The address slip pasted on the top of this page has a date on it, if the date of the paper is later than that on the slip it is to remind the subscriber that he is taking the paper without paying for it. See Publisher's announcement on 4th Page.

# MIRAMICHI ADVANCE.

VOL. 21. CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK, FEBRUARY 7, 1895. D. G. SMITH, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

TERMS—$1.00 a Year, in Advance

Wm Cushman Sept 11 95

**BUSINESS NOTICE.**

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

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

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

Yearly, or season advertisements, are taken at the rate of $5 00 an inch per year. The matter, it space is secured by the year, or season, may be changed under arrangement made therefor with the publisher.

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

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

MONUMENTS, HEAD-STONES, TABLETS & CEMETERY WORK.

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

A good stock of marble constantly on hand

EDWARD BARRY.

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For Sale or To Let.

The Dwelling House and premises situate on St John Street, in the Town of Chatham, near the R. C. Chapel, lately occupied by H. S. Miller, Esq. For terms and further particulars, apply to

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

Dated at Chatham, 19 March, 1891.

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

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

Warren C. Winslow
BARRISTER
—AND—
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
solicitor of Bank of Montreal.
CHATHAM N. B

Teacher Wanted.

A second class female teacher for School No 14 Middle District, Napan, apply stating salary to

JOHN GALLOWAY,
Sec. to Trustees.

Napan, June 11 1894.

"THE FACTORY"
JOHN McDONALD,
(Successor to George Cassady)
Manufacturer of Doors, Sashes, Mouldings
—AND—
Builders' furnishings generally
Lumber planed and matched to order.
BAND AND SCROLL-SAWING.
Stock of DIMENSION and other Lumber CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
THE EAST END FACTORY, CHATHAM, N. B

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The two commodious dwelling houses pleasantly situated on the west side of Cunard Street in the town of Chatham, now occupied by William J Miller and J. McGillum

For terms and particulars apply to

TWEEDIE & BENNETT.

Chatham, 27th July, 1894.

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

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

FRANCES A. GILLESPIE

Chatham, 29th Nov. 1893.

F. O. PETTERSON,
Merchant Tailor
Next door to the Store of J. B. Snowball, Esq
CHATHAM - - N. B.
All Kinds of Cloths,
Suits or single Garments.
pection of which is respectfully invited.
F. O. PETTERSON.

HELP WANTED!

WANTED.—ACTIVE, HONEST GENTLEMAN OR LADY to travel representing established, reliable House. Salary $65 monthly and traveling expenses, with increase, if suited. Enclose reference and self-addressed stamped envelope. THE DOMINION, 317 Omaha Building, Chicago.

GRIST MILL!

Parties wishing to have grain of any kind ground at our mill are requested to bring or send the same thereto as soon as we intend to shut down in a week or two for a short time.

We are now grinding buckwheat.

RUSSELL MCDOUGALL & CO,
BLACK BROOK.

WINTER STOCK!

NOW OPENING AT

J. B. SNOWBALL'S.

DRESS MELTONS,
AMAZON TWILLS,
BLACK & COL'D SERGES,
CASHMERES & MERINOS.

SCARLET, WHITE, BLUE & GREY FLANNELS.

Black and Col'd Velveteens,
Ladies' Cloakings and . . .
Wool Shawls . . . .

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AND A COMPLETE LINE OF

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STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS,
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IRON PIPE VALVES AND FITTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

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BULL DOG
Steel Wire Nails,
THEY NEVER LET GO,
AND TAKE NO OTHERS.

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N. B.—IN STOCK AND TO ARRIVE 100 DOZEN K. & R. AXES.

SPRINGHILL COAL

House Coal, Steam Coal, and Blacksmith Coal.

JOHN FOTHERINGHAM,
Agent

SLEIGHS.

I HAVE ON HAND THE

Best Stock of Sleighs,

ever offered for sale in this county. I have

Several New Designs.

I GUARANTEE ALL MY WORK. ALSO A FIRST CLASS STOCK OF

Driving Harness, Made To Order,

All of which I am prepared to sell at

PRICES AND TERMS TO SUIT

The Hard Times.

ALEX ROBINSON.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - - FEBRUARY 7, 1895.

