do the harvesting themselves. This is a most excellent crop for brood sows in spring and autumn.

Almost all varieties of juicy forage crops are suitable for pork production, the sorts mentioned above being probably the best for Canada.

The question as to the advisability of allowing pigs to graze, or shutting in a small pen and feeding them the green crops, does not seem to have been positively settled yet, for while greater daily gains may be expected where animals are kept in close quarters, there is always the item of extra labor for cutting and carrying the forage.

Another item of some importance to the feeder is the comparative economy of winter and summer feeding of pigs. According to various experiments conducted here recently, pork may be produced at about $1 per hundred pounds, live weight, less cost in summer than in winter. This seems to be due to less cost of green feed, as well as to low temperature, which must be overcome by food or by artificial heat.

J. H. GRISDALE,
Agriculturist, Central Experimental Farm,
Ottawa, Ont.

The Canadian Fast Line.

London, July 25.—The announcement from Montreal that at the request of the Canadian ministers now in London, the Canadian Pacific Railroad has offered to establish and work a weekly fast service between Quebec and Liverpool in the summer, and between Halifax and Liverpool in the winter, with a good freight service, is causing considerable stir in England, where it is hailed with delight as being an offset to J. Pierpont Morgan's shipping combine. The evening papers have placards reading: English combination to fight the American trust," etc. The officials of the C. P. R. here deny that they have any such intention, but they as well as others believe that the long discussed Canadian fast service is finally approaching realization. The chief indication of this is the fact that the offer was made by the C. P. R. at the instance of the Canadian ministers now here and that they were fully aware of the conditions the imperial government is prepared to accede to. The Globe says:

"Naturally a subsidy will be expected for the new service, but since the dominion government is most willing to share this obligation, there should not be the least difficulty in financing the scheme. Apart from the stimulus it cannot fail to give to Anglo-Canadian business it will be most helpful in perfecting all the British lines of communication with the Far East. Though 'enlightened self-interest' has no doubt some part in the Canadian proposal, only the veriest Little Englander will shut his eyes or dull his ears to the spirit of imperial patriotism behind it."

The Pall Mall Gazette sees in the proposal a guarantee against the Atlantic becoming "strictly a preserve of the American shipping trust," and adds:

"It was only because the trust had command of the railways of the United States that they could hope to rival England in the carrying trade. They did not expect competition from Canada as well as from obsolete England. Now that it is clear that they are going to have it, the prospect cannot be reassuring to the Morgans and their fortune-hunting allies in England and Germany."

The Times, this morning, editorially says:

"We may assume that if the offer has been made, as it is expected, at the instance of the Canadian ministers now in London, it has not been made without a fairly accurate knowledge of the conditions to which the imperial government would be prepared to accede. It would be premature to attempt to discuss this scheme until further details are disclosed, but it is of good augury that such a proposal should have emanated from a company which has already given proof of its ability to conduct a great ocean service on the Pacific. The Empress steamers, as they are familiarly known, compare favorably for comfort, punctuality and equipment in regard both to freight and passenger accommodation with any other line which at present plies across the Northern Pacific, the same company possesses another useful line of steamers running between British Columbia and our Australian colonies. From the point of view of imperial interests, the service rendered by the C. P. R. Company, not only in the construction of the great trunk line across the dominion but in developing a new ocean highway across the Pacific to our dependencies and great trading communities in the other hemisphere, have already proved of the highest value; the establishment of better and more rapid means of communication between the mother country and Canada on suitable conditions would constitute an even greater service to the interests of the empire while the fresh element of healthy competition it would import into the North Atlantic could hardly fail to benefit directly and indirectly all those who are interested in the promotion of trade and intercourse across the great ocean which nowaday serves more and more not to divide, but to bring together the peoples of Europe and America."

Montreal, July 25.—Sir Thomas Shaughnessy and other high officials of the C. P. R. are well pleased with the English press comment respecting the company's offer for a fast line service. Today the Canadian Pacific president said if the company secured the contract it would have built four 20 knot steamships to provide the weekly service and 10 or 11 11,000 freight steamers with a seagoing speed of 15 knots.

"The Canadian Pacific tendered," said Sir Thomas, "because we believe that Canada requires such a service. With our railway and steamship organization we are in a position to give a service not only most satisfactory to the public but to other railway companies with whom we will endeavor to maintain cordial relations."

When asked how long it would take the company if it was granted the subsidy asked to commence running the line, he replied that depended upon the time necessary to build the vessels, but he hoped for the service within two years. He did not announce the ports specified in the tender but it is understood they are Liverpool and Quebec in summer and Liverpool and Halifax in winter.

A London cable to the Star says:—

"The proposed service would consist of four 20 knot and 10 or 11 fifteen knot steamers. A £200 000 subsidy is asked.

"The Canadian ministers here will not discuss the matter. In Anglo-Canadian circles the Canadian Pacific's offer is hailed with satisfaction as the first practical step toward the establishment of a fast service."

BODILY WEAKNESS

A Distracting Condition that is Permanently Cured by Ferrozone. A Pleasant Remedy in Tablet Form to be Taken After Each Meal.

All fagged out ideas come as slow as molasses in January. You think of things just a minute or so too late. Snap is gone, and the buoyancy that makes life a pleasure, that's gone too.

The doctor would say that you are run down, and you don't eat or digest enough. Your stomach requires some aid, and probably your digestion needs a bracer. The blood should have phosphorus and iron to strengthen and purify it.

Now Ferrozone is a wonderful blood maker and nerve stimulant. It is really a food for the blood, nerves and vital energies, and will improve your run down system in a very short time.

Ferrozone will make you strong and capable of doing a heavy day's work without fatigue. It is a marvellous remedy and does marvellous things as the following testimonial proves.

"After my baby was born, I was left in a weak, sickly condition, totally unfit for a mother's household duties. I was excitable and nervous, and trifling things bothered me very much. I somehow would not gain strength, although I took malt extracts and tonics all the time. A lady friend recommended Ferrozone, which I used with splendid results. The first box helped quite a little and when I had taken six boxes my former health, ruddy cheeks and good spirits, were fully restored."

You can't spend 50c. to a better advantage than on a box of Ferrozone, and the sooner you get Ferrozone, the sooner you will get well. Don't accept a substitute, but insist on your druggist supplying the genuine Ferrozone which sells for 50c. a box, or three boxes for $1 25. By mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont. Sold by C. P. Hickey, Chatham, N. B.

PULP WOOD!

The DOMINION PULP CO'Y LTD. opposite Chatham, N. B. are now prepared to contract for their supply of Pulp Wood for next season. Also for CORD WOOD, nine feet lengths, delivered ON OARS at Chatham Station or BY SLED TO THEIR MILL during winter.

Particulars on application.
Postal address: CHATHAM, N. B.
P. O. Drawer 3.

THE DOMINION PULP CO. LIMITED.

UNPACKING TO-DAY!

ONE CAR LOAD

—OF—

FARMERS' WAGONS, DUMP-CARTS, CART WHEELS AND AXLES

(the latter in all sizes from 1½ to 4-inch tires) with and without bodies.

Call and see this lot at

THE WAREROOMS

—OF—

THE LOUNSBURY Co., Limited.
Cunard Street, Chatham.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY.

IN EFFECT JUNE 16, 1902.

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

Between Fredericton, Chatham and Loggieville.

FOR CHATHAM (read down) Freight	Express		FOR FREDERICTON (read up) Express	Freight
7 00 a m	4 00 p m	..Fredericton,..	1 45	5 23
7 10	4 08	....Gibson....	1 42	5 20
7 40	4 15	..Marysville,..	1 25 p m	5 05
9 20	5 27	..Cross Creek,	12 05	2 50
10 45 ar / 11 00 lv	6 25	..Boiestown,..	10 45 lv / 10 40 ar	1 15 pm
12 00 p m	7 10 ar	.. Doaktown,..	9 50	11 00 lv
12 05 p m	7 25 lv			11 45 ar
1 55	8 25	...Blackville,...	8 42	10 00
3 10	9 20 ar	Chatham Jct	7 40 lv	8 30
3 45	9 25 lv		7 20 ar	7 30
4 05	9 45	.... Nelson	7 00	7 10
4 40	10 05	....Chatham....	6 40	6 50
5 00 ar	10 20	.. Loggieville ..	6 20 a m	6 25 a m

Connecting with I. C. R.

GOING NORTH.

	Maritime Express.	Day Express
lv Chatham,	12 00 p. m	1.00 p.m.
Nelson	12.20 a m	1 20 "
Ar. Chatham Junc.,	12 40 "	1.40 "
Lv. " "	1.00 "	2.05 "
Nelson	1 20 "	2.25 "
Ar. Chatham,	1 40 "	2 45 "

GOING SOUTH.

	Maritime Express.	Day Express
Chatham,	6.30 a. m.	10.20 a. m.
Nelson	6.50 "	10.40 "
Ar. Chatham Junction,	7.10 "	11.00 "
Lv. " "	7.40 "	11.50 "
Nelson	8.00 "	12.10 "
Ar. Chatham	8.20 "	12.30 "

The above Table is made up on Atlantic standard time.

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

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

CONNECTIONS are made at Chatham Junction with the I. C. RAILWAY for all points East and West, and at Fredericton with the C. P. RAILWAY for 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

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR ADDITION TO BLACKSMITH SHOP AT MONCTON, N. B.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned and marked on the outside "Tender for Addition to Blacksmith Shop," will be received until

THURSDAY, THE 31ST DAY OF JULY, 1902,

for the above work

Plans and Specification may be seen at the Chief Engineer's Office at Moncton, N. B., where forms of tender may be obtained.

All the conditions of the Specifications must be complied with.

D POTTINGER,
General Manager.

Railway Office,
Moncton, N B, 15th July, 1902.

Yacht for Sale.

The Sloop "Winogene" 6, 88 tons register, 36 feet overall, by feet 2 inches (10-2) beam, draft 3 feet 6 inches, with cut board, over two tons outside ballast, (none inside) iron, planked with pine, oak timbers, berths for four people, a comfortable cruiser. She is the fastest boat of her size in the Club, often beating the larger boats such as the "Canada." She has won and now owns the "Willis Cup" also holds the "McLellan Cup" winning these Cups from the racer "Wabbewawa." She has a full outfit of sails. She could not be built for double the money asked for her, $350 cash, in Saint John. The owner sails for no fault, but has not time to use her. Any officer or member of the club could inform any intending purchaser as to her condition and abilities, she can outpoint, and work quicker than any boat in the K. K. Y. C. fleet, and is one of the stiffest boats here.

Any further information will be furnished by her owner, or any officer of the K. K. Y. Club

Apply to
EDGAR H. FAIRWEATHER,
67 Prince William Street,
Saint John, N. B.

TO LET—IN ELKIN BLOCK.

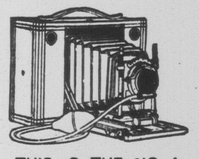
ONE STORE 21 x 55 feet, with basement well ventilated and drained and good rear entrance and accommodation.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY with single slant light, 20 x 40 feet

1 FRONT OFFICE 17 x 20 feet (2nd floor)

1 CLUB ROOM 30 x 55 feet (3rd floor)

Apply to W. J. ELKIN.



THIS IS THE NO. 4

CARTRIDGE KODAK

and may be used with either Plates or Film.

It is our Highest Priced one, costing $25,

but we have them at

$20.00 $17 50 $15.00 $12.00 $10.00 $8.00 $5.00 $2.00 and $1.00.

Full Supply of

FILMS, PLATES, PRINTING PAPERS, DEVELOPERS, ETC., always on hand.

Mail orders promptly attended to.

HICKEY'S DRUG STORE

STANLEY, SHAW & PEARDON,

Practical Plumbers

—AND—

Sanitary Engineers.

Plumbing and Hot Water Heating.

WATER STREET, (next door to the Hocken Building) CHATHAM N. B.

POST OFFICE BOX 189.

Marlin

.32 Cal. High-Pressure Smokeless

IN MODEL 1893

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

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

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

Prices same as .30-30 MARLIN.

120-page cat log of rifles, shotguns, ammunition, etc., cover in 8 colors, mailed for three stamps.

THE MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO.
NEW HAVEN, :: CONNECTICUT

GO TO PORTLAND, BOSTON, ETC.

VIA THE

Canada Eastern Railway and Fredericton.

Pullman Sleeper runs through from Fredericton Juncton to Boston.

Bank of Montreal.

ESTABLISHED 1817.

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

IN THE SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT of this Branch, interest is allowed

AT CURRENT RATES

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

COLLECTIONS

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

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT

issued, negotiable in all parts of the world.

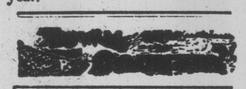
R. B. CROMBIE,
Manager Chatham Branch.

Two Papers for the Price of One.

Send ONE DOLLAR to this office and receive the MIRAMICHI ADVANCE for one year and the MONTREAL HERALD AND WEEKLY STAR until Dec. 31st 1902. This offer will enable subscribers to have full accounts of the coronation ceremonies and celebrations, and also entitle them to beautiful coronation pictures of the King and Queen.

The papers and pictures will be mailed to subscribers in the regular way.

New subscribers paying *seventy cents* will receive the ADVANCE, the MONTREAL HERALD AND WEEKLY STAR and the Royal pictures from date until the end of the present year.



MILL BURNED :—Mr. John Maloney's rotary mill at the mouth of Barnaby river was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. It will be rebuilt at once.

GAZETTED :—Mr. Annie J Clark to be a member of the Board of School Trustees for the Town of Newcastle, in room of Mrs. E. Sinclair, resigned.

BASE BALL :—The Chatham Base Ball team, manager Noonan Maher, went to Newcastle yesterday afternoon to play the young Cornkillers.

WHARF IMPROVEMENT : — Mr. Henry Kelly is making substantial repairs on the Bushville wharf, which was injured by the high tide and gale of last fall and the spring run of ice.

PUBLIC HOLIDAY :—An Ottawa despatch of Tuesday to the St. John Star says : "Hon. Mr. Scott, secretary of state, announced this morning that Saturday, August 9th, will be proclaimed a dominion holiday in honor of the king's coronation.

CIGARETTE-SMOKING is said to cause shortness of breath. If that is so, the remedy is leave them off But if short breath comes from a cold or Asthma, the remedy is Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam. 25c. all Druggists.

GOLD IN MIRAMICHI :—Mr. James Myers, who is in the city today, is showing some rare and excellent samples of gold quartz which he claims to have found while enjoying a recent fishing trip on a branch of the Miramichi. Mr. Myers said that he traced the quartz vein for some distance, and it is said to be rich in gold.—Gleaner.

HOME AGAIN :—The Fredericton High School base ball nine returned on the C. E express yesterday afternoon from Chatham, where they played two games on Monday with the nine of that place The Fredericton boys met with defeat in both games. They speak in the highest terms of their treatment by the Chatham boys.—Gleaner.

DROWNED :—Last Thursday morning a lad of eight years, named George Black—son of Mr. George Black—was running along the front of the Ritchie mill wharf, Newcastle, when he fell into the river and was drowned before his playmates, who became very much excited, could either assist him or give the alarm. The little fellow's grief-stricken parents have the sympathy of the community.

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

JOHN H. LAWLOR & CO.

OUR MILD REPROOF of our fighting brethren of the Gleaner, Globe and Telegraph has not been received in the spirit due to it. Brother Crocker, of the Gleaner, bristles up and fiercely demands to know who made the editor of the ADVANCE a judge in Israel? Nobody, of course, but we felt so badly over the spectacle of such truly good and generally well-behaved men clawing at each other in public that we were constrained to interfere If, however, our good offices are not appreciated we must accept Bro. Crocker's invitation to mind our own business—and we won't proceed against him for libel. There's magnaminity for you!

A Good Thing, Keep it Going.

When you find a good thing, help it along, keep it going. Many users of Kendrick's White Liniment cannot say too much in its favor. Have you tried it?

Elkin Building—Band Concert.

St. Michael's band enlivened the town last Thursday evening by taking up a position on the roof of the new Elkin block, Water street, and playing an excellent programme of music, which attracted a large crowd The selections were all well rendered and both the band and Mr. Elkin are to be congratulated on having afforded the public a very pleasurable entertainment. The building was illuminated for the occasion and its attractive appearance and handsome proportions were the subject of much favorable comment on Mr. Elkin's enterprise in its erection.

Excursions.

A moonlight excursion was given on the "Alexandra" last Thursday evening for the especial enjoyment of Newcastle, Nelson and Douglastown patrons. The Citizens' Band, of Chatham, and McEachran's orchestra furnished music. The occasion was a great success.

On Monday evening the "Alexandra" made an excursion on the Miramichi under the management of the commissioners of Chatham Public Library. It was patronized to the full extent of the boat's licensed capacity. Music was furnished by St. Michael's Band and McEachran's orchestra

HOW ABOUT YOUR HOLIDAY TRIP This Summer?

We have just the things you require in the way of

Trunks, Valises, - Hand-Bags, and Dress Suit Cases,

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER.

You would do well to call and look our stock over at

OUR BOOT & SHOE STORE,
COMMERCIAL BLOCK.

Trunks from $1.25 up.
Valises from .50 up.

W. S. LOGGIE COMPANY, Limited.

and everybody enjoyed the evening's outing. The net proceeds were $90.

Death of Self-Imprisoned Cattle.

John Patchell, of Haynesville, lost a number of young cattle recently in a singular manner. He had twelve head of young stock turned into pasture this spring, but in looking for them last week he could only find four. Search was made for the others, but for some time the labor was without results. The searchers wandered in the vicinity of a lumber camp, and by a strong stench which seemed to be wafted from the camp a closer investigation was made. When the door of the camp was opened the dead bodies of the eight lost animals were found within in an advanced state of decomposition. It would seem that the animals had gone into the camp, and by their bustling around had closed the door on themselves and made their exit impossible. Closed in there without food or water they had starved to death or in the madness of hunger and thirst had killed each other.—St. John Globe.

Chatham Town Council.

A special meeting of Chatham Town Council was held on Wednesday evening of last week. Absentees were aldermen Murdoch and McIntosh. Ald. Hocken, seconded by ald. Wyse moved that water and sewerage pipes be extended 350 feet up John street, and that the sewer pipe be extended along Church street and up Lobban avenue a sufficient distance to connect with the Convent school.

Ald. Nicol opposed the motion and proposed an amendment which, however, was not seconded. The motion passed, ald. Nicol dissenting.

Ald. Nicol said the funds available were $729 He claimed the only person to be served by laying the pipes up John street was Mr. Arch Fraser, but the Mayor said that all the residents on that street were to take the services.

Stomach and Bowel Troubles.

A prompt satisfactory cure for Cramps, Colic, Indigestion, Heartburn, Biliousness, Sick Stomach and Summer Complaint, is a few drops of Nerviline in sweetened water. Nerviline at once relieves pain and suffering, eradicates the cause of the trouble, and cures permanently. Polson's Nerviline is the best general purpose remedy for internal pains known; it acts so quickly that no household should be without it. Buy a 25c. bottle of Nerviline to-day, it's all right.

HAMILTON'S PILLS CURE CONSTIPATION,

Plumbing.

Mr. J. J. McNeeley, who was the pioneer plumber of Chatham after the water and sewerage system was undertaken, and who has been engaged in fitting up the larger number of residences since with work in his line, has established his permanent headquarters here. He is now in occupancy of the building on Duke street opposite to Ullock's Livery Stables which he has arranged for a show-room and work-shop. The place is well worth visiting, as he has put up bath room and other fittings in position to show off his stock of plumbers' goods, and it is not necessary for any householder who has introduced or intends to introduce water on his premises to go to St. John or elsewhere to make a choice of fittings for any service that may be required. Mr. McNeeley has on exhibition goods in silver and nickel-plate, copper, &c., including hot water boilers and fittings for range, stove or furnace attachment, sinks, wash-tubs for hot and cold water; bath and lavatory requisites in bath tubs, basins and lavatories with latest low-down closet combinations, soap cups, tumblers, towel-racks, bath-tub seats, etc.—together with piping in lead and iron traps, taps, cocks, etc., for both water and sewerage systems. Mr. McNeeley's work during the past year has given such satisfaction that his services are in constant demand, and we have no doubt that he will have even an increased patronage, now that he has opened warerooms and is enabled to furnish all requisites in the plumbing line.

NEWS AND NOTES.

A London despatch of 23rd says that a curious squabble has arisen over the Canadian coronation arch. The commissioner of police has written to the Westminster city council requesting the removal of the arch, which, the commissioner says, obstructs traffic by attracting crowds of sightseers. The Westminster coronation committee want the arch to remain, and it is considered probable that the Westminster city council will decide that it shall not be removed. It is the general impression that the action of the police is due to the fact that the arch was the indirect cause of the recent accident to Joseph Chamberlain, the colonial secretary.