## THE LILY.

A lily said to a threatening cloud,
Which in sternest garb arrayed him:
"You have taken my lord the sun away,
And I know not where you have hid him."

So it folded its leaves and trembled sore,
As the hours of darkness passed it,
But at morn, like a bird in beauty shone,
For with pearls the dews had dressed it.

Then it felt ashamed of its fretful thought
And fain in the dust would hide it,
For the night of weeping had jewels brought,
Which the pride of the day denied it.

## BARBARA.

"The most picturesque spot I have ever seen in my life," said Nell Towers. "A square stone house, all overgrown with woodbine that has turned crimson with the first autumn frosts, and standing all alone in the leafy wilderness. And a beautiful woman, dressed in white, with the face of a young girl, the silver hair of an aged crone, sitting on the step, with her lap full of ferns and mosses and autumn leaves. And I think, Rupert, she must be crazy, for she looked at me in the oddest way, without answering, when I spoke to her."

"I dare say, my dear, it's some old woman out nutting," said Mr. Towers, as he pared one of the great crimson-cheeked peaches that were piled in a basket on the table and flanked by a glass pitcher of cream.

"I shall go, then, and sketch the place to-morrow, if I have time," said Mrs. Towers, enthusiastically. "I never regretted anything so much in my life as that I hadn't my portfolio with me this afternoon."

The landlord, who had just brought in a big log of moss-fringed wood for the open fire, looked at the landlady, who was brushing crumbs off the lavender-scented table-cloth. The landlady looked back at her husband.

"It's Barbara," said he.

"Of course it's Barbara," nodded she.

"And who, may I venture to ask, is Barbara?" questioned Mr. Towers "Superb peaches these, my dear."

"Well, sir, everybody hereabouts knows Barbara," answered mine host. "She's been crazy this ten years."

"I thought so," said Mrs. Towers. Poor thing! And why do they let her wander about at large?"

"Oh, ma'am, she wouldn't harm a fly," interposed Mrs. Wedderburn; "and she can't breathe free inside of four walls, can't Barbara. They did put her into the asylum once, but she pined herself to death there. She wouldn't ha' lived six months, the doctor said, if they hadn't took her out again."

"Then she has not always been insane?"

"Oh, bless your heart, ma'am, no. Ten years ago she was the brightest, puttiest girl in all the country. She used to come here summers, when the house was full of boarders, and help around. Every one liked Barbara."

"But what was it that destroyed the poor thing's mental balance?" urged Mrs. Towers.

The landlady drew her chair up to the table.

"I'll make bold to sit down, ma'am, and tell you all about it," said she. "It made a good deal of talk hereabouts at the time, and it always will as long as Barbara wanders around the old powder magazine in that queer dress, with the flowers and autumn leaves and wild berries in her hair."

"It is a powder magazine, then?"

"Oh, yes, ma'am. There was a great manufacturing company here once, but it was ruined in the panic of 1837, and there's not been an ounce of powder in the place for fifty years. It's a picturesque old ruin, as you yourself observed, and artists like to sketch it. There used to be picnic-parties there, ma'am, before—but I declare, I'm getting ahead of my story."

And, leaning her plump, comfortable elbows on the table, Mrs. Wedderburn went on.

"Ten years ago, we had the most successful summer season that ever we knew; up in the Catskills the houses were crowded—and some of the young gentlemen tourists actually camped out in the barn o' nights. And Barbara was here helping me—the Rose of Catskills, one of my young gentlemen guests called her, and somehow it grew into a by-word. And, if coaxing and flattering could turn a girl's head, Barbara's was in a fair way to be turned. Not that I accuse her of flirting or carrying on—that wasn't Barbara's way—she just went quietly about her business and never said nothing to nobody. But I could see that she liked Mr. Warden; and Mr. Warden was just the one of the whole tribe and generation of 'em that I could wish she hadn't liked. You see, ma'am, there's a difference in people, and for all he made such a fuss over her, I could see he was as cold as a stone and as hard as adamant.

"Things went along smoothly, however, until Miss Arkwright came up from New York—Miss Arkwright, with her trailing silk dresses and diamond rings and hair built up in curls and puffs and frizzes. Some folks like that style; I don't. But Miss Arkwright was very rich and very fashionable, and the minute I saw her and Mr. Warden together, I knew that poor Barbara's reign was over.