A Toronto despatch of 23rd says :—"Rev John Langtry, D. D., administrator of the Anglican Diocese of Toronto, in the letter published in the Mail and Empire, takes exception to the action of the Bank of Montreal, in raising the salary limit upon which its clerks are permitted to marry, from $1,000 to $1,500 a year The effect of this action, Dr. Langtry states, will be that four-fifths of the bank clerks can never marry at all. These young men are thus doomed to celibacy, not from any religious motives or choice of their own but by the will of their superiors. The clergyman suggested legislative curtailment of the powers of bank management to inflict such measures upon their employes."

Deanery Meeting at Derby.

A meeting of the Rural Deanery of Chatham was held at Derby July 22nd and 23 d, at which the following clergymen were present : Ven. Archdeacon Forsyth, Revs. W. J Wilkinson, C O'Del Baylee, Geo. L. Freeborn, H. A. Meek, T. H. Cuthbert and J. H Hooper. There was a celebration of the Holy Communion at S. Peter's church on Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock.

The Chapter met at the Rectory at 10 o'clock. After prayers and the reading of the minutes, the Archdeacon, on behalf of the Chapter, cordially welcomed Rev. J. H. Hooper, the new rector of Bathurst, as a member of the deanery.

Revelation III was read in Greek and carefully studied, and a paper was read by Rev. C. O'Del Baylee.

There was a long discussion with regard to the University of Kings College, Windsor, Nova Scotia, and it was resolved that the Ven. Archdeacon Forsyth, be the committee to act with the Central Committee of the Society of the Friends of Kings at Halifax; that the rectors of the various parishes endeavor to obtain annual subscribers in their several parishes and, where possible, from branches of King's College Women's Auxiliary.

Services were held in S. Peter's church on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. On Tuesday evening addresses were given by Revs. Geo. L. Freeborn and H. A. Meek, and on Wednesday evening the deanery sermon was preached by Rev. W. J. Wilkinson.

The Baird Company's

Wine of tar, Honey and Wild Cherry soothes and allays all irritated conditions of the throat and promptly relieves the Cough. This preparation does not contain any injurious ingredients whatever.

St. Anne's at Burnt Church.

The Micmac inhabitants of Church Point commenced the celebration of the Feast of St. Anne on Sunday last. As the weather on Saturday was very fine and promising, many came from far and near to be present, including excursionists from up-river points on the steamer Alexandra

The service commenced at about ten o'clock in the morning, a very large and most respectful congregation filling the church, pews and other seats having been first given to visitors. The pastor, Rev. Father Morrisey, sang Mass and preached. Mr. William Allain, the organist of St. Benedict's Church, Neguac, ably presided at the organ. Several singers from other congregations with much acceptance helped the choir of the church in rendering in a very creditable manner the plain chant of the Mass. Neither refreshments nor anything else met the eye, or reached the ear, not in entire keeping with the respect due the Sunday and religious service.

Among the noticeable improvements that this congregation has lately made, is the building of substantial new fences around the church, and in part, around the large and historic cemetery of the place, not to speak of other evidences of progress on the part of this interesting band.

Although it is generally believed that the native population of this place is decreasing, yet from a very carefully made census for the years 1893 and 1900, in the space of seven years, the increased interval, there was an increase of fourteen.

To Increase Your Appetite.

Nothing will stimulate a keen, healthy relish for food, insure good digestion and perfect assimilation like FERROZONE, which is the most successful tonic and health renewer known to medical science. Ferrozone is a positive cure for Anaemia, Impure Blood, Boils, Pimples, Indigestion, Dyspepsia and all Stomach and Bowel troubles. Ferrozone cleanses, strengthens and purifies the blood, invigorates the heart and nerves, banishes sickness and pain, and makes ailing people well. Try a box or two of Ferrozone, the result will be a surprise. Price 50c. at druggists, or N. C. Polson, Kingston, Ont. C. P. Hickey's, Chatham, N. B

HAMILTON'S PILLS CURE CONSTIPATION.

Premier Tweedie Meets Capt. Freeman of the "Roddam."

The London Daily Express of 24 inst. says :

Captain Freeman held an impromptu levee at the Old Cheshire Cheese yesterday. He was at lunch, and, his identity becoming known, he received an ovation from the numerous American and Colonial visitors.

The Hon. L. J. Tweedie, Premier of New Brunswick, shook hands with Captain Freeman, and introduced him to Mrs. Tweedie and Mr Duff-Miller In congratulating the heroic sailor on his miraculous escape from the jaws of death, Mr. Tweedie said that he felt it was an honor to shake the hand of a man who had so nobly done his duty in the face of a great peril.

Captain Freeman was the master of the Quebec steamer Roddam, the only vessel that escaped from St. Pierre at the time of the terrible volcanic eruption there. At the time when Premier Tweedie met him, his burned hands were just healing up and he appeared to be in fairly good condition. He recounted some of his thrilling experiences to Mr. Tweedie.—His boots were burned off his feet and as he was guiding his vessel out of the furnace-like harbor, he had to send the signals to the engine room and steer with his elbow, as his hands were useless. Twenty-seven out of the forty-two men on the ship perished. He said it was a terrible sight and the screams of the people reaching the Roddam from the shore were something never to be forgotten.

Brutally Attacked.

There are conflicting accounts of an assault made upon Mr. John Johnston, of Douglasfield, at Tracadie not long since. He was travelling in Gloucester on business, and report reached Chatham that he had been brutally beaten by a number of men and was in the hospital at Tracadie in a very serious condition. One report of the matter is that "he was waylaid at a lonely part of the road late at night and received a terrific beating from his assailants. He remembers nothing after receiving a tremendous blow on the head until he awakened under the treatment of Dr. Smith, who was sewing up a large wound in his scalp. Beside the injury to his head, he had one or more ribs broken, and was kicked in a shocking manner. It is said that the outrage was committed in retaliation for Johnston having put some rowdies out of Joe Coughlan's bar-room, the proprietor being absent and Johnston being the only man on hand at the time belonging to the house, where he boarded. Jack is an able man as good-natured as he is powerful, but the doctor has grave fears that he will never fully recover from the effects of his treatment at the hands of the cowardly gang."

Johnston was in Chatham yesterday and is coming around all right. He shows the marks of the brutality of the Tracadie men. His head is scarred where the scalp was torn with kicks; there is another scar above the right eye which had to be stitched and another on the upper part of the right cheek bone. The assault took place on Monday evening, 14th. It had nothing to do with Coughlan's, nor is there any truth in that part of the story. Some of the Frenchmen of Tracadie had a grudge against some Chatham men for something that took place weeks ago and Johnston, whose only offence was that he hailed from Chatham, was invited to a dance at Peter Dougay's. On his going there he was, treacherously and without any offence on his part, knocked down with a club by one of the Dougays, his host and others joining in the assault, kicking and otherwise brutally maltreating him. Tracadie cannot be proud of such people.

Summer Excursions.

CHANCES FOR AN OUTING ON THE RIVER EVERY WEEK DAY.

The Miramichi Steam Navigation Company is offering excellent facilities to its patrons for the enjoyment of river and seaside excursions. The new steamer, "Alexandra," which began to make down-river trips on Tuesday, is to call twice each week day at Burnt Church. This will give excursionists on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays opportunity to enjoy the fishing, bathing or other pastimes of that well known resort for from four to five hours, or while the steamer is making the trip to Escuminac and back. On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, the time to be spent at Burnt Church will be from one and a half to two hours, and on those days excursionists to Bay du Vin will have three to four hours in which to enjoy the boating, bathing, or woodland rambles which that favorite resort offers The fare for the round trip from Newcastle, Douglastown, Chatham or Loggieville is 35 cents, excepting on Saturdays, when it is 25 cents.

The "Alexandra" is licensed to carry 397 passengers, and there is room for promenading and dancing. An orchestra furnishes music on the trips of Tuesdays and Thursdays. Refreshments and regular meals are served on board.

Those who cannot avail themselves of the longer seaside trips from Chatham, may enjoy excursions arranged for on the steamer "Miramichi" to Newcastle, which costs only fifteen cents for the round trip on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings. On Wednesdays, commencing with the trip leaving Nelson at 11.30, excursion rates to all points will be 15 cents. The excursion rates to Bushville and return on any afternoon will be 15 cents; children under sixteen, 10 cents.

"ALEXANDRA" DISABLED!

The propeller of the "Alexandra" was broken yesterday morning on a sunken log near Loggieville wharf and she will be laid up for several days. Meantime the St. George will take her place on the down river route carrying out the excursion arrangements as advertised.

Personal

Miss Marion Fraser, of Chatham, is to take charge of the Cameron school, Black River, at the opening of the ensuing term.

Trooper McCulley is home again.

Mr. Ernest Haviland, has returned home from his trip to the upper provinces and Boston.

Rev. D. Henderson left Liverpool on the Allan liner Parisian last Thursday and his congregation of St. Andrew's church and other Chatham friends look forward with pleasure to his return amongst them.

Mrs. Berry, of Moncton is the guest of Mrs. John McDonald, King street.

Miss Maggie Griffin's many friends are glad to welcome her back to Chatham. She came from Chicago to visit her relatives and is the guest of her sister, Mrs. R. A. Lawlor.

Premier and Mrs. Tweedie were guests at the dinner given by Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier at the Cecil, London, on 15th inst. They left for Scotland on 16th. On 14th Mr. and Mrs. Tweedie were in the House of Commons and heard the announcement made of Lord Salisbury's resignation as premier, and the speeches in connection therewith by the leader of the opposition and Mr. Balfour, the new premier. It was an historic occasion.

Mr. F. M. Tweedie is partially laid up at home with inflammation of one of his eyes.

Fishery Commissioner Smith has returned from an official trip to Jacquet River, Campbellton and Mesapedia.

Mrs. L. L. Laurce, of Cambridgeport, Mass., formerly Miss Nellie Fitzpatrick, is revisiting Chatham and is Mrs. R. A. Lawlor's guest.

We regret to learn that Mr. Geo. P. Searle has been confined to his bed for a week or more with a serious internal complaint, from which he suffers much. A host of friends wish for his speedy recovery.

R. A. Lawlor, Esq., K. C., has returned from his trip to Boston.

Mr. Fred Dyke is again in Chatham after quite an extended trip to United States centres.

Headache, Biliousness,

Constipation, Indigestion, Pimples and Sallow Skin all indicate the need of Wheeler's Botanic Bitters. They purify and cleanse the Stomach and Blood of all impurities. At all dealers, 25 cents a bottle.

Horse Show Features at the St. John Exhibition.

Arrangements are now complete for an exhibit and display of horses at the St. John Exhibition, which will far eclipse anything in this line attempted in the Maritime Provinces. An enthusiastic committee of horsemen has the matter in charge, and at a recent meeting outlined the following programme :—

On Monday, Sept. 1st, all the Labor Unions of St. John and other centres will parade the city and proceed to the Exhibition ground, where they will pass in review before the Grand Stand. In this procession will be 200 mounted teamsters. Special prizes have been arranged for their horses, which will first be paraded and judged. Following this a complete programme of sports, including horse races, foot-races, tug-of-war, etc., will go on

Tuesday, 9 a.m.—Judging of Medium Draughts, Heavy Draughts, Clydesdales, Shires, Percherons and Suffolk Punches.

Tuesday, 3 p.m.—Judging of Carriage Horses in harness, (open to all carriage horses on the ground).

Wednesday, 9 a.m.—Judging of Carriage Horses, (on the halter) and Standard Bred Horses.

Wednesday afternoon at Moosepath Park :

2 24 Class, trot and pace, purse $250. 2.28 Class, trot and pace, purse $250.

Thursday, 9 a.m.—Before the Grand Stand, judging of Thoroughbreds, Hackneys, French Coachers and Ponies.

Thursday afternoon —Moosepath Park : 2.40 Class, trot and pace, purse $200. Free-for-all, trot and pace, $500.

Friday 9 a.m.—Draught competition, Horse-shoeing competition.

Friday, 3 p.m.—Parade and judging of matched pairs and single carriage horses, owned in the City and County of St. John, followed by a general parade of all prize-winning horses.

[Telegraph 24th.]

Sir Thomas Lipton's Tea Plantation.

H. Hier-Daires, of Colombo (Ceylon) is at the Royal. Mr. Hier-Daires represents Sir Thomas Lipton, Bart, the largest tea planter in Ceylon. The Telegraph had an interesting conversation with him last evening. Among other things he said that Sir Thomas employs on his plantation, which covers 300,000 acres of land, nearly 11,000 coolies over whom rule 23 European superintendents. Mr Hier-Daires is in Canada to ascertain, as nearly as possible, what quality of tea is required here.

"Ceylon is called the Garden of Eden," described Mr. Hier-Daires. "It is a most beautiful island, and is called again, "Sunny" Ceylon. Describing the production of tea, he proceeded : "Each bush which if allowed to grow, would reach a height of 18 feet, is planted in a space 3x4 feet and kept pruned down. They are green all the year round. The plantation is laid out in gardens of 40, 50 and 100 acres. The fine tea leaf is picked every six days. The coolies go out into the gardens with large baskets and pluck the buds and fine leaves. "Golden tips," are the finest part, recently selling in England for $1 50 a pound. These leaves are mixed with the fine orange pekoe leaf. These leaves, after gathering, are put through a process called withering and then placed in the roller—a large hopper from which they gradually come out to a surface over which a swift roller runs. When thoroughly rolled, a slide is pulled out and the tea drops into a receptacle. After this the tea is heated, then graded and packed for shipment. The Canadian centres are St. John, Halifax, Toronto and Montreal.

"The climate is tropical and the finest palms in the world flourish in its warm, moist embrace. On Sir Thomas' estate are banana trees and orange groves, interspersed with fine lawns and bowling greens; in the centre is a miniature lake. The bungalow is magnificent, one of the finest of the up-country bungalows. It is built of brick, one story high, surrounded by a wide, low verandah, over which grows a luxurious scented creeper. Sir Thomas spends about three months in the year at this residence, often bringing friends with him, sometimes royalty."

Lost Hearing Quickly Restored.

No matter whether of long standing or not deafness can be permanently cured by CATARRHOZONE, which never fails even in the worst cases. The pleasant-scented vapor of Catarrhozone allays inflammation, prevents and cures the catarrhal condition that causes deafness and relieves right away. Thousands have proved the efficiency of Catarrhozone, and with such a valuable remedy within easy reach there is no longer any reason for people to remain deaf. Catarrhozone is recommended also for Coughs, Colds, Catarrh and Bronchitis. Complete outfit $1.00 ; trial size, 25c. Druggists, or N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U. S., or Kingston, Ont. C. P. Hickey, Chatham, N B.

HAMILTON'S PILLS CURE CONSTIPATION.

Northumberland S S. Convention

A two days session of Sunday school delegates from different parts of Northumberland county was held in the Presbyterian church of the village of Doaktown, much to the encouragement of their fellow-workers in that locality. In the unavoidable absence of President S. McLoon, ex-president T. A. Clarke occupied the chair, from the opening on Tuesday morning, July 22nd. The Bible readings and other exercises with which the convention opened were well calculated to encourage all present. Several workers had been detained at home, but those who were present went forward. Committees were formed and the work got into good order before they adjourned for dinner.

The second session was opened at 2 p.m. by Rev. J. F. Estey, and the minutes read by Miss Bessie McNaughton. Parish reports were in order. Mr. Kelly spoke of growth from organization. When association meetings first held here there was one union school. Now on the same ground there were three schools, one at least of them larger than the former union school. Now, every day school district in the parish has its Sunday school and there are many things encouraging. Miss Bessie McNaughton made an encouraging report of good conditions in Glenelg and Hardwick districts. Others spoke of other parts. They were good endorsement of the benefits of the work which brought these together.

The Conference on Grading was conducted by Mr. Thos. Clarke. It was very interesting, presenting a fine illustration that these workers know how to question on a subject for which they hunger for knowledge to apply to their own schools.

The evening session consisted of addresses by Rev. J. Estey on sympathy which the school needs from the home. Rev. Mr. Thorpe, of Nova Scotia, visiting here, gave a short but unique address on the importance of the work for which we are met. And the Field Secretary took a wide sweep of history, progress, principles, and outlook of this work. Many notes of progress were cited from the recent International convention.

The Bible reading which opened the second morning session was of a strong educational character on the child school, etc., and followed by conferences on the Home Departmental work. That of the Home Department led by Miss McNaughton was more than ordinary in force of instruction. Literature was distributed by the Field Secretary to young delegates that they might go back and work out these lessons in their schools.

This was followed by the report of county secretary, Miss Helen McLeod. This report indicated much faithful service. Her fellow-officers evidently appreciated such a report.

In the last session Rev. C. C. Palmer gave an address, Encouragements to Teachers. The nominating committee reported and after the election of officers, Mr. M. A. Kelly was introduced and said a few words about the work. Miss Barry took her place as Recording Secretary.

A conference on Primary Work was opened with the formation of a county primary union.

Committees reported, a few closing words were said, hymns sung and Mr. Palmer offered the closing prayer.

The following are the newly elected officers :

President—M. A. Kelly, Doaktown.

Sec. Treas.—Miss Helen McLeod with T. A. Clarke as assistant.

Recording Sec.—Miss Ivy Barry, Blackville.

Home Dept. Supt.—Miss Kate Loggie, Burnt Church.

Temperance Dept. — Miss Bessie McNaughton Little Branch Normal department—Miss Eliza Noble, Hardwicke.

Primary President—Miss Anna McLeod, Newcastle, and Miss Beatrice Ellis, Sec., Doaktown.

Mr. S. McLoon, vice president for the county.

Vice presidents in the parishes : Blackville, H. A. McLeod ; Ludlow, Amos Hovey; Alnwick, Miss Kate Loggie ; Newcastle, Simon McLeod ; Derby, Randolph Crocker ; Hardwicke, Annie Noble ; Nelson, Mrs. T. A. Fleet ; North Esk, Miss Bessie Whitney ; South Esk, Benjamin Hubbard.

Additional members of the executive Rev. J M. McLean, and Rev. W. C. Matthews.

LEEMING'S
SPAVIN
LINIMENT

CURES
Lame Horses, Curbs, Splints, Ringbone, Hard and Soft Lumps, Spavins, Etc.

Large Bottles, 50 Cents at all Dealers

The Baird Co. Ltd.
Proprietors
WOODSTOCK, N.B.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the officiating clergyman, Newcastle, July 23rd, by Rev T G Johnstone, Mr Benjamin Moravish, to Miss Lottie Parker, both of Whitneyville, Northesk

Shipping News.

PORT OF CHATHAM.
Entered from sea.

July 25—S S Phonix, 1377, Larson, London, F E Nesle bal

PUBLIC NOTICE!

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have deposited in the Offices of the Honorable, the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa, the plan and a description of the site of a proposed extension and addition to their mill wharf at Loggieville in the County of Northumberland, Province of New Brunswick, and on the southerly side of the River Miramichi, and that duplicates of the said plan and description have been deposited also in the Office of the Registrar of Deeds for the said County of Northumberland, at Newcastle in the said County. Also that application will be made to His Excellency the Governor-General-in Council for a approval of the said plan and site and of the building of the said extension and addition to said wharf

Dated, Chatham N B, July 23rd, A D 1902

DAMERY & McDONALD.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

ALL RAIL TO BOSTON — Two fast trains daily, except Sunday, from St John Parlor and Sleeping Cars between St John and Boston.

SHORT LINE To MONTREAL — Through Fast Express leaving Halifax at 8.45 a.m., St. John 6.05 p m. Daily except Sunday. First and Second Class Coaches and Sleepers Halifax to Montreal.

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

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

Write for descriptive matter, rates, etc., to

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

M.S.N.CO.

CHEAP EXCURSION RATES
TO THE
SEA SIDE!

New Steamer
'ALEXANDRA'
will commence running down river on

TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1902,

making the usual calls as per Time Table, and in addition will call at BURNT CHURCH twice EVERY WEEK DAY, giving passengers for Burnt Church from 4 to 5 hours on the beach on Mondays, Wednesday and Fridays, and from 1 to 2 hours on the beach on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and passenger for BAY DU VIN 3 to 4 hours on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

EXCURSION TICKETS good for day of issue only.

FARE for ROUND TRIP, 35 cts.

except on Saturday, when

FARE will be 25 cts.,

from Newcastle, Douglastown, Chatham or Loggieville,

The "ALEXANDRA" is an excellent excursion boat licensed to carry 397 passengers Room for promenading and dancing. The saloon deck is entirely covered aft and affords protection from sun and rain

It is the intention of the management to furnish an orchestra on TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS, until further notice

REFRESHMENTS and MEALS served on board at reasonable rates

The steamer lands passengers at the New Pier at BURNT CHURCH

Good Hotel Accommodation, Sea Bathing, Deep Sea and Trout Fishing

'MIRAMICHI'
(UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE)

On MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY evenings, Excursion Rate for round trip to Newcastle will be 15 cents

On WEDNESDAY, commencing with the trip leaving Nelson at 11.30 a m Excursion Rates to all points, 15 cents

Excursion Rate to BUSHVILLE and return, any afternoon, 15 cents

Children under 16, 10 cents

J. ARCHD MAVILAND, Manager.
July 28th, 1902 [Phone 40]

ROBINSON'S CASH GROCERY
AND
BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

We have started a Cash Grocery in the store on Duke Street, recently occupied by Mr. B. M. Moran, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage. We offer the following stock for sale, which is all new and fresh. The goods are of the best quality and will be sold at a living profit.