"The idea of making such a commotion over a mere servant!" says Miss Arkwright. 'To be sure she's pretty, but so is a china doll!'

"'I beg your pardon, Miss Arkwright,' says I, 'but Barbara is not a servant. She's a neighbor's daughter,' says I, 'and she kindly does me the favor to help me a little at busy times, been I've no daughter of my own.'

"And Miss Arkwright puts up her gold eye-glass and stares at me as if I was an escaped wild animal.

"'Really!' says she. 'How very gratifying to know!'

"And off she saunters, with her head stuck up in the air like a queen's.

"The very next week she asked Barbara to go up to the stone tower with her. Barbara didn't want to go, but Miss Arkwright had a domineering way with her, and the girl could hardly refuse.

"'There's a picnic going up there to-morrow,' says Barbara.

"'I know it,' says Miss Arkwright, 'but I don't want to see the place in a crowd. And you've nothing else to do, Barbara Dale.'

"So Barbara went, all in a new white dress with blue ribbons, for I think she half hoped to see Mr. Warden up there, being as he spent a deal of time sketching around the stone tower. He was an artist by profession, was Mr. Warden.

"But he wasn't there on this particular afternoon. And once Miss Arkwright got Barbara up there like a mouse in trap, she commenced her wicked taunts, telling her how unmaidenly she was; how bold it was to accept Mr. Warden's compliments; how little he meant by 'em, and all that sort of thing, until the poor girl was fairly stung to the quick.

"She was sitting on the doorstep of the tower, Barbara was, and Miss Arkwright was inside, leaning against the narrow casement, so the sun shouldn't touch her roseleaf complexion, when Barbara started up.

"'How dare you talk so to me?' says she. 'What right have you to insult me? When you know Percy Warden loves me!'

"'He loves me!' said Miss Arkwright, stripping a wild rose of its leaves and flinging them down on the grass below. 'And—listen, Barbara Dale—he returns to New York to-night, to ask my father for my hand in marriage. And I alone of all his friends am going to the train to see him off. Now, Barbara, you know all. I have neither pity nor compassion for you. Your own boldness and folly have brought this upon you, and you deserve to suffer!'

"'You are going to the train to see him godspeed?' said Barbara, slowly. 'No, Miss Arkwright, you are not. The last face Percy Warden shall see in the Catskills shall be that of the girl he has trifled with and deceived.'

"And Barbara closed the huge oak door and shot the outside bolt across its rusted fastenings with a strength that was almost superhuman.

"'Girl,' shrieked the heiress, 'how dare you serve me such a trick as this? Open the door at once!'

"'Not until I have bidden Percy Warden adieu,' said Barbara, with a mocking laugh. And away she sped down the heights, heedless of Miss Arkwright's cries and entreaties.

"You may wonder, ma'am, how I know all this. Barbara herself told me—told me after the mists clouded her poor brain forever—and she told it in such a way that I could fairly hear and see everything for myself.

"But both girls had lingered longer up on the mountain side than they had any idea of. Before Barbara could reach the little depot—the cars were a new thing then in our part of the country—the train was moving off, and Percy Warden's face at one of the windows was all she could see. In her blind haste, Barbara's foot caught in the steel rail, the iron cow-catcher flung her on one side and she fell with her forhead against the edge of the freight platform. All the depot hands supposed she was killed; but she wasn't.

"They carried her back to the hotel—carried her insensible and bleeding from the temples. And that night one of those tempests of rain and storm set in that we sometimes have in Mid-August—a tempest that lasted three days. No one could stir out, and all that time Barbara lay at death's door, unconscious and silent.

"But in the thunder and lightning and driving rain of the third night sense and reason came back to poor Barbara, and she started up among her pillows.

"'Where is Miss Arkwright?' said she.

"'She's not at the hotel, dear,' says I, soothingly. 'And Wedderburn thinks she must have made up her mind at the last minute to go down to New York with Mr. Warden.'

"'I know where she is,' said Barbara, with a shudder. 'She is up at the Powder House.'

"We thought she was dreaming, until she told us all.