We keep a full line of Boots and Shoes
FOR
LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN.

Homemade Bread, Cakes, Pies, Doughnuts etc., etc.

AGENCY FOR THE CELEBRATED PAGE WIRE FENCING AND THE EUREKA FLY KILLER.

Don't forget the place, opp. Oddfellows' Hall, Duke St.

The J. B. Snowball Co. Ltd.

GROCERY DEPARTMENT.

Hams, Breakfast Bacon,	Clear Barrel Pork,
Short Rolls, Plate Beef,	Pure Kettle Rendered Lard,
New Crop Extra Choice	Napan Creamery Butter,
Porto Rico Molasses.	Choice Roll Butter,

Two Tons Tub Butter.

What 25c. WILL BUY:—

3 Tins Blueberries for	25cts.	3 lbs. Prunes for	25cts.
3 Tins Delhi Corn for	25 "	3 Pks. Quick Tapioca for	25 "
3 Tins do Peas for	25 "	8 Bars Happy Home Soap for	25 "
3 Tins Stringless Beans for	25 "	8 Bars Maple Leaf Soap for	25 "
3 Tins Halibut for	25 "	2 Jars French Mustard for	25 "
3 Tins Mackerel for	25 "	1 lb. Ginger for	25 "
3 Tins Clams for	25 "	1 lb. Pepper for	25 "
3 Tins Salmon for	25 "	6 Pks. Gold Dust (small) for	25 "
4 lbs. Boston Pilot Biscuit for	25 "	10 lbs. Baking Soda for	25 "
4 lbs. Family " " for	25 "	7 lbs. Beans for	25 "
4 lbs. Blue or White Starch for	25 "	6 lbs. Rice for	25 "
4 lbs. Pearl Tapioca for	25 "	3 Bottles Pickles for	25 "

3 lbs. Borax for 25cts.

SUGAR!

Austrian Granulated Sugar,
Standard Granulated Sugar,
Bright Yellow Sugar,
Red Path Paris Lump Sugar,

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Orders from Country promptly shipped by Boat or Rail.

THE J. B. SNOWBALL CO'Y LTD.

Real Estate Sale!

On the 22nd day of August, A. D., 1902.

at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, in front of the Post office in Nelson Village, in the County of Northumberland, I will sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, the real estate of the late Julia Murphy of Barnaby River, consisting of the following, viz:—

All that lot of land situate in the Parish of Nelson and described as follows, to wit:—bounded on the north by lot in possession of Thomas Gorman, on the south by the Peter Gorman lot on the east by the Sutton Road and on the west the Sutton Road, which said lot comprises seven and one half acres more or less;

Also that piece or parcel of land situate in the said Parish of Nelson and bounded as follows:—Beginning on the northerly line of lot fifty two fronting on Barnaby River, granted to James Murphy, at its intersection with the westerly side of the road from Barnaby River to Nelson, thence running by the magnet of the year 1839 north eighty nine degrees west fourteen chains and fifty links, along the northern line of the said granted lot, to a spruce tree standing on the northwesterly angle thereof; thence north one degree east thirty three chains and fifty links, to a fir tree, thence south eighty nine degrees east thirty chains, or to the westerly side of the road above mentioned, and thence following the various courses of same in a southerly direction to the place of beginning, containing eighty acres more or less.

The sale of the above land being authorized by license dated 18th July inst, and granted by Samuel Thomson, Esquire, Judge of the Probate Court of Northumberland.

Dated 18th July, 1902.

N. POWER, Executor.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR BRANCH LINE OF RAILWAY.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside "Tender for Riviere Ouelle Branch," will be received until

TUESDAY, THE 12TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1902,

for the Grading and Track Laying of a Branch Line of Railway from Riviere Ouelle Station, Kamouraska County, to St Denis Wharf, on the St. Lawrence River, a distance of about six and a quarter miles.

Plans and Specifications to be seen on and after the 25th July at the Chief Engineer's Office at Moncton, N B., and at the Station Master's Office at Riviere Ouelle, where forms of tender may be obtained.

All the conditions of the Specifications must be complied with.

D. POTTINGER,
Railway Office, General Manager.
Moncton, N B, 22nd July, 1902.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR AN ENGINE HOUSE, ETC., AT ST. JOHN, N. B.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside "Tender for Engine House at St. John," will be received until

MONDAY, 18TH AUGUST, 1902,

for the above work.

Plans and Specifications may be seen after the 28th instant at the Office of the Terminal Agent at St. John, and at the Chief Engineer's Office at Moncton, N. B., where forms of tender may be obtained

All the conditions of the Specifications must be complied with.

D. POTTINGER,
Railway Office, General Manager.
Moncton, N. B., 23rd July, 1902.

THE PEOPLE'S HOLIDAYS
Cheap Fares from Everywhere
—TO—
CANADA'S INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

ST. JOHN, N. B.,
August 30th to
September 6th 1902.

OVER $12,000 Offered IN PRIZES.
ALSO A NUMBER OF INTERESTING SPECIALS.

Live Stock enter on 30th August and leave on 6th September

Entries close August 18th. Late entries pay double fees.

Exhibits carried Rail and Steamers at low rates.

Live Stock Judges will explain their awards, and spectators will find seats beside the ring.

WATCH FOR OUR AMUSEMENT PROGRAM.

SPE

A SURPRISED DOCTOR.

SAID A CASE OF ST. VITUS' DANCE COULD NOT BE CURED.

Called One Day and Found the Patient Ironing and Learned That Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Had Succeeded Where Other Medicines Had Failed.

The sufferer from St. Vitus' dance, even in a mild form, is much to be pitied, but when the disease assumes an aggravated form the patient is usually as helpless as an infant, and has to be watched with as much care. St. Vitus' dance is a disease of the nerves and must be treated through them, and for this purpose there is no other medicine in the world acts so speedily as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Proof of this statement is found in the cure of Miss Louise Luffman, whose home is at Poucher's Mills, Ont., who was cured by these pills after two doctors had failed to benefit her in the least. The young lady's mother tells the story of her daughter's illness as follows :—"I do not think it possible anyone could be afflicted with a more severe form of St. Vitus' dance than that which attacked my daughter Louise. Her arms and legs would twitch and jerk, her face was drawn and finally her left side became numb as though paralyzed. Two doctors attended her, but their treatment not only did not help her but she grew steadily worse. Her tongue became swollen, her speech thick and indistinct, and she could neither sit still nor stand still. She could not hold anything in her hand and it was necessary to watch her all the time as we feared she would injure herself. The doctor who attended her told me she would never get better, and it was then that I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. After she had taken two boxes we could see an improvement in her condition. Her appetite improved, she could sleep better and the spasms were less severe. From that on there was a marked improvement in her condition, and one day the doctor who had said she could not get better called while passing and found her ironing—something she had not been able to do for months. I told him it was Dr. Williams' Pink Pills that was curing her and he said, "Well, I am surprised, but continue the pills, they will cure her." She used in all eight or ten boxes, and is now as healthy a girl as you will find anywhere, and she has not since had a symptom of the trouble."

If you are weak or ailing ; if your nerves are tired and jaded, or your blood is out of condition, you will be wise to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which are an unfailing cure for all blood and nerve troubles. But be sure you get the genuine, with the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" on the wrapper around every box. Sold by all medicine dealers or sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by writing direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

BOUGHT A BIG RANCH.

Michigan Man Will Move to the Northwest.

The Immigration Department at Ottawa is constantly receiving evidence that the immigration policy is not only bringing in large numbers of settlers from the United States, but is also attracting to the Western prairies men of wealth and position, who have already made a success of life, and who may be expected to take an active interest in the development of the districts in which they locate.

One of the most recent cases of this kind is reported by Mr. M. V. MacInnes, Dominion Agent at Detroit, who forwards particulars respecting the location of Mr. Peter Muirhead, of Orchard Lake, Michigan, on a ranch of 3,000 acres, near Calgary. Mr. Muirhead is worth $300,000, and bought the property for a home and paid cash for it. It is understood that a hundred or more families will follow his lead. In a letter to Mr. MacInnes, Mr. Muirhead says, with respect to a trip he made to the Canadian West:

"I have lived all my life in Michigan, but after seeing your exhibit at the State Fair last year at Pontiac, and having several talks with you regarding the country, I decided to take your advice and go and see the country for myself. I visited every part of it, and found the farmers contented, prosperous and happy—the climate grand—the land, I believe, the best on earth. The country will go ahead, and the settlers will do likewise. I bought a ranch, 3,000 acres of deeded land, with 1,500 head of cattle and 150 head of horses, a $5,000 house, furnished, from Walter C. Shrine, near Calgary, and paid him $51,000 cash. I am going back at once, and I will take with me six carloads of fine stock and two cars of effects, and I think about forty settlers (friends of mine) will accompany me back. Beautiful Southern Alberta, in my mind the finest stock-raising land on earth, will be my home after the first of the coming month."

CLEARLY DEMONSTRATED.

Cross-examination in the witness-box is a pretty severe ordeal for most people, but some men do not mind it.

"Are you sure that occurrence was on the seventeenth of the month ?" asked the lawyer, in a tone which seemed to imply that certainty upon such a point was almost beyond the reach of the human intellect.

"Yes," said the undismayed witness, "it was the seventeenth."

"Now, remember," continued the lawyer, with increasing solemnity—"remember you are under oath. How do you know it was the seventeenth ?"

"Because the day before——"

"Be careful what you say now. Go on."

"Because the day before was the sixteenth and the day after was the eighteenth."

BABY'S OWN TABLETS.

Come as a Message of Hope to all Tired and Worried Mothers.

In homes where Baby's Own Tablets are used cross and fretful children are unknown. The little ones are cross because they are ailing and these Tablets are the best medicine in the world for stomach, bowel and teething troubles. They will make your baby well and keep it well, and they are guaranteed to contain no ingredients that can harm the smallest, weakest infant. Mothers everywhere give these Tablets the highest praise. Mrs. R. McMaster, Cookstown, Ont., says :—"My baby was much troubled with constipation and indigestion, and was very restless and peevish at nights. I gave her Baby's Own Tablets and she is now regular and rests well. I also find that the Tablets are a great help during the teething period."

Children take these Tablets just as readily as candy and crushed to a powder they can be given to the youngest, feeblest infant with none but good results. Sold by all dealers, or sent post paid at 25 cents a box by writing direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N.Y.

A Scourge of Doubt.

OR.....

THE ERROR OF LADY BLUNDEN.

SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.—Kitty and Gretchen Tremaine are two most charming girls. Kenneth Dugdale, crippled in a hunting accident is staying with the Tremaines and is Gretchen's especial charge. He marries her. Kitty marries Sir John Blunden. Arthur Blunden, Sir John's cousin, is immeshed in the toils of a charmer by the name of Fancy Charteris, a flame of Sir John's prior to his marriage.

CHAPTER XV.

If in her heart—spite of all that has passed—Fancy really expects Arthur to call next morning, she is disappointed. True to his word, he does not put in an appearance. Not, though she waits for him for an hour beyond her usual time, and grows pale and irritable and full of a fear that will not be controlled.

At half-past five she flings aside the book she has been pretending to read, and, ordering her carriage, goes to the park,—more because it is the common haunt of men, and therefore Blunden may be there (though she would have scorned to confess to this motive), than from any strong love for that wearisome row, full of ill-built vehicles. Yet it is with a heart almost hopeful she visits Vanity Fair.

Hers is not a "hopeless hope;" there indeed she does see him,—long before he sees her,—though, to tell the truth, he has been wandering up and down for a good hour before the endless line of chairs, gazing at the slowly passing carriages, in desperate expectation of seeing her, if only once again, before leaving Europe.

She comes presently, seated in the daintiest of phaetons, driven by the palest of pale-cream ponies, and with the most marvelous thing in tiny grooms behind her.

All the world is abroad. The sun half mad with adulation, is flinging his portly person broadcast upon the earth ere he retires to rest. The weather, up to this, has been terrific, so everyone is out and about today, and tries to think it is a charming thing to feel half roasted, because of the novelty of the sensation.

Mrs. Charteris's ponies, however, distinctly object to Apollo's tyranny, and presently grow restive. She has drawn up to the railings for a few minutes to "give and take" a little gossip with a delicious old colonel, who looks fit for nothing on earth but the British Museum,—when stuffed,—and, having said all the pretty things she knows to him in five minutes, and asked a thousand impossible questions about the Zulus, bows him off and prepares to start afresh. But the ponies decline to start afresh. During the late pause they have evidently been laying their heads together, and as a result have plainly agreed to a final outburst of spleen. Rising on their hind legs, they give their mistress to understand in a very emphatic manner that they will either run away or upset her, whichever suits her best. She has only to express a wish; it is quite the same to them, but a row they will have!

The matter is decided in two seconds. Before the tiny groom can descend to argue with them politely, but feebly,—only to get smashed for his pains,—Arthur Blunden has cleared the railings, has seized the refractory little creatures' heads, and, by the power of a will superior to their own, has reduced them to order.

It is all over before Mrs. Charteris has time to do more than grow a little white, and wonder vaguely where Arthur could have sprung from. "Just like him, dear fellow! So like a novel, too! or a romance, or a poem by that charming 'Bab Ballads' man,"etc.

"I shall see you home," says Arthur, sulkily, not looking at her, but preparing to enter the phaeton and take the reins. Now, Mrs. Charteris hates not to be looked at! fond as she is of admiration. So

"It is kind of you, most kind," she says, coldly, "but I am sure I shall be able to manage them now myself. Don't let me trouble you to come to Eaton Square. It is fearfully out of your way."

"I shall see you home," repeats he, doggedly.

"There is no necessity to."

"I think there is," coolly, and, flinging the pretty rug to one side, he seats himself beside her, reins in hand, and goes slowly up the drive.

"No one has ever before presumed to drive me without invitation," says Fancy, her eyes full of indignant tears.

"I'm not going to see you kill yourself under my eyes for the sake of a miserable bit of etiquette," returns he, calmly. "I told you to sell these hateful animals a month ago. I shall insist on you getting rid of them before—before I go abroad."

"I sha'n't sell them," says Fancy, with determination; and then, "When do you go abroad?"

"Next week, I hope."

"With what fervor" — bitterly — "you say that. Are you then so anxious to be gone? The East must have a strange attraction for you, and Afghanistan is of course your destination. It was most rash your risking your life as you did just now. Only consider," — flippantly —"had you made a false step you might never have seen Cabul."

"I have seen it," replies he, quietly; "but that doesn't count. To-day I exerted myself to save the life that is most precious to me in all the world."

After this rebuke a silence falls upon them that lasts until they reach her door steps.

"Come up," she says, peremptorily; "I have something I must return you;" and, thus admonished, he obeys her. Flinging the reins to the groom, he follows her upstairs into the drawing-room.

"Here are your flowers," she says, pointing to a lovely mass of snowy blossoms, pure and precious, that lie on a table near. Without looking at them, she waves her hand reluctantly in their direction. By this gesture, simple, yet almost tragic, she insinuates that no earthly consideration could ever tempt her to touch them, to say nothing of enjoying them.

"I told you I should not accept them unless you brought them," she says, gravely. "Will you be so very kind as to take them away with you?"

"If you ring for one of your servants, I dare say they will rid you of them without further trouble," replies he, dejectedly.

"No," — with deep emphasis; "they might keep them somewhere in the house."

"Then fling them out of the window."

"I couldn't bring myself to touch them," returned she, in a low but significant tone. Yesterday he would have laughed at this outburst of childish anger on her part, today all is different; not even the most frugal of smiles betrays itself upon his lips. He is quite too far gone for that.

"Are you not going to say something?" asks Mrs. Charteris, severely, after a pause. "I quite thought you might wish to apologize about —about last night."

"Don't let us talk about last night," exclaims he, with a frown, and a sigh that is almost a groan. "Anything but that. It is bad enough to have to remember it forever; but to talk of it is beyond me."

"But I must talk of it," — in an aggrieved tone. "How can I help it? It is nothing to you, of course. You don't even seem to feel regret for your conduct; but I cried straight through until this morning, and didn't sleep one wink."

"Well, you were not the only one who lay awake cursing fate."

He is not looking at her now. He has leaned his arm upon the mantelpiece, and is gazing into an imaginary fire beneath him, where in reality can be seen nothing but a picturesque wilderness of ferns and flowers.

"I beg your pardon, I was not cursing anything!" — with dignified reproof. "I never do that sort of thing. I was only unhappy. To"—with a vivid blush—"to—kiss me without permission, it was horrible!"

He is silent.

"Are you not sorry you did it?" demands she, faintly surprised.

"No, I am not," returns he, calmly. "Not in the least. I am very glad I kissed you. It will be something to remember when everything else is lost."

"I think you ought to be ashamed of yourself," says Mrs. Charteris, in trembling tones. There is a suspicion of tears about the tone that rouses him and brings to the surface some small lingering signs of grace.

"Yes, yes, of course; I behaved abominably, no doubt. I beg your pardon," says poor Arthur, vaguely. "But surely there was some excuse. You should be the first to acknowledge that. And, besides," — wearily, — "you may as well pardon me, as this is probably the last time I shall ever trouble you. I shall go abroad, and if I have luck I may be returned home! I was happier in India than I shall ever be again, or ever have been."

"Thank you," — softly. "Then during these past few weeks—since you have known me—you have been wretched?"

"You know better than that. But the mad dream I encouraged then does not compensate me for the despair I feel to-day. However," — turning to her with a melancholy assumption of cheerfulness, — "don't let me bore you any longer with my woes. Good-bye,"—holding out his hand. "I shall go to the world's end and try to forget."

"You can't go there this instant," says Fancy, miserably.

"I can begin my preparations for my journey, why persuade me to remain? I cannot stay here when my heart is broken."

"Stay here and let me heal it," cries she, tremulously, going very close to him, — so close that her fair head almost touches his arm. "I—I am very sorry for all I said last night. I didn't mean it. I—" And here, for the first time for three years, Mrs. Charteris bursts into bitter tears.

"Fancy—Fancy," cries Arthur. And then he takes her in his arms, and holds her there against his heart, and there is a silence for many minutes, more eloquent than words.

And Fancy is perfectly happy, and cries to her heart's content in her lover's arms, and dries her eyes in her lover's handkerchief, and is altogether utterly satisfied.

Presently, however, the deluge ceases, and a smile, tenderer and sweeter than has ever before illuminated her lovely face, makes itself known.

"Those dear ponies," she says, patting Arthur's cheek with a little fond touch of approbation. "But for them we might never have had this explanation. So sweet of the dear things to run away. After all, Arthur, I don't think it would be nice to sell them, would it? It would seem ungrateful. But I shall never drive them again, never without you."

"I shall get you another pair, a thousand times prettier," says Arthur, "and we shall send those dear little scapegraces down to the country, to grow fat."

"Then I may keep them?" — with adorable humility.

"You are to have everything your own way, of course," — with all the proper amount of imbecility.

"Am I?" — sweetly. "Then I know one thing I should like my own way, I should like" — with a swift upward glance—"our engagement to be kept quite secret. Shouldn't you?"

"I don't think I see the use of it," says Arthur, uncertainly.

"No, really?" — with a suspicious amount of surprise. "How strange of you! Don't you see how oppressive it would be to have one's friends and enemies congratulating one all over the place?"

"I don't," says Arthur, stupidly.

"Oh, well, I do," says Fancy, with increasing sweetness; "and so will you after a time. And you will promise me now" — coaxingly —"to let us have our little secret all to our own two selves, for just a little while? That will be delicious, will it not? All our own, with no one to share it with us, don't you see?"

Arthur is dazzled by this brilliant prospect. He laughs and kisses her, and victory is again her own.

"You won't tell your cousin, Sir John, or any one?" she says, a little anxiously.

"Why Sir John particularly?" asks he, quickly.

Fancy smiles, and then laughs outright. Her laugh is like music. It is a little running scale, sweetest as it reaches its summit.

"What! jealous already? And of such an old friend? How stupid!" she says, slipping her hand into his. "You mustn't, you know. But you know dear Sir John, don't you? He is quite a good fellow, all that, but if he hears anything in the morning, all the world knows it by noon."

Arthur is satisfied, nay, almost pleased. Has she not very nearly disparaged Sir John?

So he keeps their secret religiously, and the world is none the wiser; and people just shake their heads, and shrug their shoulders, and wonder how that pretty Mrs. Charteris does it, and count upon their fingers all the adorers she has had since the season began, terminating with Arthur Blunden. And they groan, and canvass the fresh victim, and tell each other they thought Blunden was too clever a man to be taken in by such an arch coquette.

Kitty is a little angry about it. Arthur being an especial favorite of hers, and once or twice speaks of Fancy to him, in a rather slighting fashion.

"I shouldn't have thought you would have liked her so much," she says to him, one evening.

"How do you know I do like her 'so much?' "

"I don't know, of course; you never speak of her. But one can see. One isn't blind. You are always with her; and that puzzles me. I don't believe you could have cared for any one so frivolous."