"'Three days and three nights!' she wailed out. 'Oh, go some one, and see after her!'

"And in all the storm my husband and two men climbed the steep mountain-sides with lanterns and approached the Powder House. And of all eerie places, my husband says the Powder House, in a thunderstorm at midnight, is the eeriest!

"Well, ma'am, they opened the door, and there lay Miss Arkwright on the floor, dead, her teeth nearly meeting in her own arm and her face distorted by some horrible spasm. Whether she died in a convulsion or starved to death no one knew and no one ever will know.

"And all the time my husband and the men were gone Barbara were telling me the story.

"'Was I very wrong, Mrs. Wedderburn?' says she. 'I only meant to keep her there until I could see and speak to Percy. And, oh, if you could hear how she taunted me!'

"'Lie still, my dear,' says I; 'lie still and don't talk, or you'll bring on the fever again.'

"But just then there was a noise and bustle at the door, and, worse luck, it was wide open. Barbara started up, and the lantern-light shone full on Miss Arkwright's dead face as they carried her by.

"And from that moment to this Barbara Dale has been insane, ma'am. She wanders round and round this Powder House, looking for some one, and her wanderings will never be over until she is dead. It's a sad story, ma'am, and every one is sorry for poor Barbara. As for Mr. Warden, I have never seen him since, and I never want to. And now, ma'am, I think the moon's high enough for you to get a good view of the little brook in the ruins."

And Mrs. Wedderburn bustled out, with a suspicious moisture in her eyes.

### A Bad Habit.

It was about three o'clock in the afternoon of New Year's Day, when the wanderer knocked at the kitchen door, and the cook opened it.

"Can I get something to eat?" he said pleadingly.

"Of course you can," responded the cook in great good humor. "Come in; we're keeping open house to-day, and you can get a feast fit for a king, and wine to wash it down with."

He raised his hands deprecatingly.

"Thank you," he said, but I'd prefer the old layout of second-hand victuals I'm used to. I can live on that, and if I acquire the champagne and pie habit in my present circumstances I'll be a starved man before the year's out," and the wondering cook humored his whim.

### Short on Men.

Tommy (who always "wants to know")—"Say, auntie, what's the law of supply and demand mean?"

Auntie (a spinster)—"Now go to sleep, Tommy. What on earth puts such things into your head?"

Tommy—"Well, I heard papa tell Mr. Gay that you were a victim of the law of supply and demand, and Mr. Gay said he guessed you must have been on the 'short side.' What does that mean, auntie?"

### A Chicago Precedent.

"What makes you think she will marry you?"

"She has married the other men."

### Cat Pulls Its Aching Tooth.

A correspondent of a Scottish country weekly tells a story of a cat which somehow had the toothache, turned surgeon and extracted the offending grinder. The cat was one day observed to be conducting itself like a creature demented, jumping in the air, rolling about and rushing in and out of the house. Next he took to "clawing" his jaws, and lastly brought out a tooth, which was found to be so far decayed as to be quite hollow.

### Will Follows Desire.

Plants often exhibit something very much like intelligence. If a bucket of water during a dry season be placed a few inches from a growing pumpkin or melon vine the latter will turn from its course and in a day or two will get one of its leaves in the water.

### Big Hearted.

The heart of a Greenland whale is a yard in diameter.

### General News and Notes.

Lieut.-Col. D'Arcy Boulton has retired from the Canadian militia, after 57 years service.

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

About 200,000 barrels of apples have been shipped this season from the Annapolis valley, Nova Scotia, for the old country. The proceeds amount to about $500,000.

ENGLISH SPAVIN LINIMENT removes all hard, soft or calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses, Blood Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Ring Bone, Sweeney, Stifles, Sprains, Sore and Swollen Throat, Coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful Blemish Cure ever known. Warranted by J. Pallen & Son.

Petitions in favor of confederation with Canada are being circulated in Newfoundland.

It is said the Porte has sent an agent with a large amount of money to bribe the Armenian Executive to hide the truth from the commission.

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

### A Wonderful flesh Producer.

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

The "army of unemployed" agitation in Montreal was squelched on Saturday. The city engineer wanted 1,500 men to shovel snow, and could only secure 500 ofter thoroughly canvassing the city.