"I don't think her frivolous. Gay and fond of amusement, perhaps, but not frivolous."

"No?" — with raised brows of disbelief. "You will not find many to agree with you."

"I think I could find a great many," replies he, coldly. Kitty notices the unfriendly tone, and, growing irritated, says more than otherwise might have passed her lips.

(To Be Continued).

TOLD BY THE OLD CIRCUS MAN

Appearance on Crutches of the Greatest of All Giants.

"In his later years," said the old circus man, "the greatest of all giants suffered a good deal from rheumatism, and sometimes one or the other of his legs, but more generally his right leg, would be so drawn up that he had to go about on crutches. But that didn't put the great giant out of business.

"I was telling you the other day about the impression he made on the people when they saw him marching at the head of the circus parade on stilts; he made just about as much of an impression, though of course in a different sort of way, when he appeared there walking, as he sometimes did, after the rheumatism struck him, on crutches.

"You see, he was a cheerful man, the giant, always; he never liked to give up. And then he didn't want to, either, on the old man's account: he hated to disappoint him.

"I never'll forget how the old man felt over it the first time the giant got so bad. 'Well,' says the old man, 'I suppose that's the last of the giant for the parades till he gets over the rheumatism.'

"You see we always featured the great giant, in some way, in the parades. But, no sir, the great giant said, that wasn't the last of him ; he'd turn out on crutches, and so he did.

"For a time. And a most remarkable figure he cut in that way, too, I can tell you ; something a little bit different, I venture to say, from anything ever seen in a circus parade before or since. But the effort was just a leetle too much for him, finally, and he had to tell the old man after a while that

HE'D HAVE TO GIVE IT UP.

"But he suggested himself, the giant did, in place of his walking in the procession, something that he could do when he was thus disabled, that turned out, simple a thing as it was, to be really one of the greatest acts the giant ever did at all. This consisted simply in his standing, supported on his crutches at some conspicuous spot in whatever town we were showing in and there handing out bills advertising the show.

"Now, you know, to see a man of his stupendous stature standing even in the ordinary fashion of a man and handing out bills would have been something wonderful; but to see such a man on crutches, and with his right leg bent back from the knee and supported in a sling passed up over his shoulder, standing there passing out bills, was something wonderful indeed.

"And it did use to draw the people. You might have marched the whole show by on the other side of the street after he'd once taken up his position and had nobody to look at it ; they were all 'round the giant. And the more they saw of him close to, like that, the more wonderful he seemed.

"A person five feet tall could walk upright under that bent knee; and the crutches under his arms preventing the giant's bending down very much to people, it was only tell men that could take the bills he gave out direct from his own hand. As a matter of fact when the giant was giving out bills in this way we always had a man alongside of him standing about half-way up on a step ladder, who would take the bills from the giant and hand them down to the people.

"It was one of the best things the giant ever did, surely, that act on crutches."

LOSS OF BRITISH FLORISTS.

They Grew Roses by the Thousand For the Coronation.

How great was the loss of thousands who had expected to reap fortunes during the coronation ceremonies in London it has been impossible to estimate. Here is one item alone in which the losses are practically irreparable :

In anticipation of the enormous demand for roses—the coronation flower—the florists of England and the Continent laid out large tracts of land with rose bushes, planning it so that the flowers would be ready in these last days of June. It was estimated that the King's subjects would wear and use for decorations at least 60,000,000 of red roses alone and would be willing to pay from 2 cents to 4 cents apiece for them. This was a moderate estimate. As coronation week approached it was feared that the supply would not equal the demand.

The English retail florists poured in orders for thousands of blooms upon the gardeners. The fortunes in prospect seemed to be very close at hand, for the price of roses went steadily up in anticipation of a scarcity. Now it is all at an end. Instead of great profits there will be great losses. No one wants red roses now. The florists who ordered and have literally tons of flowers coming from the Continent which they will be unable to use, will bear the loss in part. But most of it will fall upon the growers in whose offices the notices of cancellation are piled high.

The larger part of the rose crop will die upon the bushes, and the gardeners will be out of pocket the money they have spent on land, on plants and on cultivation in anticipation of the profits which the sudden illness of one man has reduced to airy nothings.

Rich Patient—"What is the cause of gout, doctor ?" Doctor—"Excessive eating and drinking will produce gout. Mental worry will also cause it." Patient—"My, my ! Well I must stop worry over my excessive eating and drinking."

Mrs. Jones: "Just think of it! There is a policeman visiting our ugly old cook." Mr. Jones: "Great Scot! How hungry that poor man must be!"

Common soaps destroy the clothes and render the hands liable to eczema.

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar

SALADA

Ceylon Tea is the finest Tea the world produces, and is sold only in lead packets.

Black, Mixed and Green.

Japan tea drinkers try "Salada" Green tea.

About the ....House

PEACHES IN MANY WAYS.

Peach Short Cake—One qt flour, 1 pt sweet milk, 2 teaspoons baking powder, a little salt, 1 small teacup lard and butter. Make a soft dough, not kneading much. Put on the bread board and divide in two equal lumps. Roll out one about an inch thick and butter the top well, sprinkling a little sifted flour over it. Then roll out the other crust, butter one side and lay on top of the other crust. Bake to a light brown. Lay on a large platter and divide the crusts. Have nice soft peaches cut in quarters and well sweetened. Put them on the crust and sprinkle well with sugar. Put peaches around the platter and sprinkle well with sugar. Serve in cut slices with cream and sugar. If individual shortcakes are desired cut out with large cake cutter. Do not crowd into pans. Bake in a hot oven, remove and divide and fill with peach halves around the plate. Serve with whipped cream and sugar.

Spiced Peaches—Seven lbs fruit, 3 lbs brown sugar, or white sugar if preferred, 1 qt good vinegar. Take peaches and put them in jar, heat sugar and vinegar with ½ teaspoon ground cloves and 3 tablespoons ground cinnamon in cloth bags. Boil and pour over peaches. For five mornings pour off the liquor, boil again and pour on fruit boiling hot. The sixth morning pour all together and cook till peaches are heated through. Then remove peaches and put into cans. Boil down juice till quite thick, pour over fruit and seal. They will keep in jars a year or longer, but I prefer them in cans.

Canned Peaches—Pare peaches and cook till heated thoroughly. Then remove to cans. Have hot syrup ready, made of granulated sugar, as thick as thin molasses. Pour over fruit and seal quickly. A cheaper and very common way is to pare peaches and coat in sweetened water until one can stick a fork through them. Remove from stove, put in cans carefully, pour over juice and seal.

Peach Preserves—Take large peaches not too ripe. Use 1 lb fruit to every pound of sugar. Make thick syrup, drop in a few peaches at a time. Cook until heated through. Remove from kettle and lay out on platters. Put in a few more and handle same way until all are cooked. Then boil juice down till very thick, put peaches in syrup, cooking until a nice pink color appears. Remove, put in cans and seal.

Peach Pudding—Make a batter, 1 heaping cup flour, 1 teaspoon baking powder, ½ teaspoon salt, ½ cup sugar. Wet with 1 cup milk containing 1 egg beaten light last thing, and 1 tablespoon melted butter. Beat well. Have 1 pt nice ripe peaches in a well-buttered pudding dish, pour batter over them and bake ½ hour. Serve in slices with sugar and cream.

Peach Butter—Pare and stew peaches till soft and smooth. Then add 1 pt granulated sugar to every quart of peaches. Cook until it boils up thick like jelly, stirring constantly. When nearly done, add a little ground cinnamon. Seal in cans. On the farm there are often many small peaches, which if thoroughly washed and the brown side cut off, can be used to good advantage. The inside of the peach, which is always so bitter next to the seed, should be scraped out. Stew peaches and mash through a colander. Add a few good sour apples and use same proportions as given above. These make an excellent combination peach butter.

Peach Marmalade—Pare soft, ripe peaches and cut them fine. Weigh ¾ lb granulated sugar for every pound of fruit. Put sugar over the fire, add water enough to merit it. Bring it to a boil and skim. Add peaches, cook fast, stirring constantly until it appears like jelly and is quite thick. Then put in small jars or glasses and seal. Take a piece of white writing paper wet in brandy and lay on the top. Seal up glasses with paper which has been covered with the white of an egg. This will keep out the air and the marmalade can be kept for years.

Peach Jelly—Frequently there is some syrup left over in canning peaches. This can be used to make peach jelly by adding 1 qt juice to 1 pt sugar.

TESTED RECIPES.

Preserved Rhubarb—Cut some peeled rhubarb in pieces and pack it in jars. Have a deep kettle full of cold water, put the jar filled with rhubarb in the water so it is about two inches below the surface of the water. When the jar is filled with water put on the cover and screw it tight—all this should be done while the jar is in the water—then remove and set in a cool place. When wanted to use, open the jar, pour off the water, and stew the rhubarb the same as fresh.

Raspberry Shrub—Few city people are familiar with the refreshment found in this simple drink, although the raspberry makes one of the best flavors known. Put two quarts of the ripe fruit into a stone jar and pour over it one quart of good cider vinegar. Cover and stand in a cool place for two days, then drain off the liquid, taking care not to mash the berries, and pour it over a second quantity of the fruit. Again let stand for two days, when repeat the process and stand aside for the third time. At the end of the final period strain through a muslin bag and add one quart of sugar to every pint of liquid. Boil slowly for five minutes, skim thoroughly, and let stand until partly cool, then bottle and seal. When wanted stir into iced water until dissolved, making a proportion according to taste.

Eggs Poached With Cream.—Half a pint of cream, six eggs, salt and white pepper, and a small teaspoonful of finely minced parsley. Bring the cream to a boil in a chafing-dish, break the eggs carefully, to keep the yolks whole into the cream and cook until the whites are set—about three minutes. Have a delicate slice of toast for each egg on hot plates, lay an egg on each, pour the cream over them, sprinkle with pepper and salt and the chopped parsley and serve.

Ham Croquettes.—Mix one cup of hot mashed potatoes, one teaspoonful of butter, the yolks of two eggs and a dash or two of cayenne ; beat thoroughly, then spread on a platter ; put one cup of finely chopped cooked ham in a small frying pan with the yolk of an egg, stir over the fire for one minute ; spread this on a platter, when cold take a spoonful of the potato and form it in a hollow put in the hollow one teaspoonful of the ham and fold the potato over it, form it in the shape of a croquette, dip in beaten egg and then in bread crumbs again, fry in deep, hot fat in the frying basket, drain and arrange on a hot platter.