The Brooklyn trolley strikers are said to have given up the fight. T. B. McGuire, of the Executive Board of the K. of L., says criminal proceedings will be taken against policemen for clubbing and against the militiamen for shooting.

In the Spanish Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday, Senor Molicas, a member from Porto Rico, moved for the negotiation of a treaty with Canada, saying that the best market for Porto Rico was Canada, and not the United States.

The military authorities at Halifax have sent telegrams to Boston, St. John, Yarmouth and other places ordering the arrest of Sargeant Balham and Corporal Hotson, Royal Engineers, who are supposed to have deserted, taking with them $3,000 belonging to the corps.

Hotels.

ADAMS HOUSE
ADJOINING BANK OF MONTREAL,
WELLINGTON ST, - - - CHATHAM, N. B.
This Hotel has been entirely Refurnished, throughout and every possible arrangement is made to ensure the Comfort of Guests Sample Rooms on the premises.
TEAMS will be in attendance on the arrivals of all trains.
GOOD STABLING, &C.
THOMAS FLANAGAN, Proprietor

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

REVERE HOUSE.
Near Railway Station,
Campbellton, N. B.
formerly the Union Hotel, kept by Mrs. Grogan
Comfortable accommodation for permanent and transient guests. Commercial Travellers will also be provided with
Sample Rooms.
GOOD STABLING on the premises.
Daniel Desmond, Proprietor.

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The Weekly Sun
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16 PAGES EVERY WEEK
$1—One Dollar A Year—$1
The best Weekly for old and young In the Mrritime Provinces.
Reliable market Reports.
Full Shipping News.
Talmage's Sermons.
Stories by Eminent Authors.
The Turf, the Field and the Farm.
Despatches and Correspondence From all parts of the World.
SEND FOR A SAMPLE COPY—FREE.
$1.00 from New Subscribers now will pay for Weekly Sun till 31st December, 1895.

Call and see our type-setting machines in operation. The greatest invention of the age.

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IS A NEWSPAPER
FIRST, LAST AND ALL THE TIME
2 Cents per copy. Five dollars a Year.
In the Quantity, Variety and Reliability of its Despatches and Correspondence, IT HAS NO RIVAL.
Using Mergenthaler Type casting Machines, The Sun is printed from
NEW TYPE EVERY MORNING.
Established in 1878, it has increased in circulation and popularity each year.
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ROGER FLANAGAN.

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I have just received a large supply of
PATENT MEDICINES,
consisting part of the following:
Sarsaparillas, Emulsions, Cough Syrups, Liniments Maltine Preparations, Hawker's Preparations, Quinine Wine, Quinine Iron, Quinine Iron and Wine, Shiloh's Consumption Cure, Groder's Syrups, Anti-Dandruff, etc.,
TOGETHER WITH THESE I HAVE ON HAND
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
TOILET SOAPS,
HAIR BRUSHES,
WHISKS,
TOOTH BRUSHES,
NAIL BRUSHES,
SHAVING BRUSHES
TOOTH POWDER,
TOILET POWDER,
AND COMPLEXION POWDER.
A Fine Lot of Pipes and Cigars
always on hand. Newcastle Drug Store,
E. LEE STREET. Proprietor

Bermuda Bottled.
"You must go to Bermuda. If you do not it will not be responsible for the consequences." "But, doctor, I can afford neither the time nor the money." "Well, if that is impossible, try
SCOTT'S EMULSION
OF PURE NORWEGIAN
COD LIVER OIL.
I sometimes call it Bermuda Bottled, and many cases of
CONSUMPTION,
*Bronchitis, Cough or Severe Cold*
I have CURED with it; and the advantage is that the most sensitive stomach can take it. Another thing which commends it is the stimulating properties of the Hypophosphites which it contains. You will find it for sale at your Druggist's, in Salmon wrapper. Be sure you get the genuine.
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*Memb. Royal Col. Surg., Eng.*
*Lic. Royal Col. Phys., London.*
CHATHAM, - - N B.

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WE MANUFACTURE AND HAVE
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Laths,
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I am now prepared to offer my customers and the public generally, goods at
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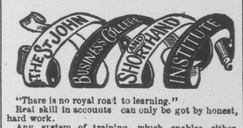
in the following lines, viz:—
Mixed Candy, Nuts, Grapes, Lemons Raisins, Currants, Citron and Lemon Peel, Flavoring Extracts and Pure Spices, and other Groceries.
—ALSO—
A nice line of
gift cups & saucers,
Mugs, Lamps, and a General assortment of
Glass and Earthenware &c.
ALEX. MCKINNON.
December 13th 1894.

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Real skill in accounts can only be got by honest, hard work.
Any system of training which enables either teacher or students to shirk hard work is a fraud and can only end in dismal failure for both.
Here we have honest work, and "plenty of it," and corresponding success
Send for catalogue.
S KERR & SON.
Old Fellows' Hall. St. John, N. B.

DR. R. D. WILSON,
Physician And Surgeon.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,
Adams House, - - Chatham, N B.
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Never say you can't get fresh fish in town and that they are all exported. We are offering at retail
FRESH SALMON, MACKEREL, SMELTS, SHAD, EELS, CODFISH, BASS ETC.
Telephone orders will be attended to promptly.
W. S. LOGGIE CO., LTD.
Jan. 5, 1895.

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Wanted 10,000 bushels wheat.
RUSSELL MCDOUGALL & CO,
have started their
GRIST MILL
and are now prepared to give quick returns to a large amount of customers
They will also be prepared to grind buckwheat in a short time
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OctI7, 1894 Black Brook

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ON ACCOUNT OF
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Quachita City, La.,
After
TWO YEARS
Suffering
IS CURED
—BY—
THE USE OF
Ayer's Sarsaparilla

"For fully two years, I suffered from rheumatism, and was frequently in such a condition that I could hardly walk. I spent some time in Hot Springs, Ark., and the treatment helped me for the time being; but soon the complaint returned and I was as badly afflicted as ever. Ayer's Sarsaparilla being recommended, I resolved to try it, and, after using six bottles, I was completely cured."—P. H. FORD, Quachita City, La.
Ayer's The Only Sarsaparilla
Admitted
AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

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

5,000 HIDES!
Five Thousand Hides Wanted.
I will pay cash on delivery for all the hides I can procure; also, I will buy one thousand calf skins either for cash or for exchange.
Parties in any part of the County needing plastering hair can be supplied by sending in their order to me.
5.15 WILLIAM TROY
Chatham, May 15th, 1893.

We Respectfully Invite You

TO CALL AND SEE OUR VERY LARGE STOCK OF MOST ELEGANT
Boots & Shoes
REQUIRED FOR SPRING AND SUMMER.
For Style, Easy Fit and Serviceability
you will find it decidedly advantageous to look over your display of
UP-TO-DATE FOOTWEAR.
There's ease and comfort as well as style for every dainty foot our shoes encase and that makes it a case of perfect satisfaction every time. Quality unsurpassed for the price and the price below the lowest. The experience of all our customers justifies their confidence.
W. T. HARRIS, CHATHAM.

Nerves
*REGULATE and CONTROL*
the Brain
the Stomach
the Heart
the Lungs
the Muscles
the Intestines
the Liver
and Kidneys.
WEAK NERVES ARE MADE STRONG
BY
HAWKER'S
*Nerve and Stomach*
TONIC.
*It gives new strength and vigor to Nerves, Brain, Stomach, and Blood, and all weakened organs.*
*All Druggists sell it. 50c. a Bottle. Six for $2.50. Mfd. only by Hawker Medicine Co. Ltd. St. John, N.B.*

B. R. BOUTHILLIER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
CHATHAM,
Keeps constantly on hand full lines of Cloths of the best
British, and Canadian Makes, Trimmings, etc.
GENTLEMENS' GARMENTS
of all kinds cut and made to order on the premises, with quickest despatch and at reasonable rates.
LADIES' COATS & SACQUES
cut to order.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

MILLINERY.

Miss Theresa Kendall, late of Boston, has opened a
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT
at the store known as Haviland's corner, opposite Masonic Hall, Chatham.
She has a full supply of Millinery goods of latest styles and is prepared to furnish all articles in her line of business in accordance with the latest fashions.

## General Business.

Good Things to eat are still better when made with COTTOLENE for they are FREE from GREASE and are easily digested. For Frying, Shortening, and all Cooking purposes COTTOLENE is better and purer than lard.