Bread Pudding.—A chocolate and bread pudding can be made as follows :—To two cups of fine bread crumbs add two tablespoonfuls of bread crumbs, mix thoroughly and pour into a buttered mold. Melt an ounce of grated chocolate over hot water, add carefully two tablespoonfuls of sugar, a scant cupful of hot milk, two beaten eggs and half a teaspoonful of vanilla flavoring. Pour this over the crumbs slowly, let it soak in for ten minutes, place in a pan partly filled with water, and cook until the center is set.

Preserved Asparagus—Peel some fine, fresh asparagus, cut it in even lengths and fit it neatly in wide-mouthed glass jars. Mix four quarts of cold water with two ounces of salt, fill the jars to overflowing with this, close and boil them in a boiler or canner twenty minutes ; remove the jars, open each one a moment, close quickly, return them to the bath, and cook two and a half hours ; take the jars out, set them upside down on a dry cloth ; see that they are allright, and when cold put them in a cool dry place. Asparagus preserved in this way keeps well and tastes the same as fresh.

Raisin Bread—Into a pint of scalded milk beat a teaspoonful each of salt and melted butter. When the mixture is lukewarm, add half a yeast cake dissolved in a gill of blood-warm water, and beat in enough flour to make a good batter. Set in a warm place to rise for eight hours. Now beat hard, add a cup of flour and work in a cup of halved and seeded raisins, plentifully dredged with flour. Set to rise until light, then bake.

Braised Chicken.—Fowl that are too old to roast may be made tender and of good flavor by braising and look the same as a roasted chicken. Singe, draw and wash the same as for roasting ; cut in dice one small carrot, turnip, onion and stalk, of celery in small pieces ; put them in a large pot with four thin slices of salt pork, and on them place the fowl with the breast up ; then lay one slice of salt pork over each breast ; add a sprig of parsley, one bay leaf, three cloves, five peppercorns, one teaspoonful of salt, and two cupfuls of boiling water ; cover the pot closely and let simmer three hours ; if the water boils away add a little more ; when the chicken is tender rub it with soft butter ; dredge with flour and put in the hottest part of the oven to brown for a few minutes ; strain the liquor from the pot ; thicken it with a little brown flour rubbed in cold water ; cook until thickened and serve with the chicken.

A HEROIC LIFE.

WITH AN EYE SINGLE TO THE GOOD OF HER FELLOW-MEN SHE TOILED.

The Story of Eliza H. Varney, of Bloomfield, Ont.—Spent Many Years in a Devoted and Saintly Sacrifice to the Poor and Needy —Ministered to Their Physical as Well as Spiritual Wants.

Bloomfield, Ont., July 7.—(Special) —Our community boasts of having within it one of the most devoted Christian women that ever toiled in the world's vineyard.

Owned and blessed by God, this self-sacrificing heroine and her husband, since deceased, spent many years of faithful pastoral work in different parts of the continent.

Elizabeth H. Varney, relict of the late Levi Varney, is now 73 years of age, and is living in quiet retirement here. She is a member of the Society of the Old Orthodox Friends and this simple peace-loving society never had a more humble or more worthy member.

It is of her work among the Doukhobors in our own Canadian Northwest that she loves most to speak, and many and vivid are her recollections of this peculiar people.

One of the greatest difficulties this devoted woman had to contend with was disease among her poor people. But she had armed herself with a remedy that was as unfailing as her own charity—Dodd's Kidney Pills were the weapons she used to drive out sickness.

Some years before she had tried and proven the value of this great medicine in her own case when threatened with Dropsy and suffering with Rheumatism. They had completely restored her, and when she found that the prevailing trouble among the Doukhobor people was Kidney Disease and Dropsy she knew that Dodd's Kidney Pills would be her most valuable aid in her good work.

She tells of one poor young woman among this people who was suffering so severely with the Dropsy that she was terribly bloated all over and confined to her bed. The Lady Missionary left a few of Dodd's Kidney Pills and immediately sent for three more boxes.

She was rewarded for her efforts by the complete recovery of the young woman.

Dodd's Kidney Pills have received this worthy woman's most emphatic endorsation.

COULDN'T CATCH HER.

Mr. Turveytop has, up till very recently, considered himself quite clever, and nothing so pleases him as to get the best of some unsuspecting person. For a long time his wife had been in need of a new muff, and after hinting to her lord she wanted one, he at last decided to gratify her desire. So he went into a shop and picked out a couple, one of which was cheap and the other very expensive. Upon these he changed the price-tickets, putting the cheap price-mark on the expensive muff, and vice versa, and then took them home. For a long time his wife pondered, and at last said :—

"Now, dear, the expensive muff is a beauty, and it is really very good of you to allow me my choice. Some women would take it without a word, but really I don't think we can afford the more costly one ; and, besides, I think the cheap one is more stylish, too. Why, dear, what is the matter ? Are you ill ?"

But "dear" had fled into the night, where, unseen, he could abuse himself to his heart's content.

Surgeon—"There doesn't seem much wrong with you, my man. What's the matter ?" Jack—"Well, sir, it's like this, sir. I eats well an' I drinks well an' I sleeps well, but when I sees a job of work—there, I'm all of a tremble."

Minard's Liniment for Rheumatism.

A schoolmistress who has a dread of all kinds of contagious diseases sent a child home the other day because her mother was ill. The next morning the little girl presented herself at school, with her finger in her mouth and a little hood swinging by the string, and said : "We've got a baby at our house, but mamma says I was to tell you it's not catching !"

It's sad to think how much good money is spent on bad tea despite the fact that Blue Ribbon is in every store. Put up Black Mixed & Ceylon Green

Non-Sulphurous. Odorless. Every Stick—A Match. Every Match—A Lighter

Every body asks for E. B. Eddy's "Headlight" Parlour Matches

The finest matches in the world, made from soft corky pine, and especially suitable for domestic use—put up in neat sliding boxes, assorted colors each box containing about 550 matches—three boxes in a package. .....

For Sale by All First Class Dealers.

The Dawson Commission Co., LIMITED, TORONTO

Can handle your BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY (alive or dressed), STRAWBERRIES, APPLES, TOMATOES, other Fruits, VEGETABLES or PRODUCE to good advantage.

Shipping tags, stamps, pads supplied. Correspondence invited.

MAKING HEADWAY.

The Galicians Are Doing Well in the West.

"Only those who are able to go right among the Galicians, those who know and understand them, can really be in a position to tell what kind of people they are, and what kind of subjects they will prove. After visiting the different settlements around Edmonton, and up in the Saskatchewan districts, I am pleased to be able to return to Galicia and tell their fellowcountrymen of the great headway they have made in the great Canadian Northwest."

Such was the statement made by Rev. Father Zoldac, the only Galician missionary in the Northwest, who was in Montreal the other day on his way back to Galicia to secure more missionaries. He was brought to this country ten months ago by Mgr. Legal.

"Considering the difficulties that they had to surmount, great if not astonishing progress has been made. Of course they were very poor, but to-day, owing to their continued industry, there is little if any real poverty among them, and while money is yet very scarce, still the majority have fairly comfortable homes and always enough to eat. And it will not be very long now before they prove to the outside world that they are good subjects; in fact, every bit as good as those that have come from any other country. From the very start they have been particularly anxious to learn English and to adapt themselves to English customs. But now that they have shown that they are perfectly willing to learn English, they would be very much pleased if the Government would assist them not to forget their own language. Up to the present time English is the only language that is being taught in the schools that have been established, and the people would like their children to obtain at least a fair knowledge of the maternal tongue.

"I am at present on my way home to Galicia to try to secure missionaries to take up work among the settlers. I shall certainly advise more of the people to come out, but judging from the letters that have already been sent, I will not be obliged to say very much to induce them to come."

The professor had been annoyed by the tardy entrance of a student into the lecture room, and pointedly stopped talking until the man took his seat. After class the student went to the desk and apologized. "My watch was fifteen minutes out of the way, sir. It's bothered me a good deal lately, but after this I shall put no more faith in it." It's not faith you want in it," replied the professor ; "it's works."

A man 50 years old has walked 12,000 miles, eaten 9½ tons of meat and fish and eggs and vegetables, and drunk 7,000 gallons of fluids.

California now stands fifth among the American States as a producer of petroleum. 4,100,000 barrels came from her wells last year.

Messrs. C. C. Richards & Co.

Dear Sirs,—While in the country last summer I was badly bitten by mosquitoes—so badly that I thought I would be disfigured for a couple of weeks. I was advised to try your Liniment to allay the irritation, and did so. The effect was more than I expected—a few applications completely curing the irritation, preventing the bites from becoming sore. MINARD'S LINIMENT is also a good article to keep off the mosquitoes.

Yours truly,
W. A. OKE,
Harbor Grace, Nfld., Jan. 8, 1898.

Two small boys in a remote part of the country were asked how they managed to get a barber. "We never go to a barber's," said one of them ; "it's much too far. But Billy cuts my hair and I cut Billy's, and we practise on the cat."

Minard's Liniment is the best.

It is a curious fact that all the three American Presidents who have been assassinated were Republican in politics.

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

Denmark has 100,000 hives of bees and exports 2½ million pounds of honey.

Monkey Brand Soap removes all stains, rust, dirt or tarnish—but won't wash clothes.

AND SAVE THE FEES.

Mrs. Pigg, a very charming and vivacious widow, called recently on a legal friend of hers—a widower—to consult him on a matter of interest to her.

"You know, sir," she said to him, "that when the late Mr. Pigg died he left me all his fortune, much to my satisfaction, of course, but he handicapped it with the name of Pigg, which I must say I don't like."

"Well," ventured the lawyer, "I presume a handsome woman isn't especially complimented by being left a Pigg."

"I should say not," she laughed. "Now, what I came to see you about was whether or not I must execute what you call a deed-poll to get it changed."

"Um—er," he hesitated, as if wrestling with a great legal problem, "um—er—yes ; but an easier way is to apply to a parson, and I'll pay all the expenses myself."

It was sudden, but a widow is never caught napping, and she appointed that evening for another consultation.

THE COSSACK'S WHIP.

People who are unacquainted with Russia, and who read of street disturbances being suppressed by the Cossacks with their whips, have little idea of what formidable weapons these are. Made of hard leather, and tapering to a fine point, they are triangular in shape, and the Cossack who knows how to bring the edge down upon his victim can inflict a wound that is not infrequently fatal. A favorite stroke is one by which the eye and a portion of the cheek are cut.

Fifty-one British ports imported 461,000 tons of ice last year. One port—London—took 230,000 tons of this whole amount.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that contain Mercury

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F.J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c per bottle.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

London's chimneys discharge into the air daily 18,000 tons of unconsumed fuel.

Stops the Cough and Works off the Cold.
Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure No Pay. Price