Made only by
The N. K. Fairbank Company,
Wellington and Ann Sts.,
MONTREAL.

# 50 YEARS!

For the Last 50 Years Cough Medicines have been coming in and dying out, but during all this time.....

SHARP'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND

Never Left the Front Rank for Curing Croup, Coughs and Colds. All Druggists and most Grocerymen sell it. 25 Cents a Bottle.

ARMSTRONG & CO., PROPRIETORS.


## NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF TIMBER LICENSES

CROWN LAND OFFICE, 12 JULY, 1894.

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

"19 No Spruce or Pine trees shall be cut by any Licensee under any License, not even for piling, which will not make a log at least 16 feet in length and ten inches at the small end; and if any such shall be cut, the Lumber shall be liable to double stumpage and the License be forfeited."

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

L J TWEEDIE,
Surveyor General


## Splendid Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale his farm at Napan, well known as the late John Brunner farm, which contains 100 acres more or less of land under cultivation and well watered, besides about 100 acres additional well wooded with pulp wood, cedar and firewood.

The farm is seven miles from Chatham which offers a fine market for its products.

The land under cultivation is in splendid condition and the portion under grass will cut about fifty tons of hay this season, besides the usual mixed crops, for which it is well suited. It has a fine new two-storey dwelling, commodious barn and other outbuildings.

The district school is located on the property, and there is a church and also a blacksmith shop within a mile. There is a cedar bog on the farm and manuel mud in the river in front of it, which offer an exceptional privilege for obtaining fertilizing matter. Apply to

THOMAS TRAER,
Lower Napan

## FOR SALE.

Four Plows, one Mowing Machine. Apply at the Station Farm to

WM DIXON
or at J. B. SNOWBALL'S Office

## IMPROVED PREMISES

Just arrived and on Sale at

## Roger Flanagan's

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

Also a choice lot of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

## R. FLANAGAN,

ST. JOHN STREET CHATHAM

## I'M TELLING SQUARE-EDGED TRUTH

WHEN I SAY THAT I HAVE BEEN DEALING AT

W. T. HARRIS', CHATHAM,

for over two years, and I have never had better satisfaction in my life.

He keeps a full line of

GROCERIES, BOOTS & SHOES, DRY GOODS READY-MADE CLOTHING, GENTS' FURNISHINGS, FLOUR, MEAL, HAY, OATS, SEED GRAIN, GARDEN SEEDS, &C.

He keeps a large stock of each and sells cheaper than any one else. You try him and you will find what I tell you is no lie.

A CUSTOMER.

PROFESSOR LEICESTER,

organist of St. Luke's church, professor of the

PIANO, ORGAN, VOICE PRODUCTION

and whose pupils have taken the highest honors including the Bronze Medal and Sterndale Bennett Scholarship Royal Academy of music,

LONDON, ENGLAND.

FOR TERMS, APPLY AT RESIDENCE, QUEEN ST



## Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - - FEBRUARY 7, 1895.


### Husks and Corn.

A year ago, or more, when we intimated—on the eve of the parliamentary session—that the pushing of the railway and other interests of Northumberland, by which the trade of the County might be promoted, ought to be considered an important and material element in the politics of our people, the doctrine was condemned in unmeasured terms by the special organ of our M. P. and the Dominion Government here. It was characterised as mean and narrow, and our people were, metaphorically, placed like "three jolly butcher boys, all in a row" before the great political Gamaliel, and instructed in the fundamental duty of every mother's son of them, to consider first, last and all the time, that they were to pay whatever Dominion taxation might be imposed on them and look pleasant, while the statesmen who are called by a beneficient providence to rule over us at Ottawa must be, permitted, without question, to spend the money as might seem best to them; and, we were inferentially informed that "patriotism," rather than such sordid things as railways, public wharves, breakwaters and other devices for developing the country and promoting its material interests, was what we most required.

A few weeks ago, when we ventured, in the most unobtrusive and delicate manner, to suggest that our people knew they were being put off with a minimum of Dominion expenditure for the needed works and services referred to, the same Government organ came out with its yell of "patriotism" and denounced all who claimed in behalf of the County more than the government had chosen to give us, as "Northumberland hogs."

That, therefore, seemed to be the spirit and policy prevalent up to within a week or two in the councils of those dominating in Dominion affairs on the Miramichi. The fact was regretfully realised by many of the Government's friends whose influence seemed to count for nothing after the election of 1891. The managers did not like the "patriotism" which would not support the policy of promoting everything but home interests, and, so, these friends who had served them were "like poisonous drugs, duly labelled and laid aside as soon as they had ceased to be useful." We were quite certain, from the first, that the bogus cry of "patriotism" would not long prevail, and that as the election necessities of our government friends began to press upon them, they would all play the game of Miramichi prodigal sons and cast in their lot with the "Northumberland hogs."

Amongst the "unpatriotic" things that worried the Dominion Government organ in Chatham was, doubtless, the fact that a subsidy for twenty miles of the proposed railway line from Newcastle to Pokemouche, via Douglastown, to apply from Newcastle eastward and one for fourteen miles of the same line, to apply from Pokemouche towards Tracadie, were provided for in the railway facility act introduced by the Blair Government in 1891, and passed through the legislature, through the influence of the four gentlemen who now represent the County at Fredericton. The Dominion Government appears to have been impressed with the idea that the people interested in that particular line of railway were too "patriotic" to require any consideration at their hands, so nothing was done for them at Ottawa until the last session of parliament—1894—when, while several millions were being voted at Ottawa for other lines, a subsidy was provided for six miles of the twenty and twelve miles of the fourteen subsidized in 1891 by the local government. In other words, the Dominion opened its heart to the extent of supporting a little less than one-third of the mileage of that road in Northumberland provided for by the local government, and that not until three years after our local members had encouraged the promoters of the undertaking.

At the risk of being again assailed by the organ in Chatham for a lack of "patriotism," we submit that this enterprise has received but meagre encouragement from the Dominion. The want of a line of railway between Newcastle and Tracadie, which latter is to be the terminus of the proposed extension of the Caraquet railway, has retarded the development of that portion of Northumberland and Gloucester very much. To say nothing of the large lumbering and fishing interests of the region through which the line will pass, we believe that if it had been built when the local government first encouraged its promoters, it would have led to a pulp mill being erected at Mill Cove—an enterprise long delayed, but now, we are glad to believe, amongst the probabilities of the near future. There is an inexhaustible supply of pulp-wood on the granted lands all along the route between Lower Newcastle and the Gloucester County line, which would be a source of profit to its owners, who now find it useless because they cannot market it without railway facilities. The telegraph and telephone would, no doubt, accompany the railway and these, with the many other conveniences and facilities for promoting business and general intercourse among the people of that long-neglected section of the country, would open a new and brighter era to them.

We may again be told that this is not "patriotism;" that it is better to let the Dominion spend nearly all the money our people are obliged to contribute through the customs and excise, elsewhere, and particularly in building railways, canals, public wharves, dams, booms; slides, etc., in the west—anywhere in fact but here—at home. That, however, is not the doctrine prevailing in the west, and it ought not to prevail here. And, we hazard the prediction that not only will the Dominion Government's organ—or rather the organ of our M. P.—now repudiate its "patriotism" of a few weeks ago, but heartily subscribe to and yell for the doctrine we have always contended for in this regard. In fact, they will all do it with perfect unison and a cresendo, swelling in ratio with the approach and presence of the coming Dominion election, but suddenly relapsing into softer cadences and comparative silence as soon as the polls are closed.

We, therefore, suggest in view of the doctrine preached to us for the last four years, and which has been practiced, that the promises that candidates or members of the government may make in regard to this railway, and other much-needed public works, be exacted in a form that will be more enduring than the usual campaign "taffy" served out in school-houses throughout the country to hoodwink the electors. If not, we shall probably, have to fall back on our "patriotism" as soon as the election is over and return to our husks, while our corn goes west.

### United States Finance.

It is quite amusing to find leading editorials in certain country papers just now on United States finance, which are made up principally by transcribing articles on that subject from leading anti-Cleveland journals—and that without even so much change as a quotation mark or two. The question of international copyright as applied to the United States and Canada evidently needs a little attention.

TICKLE:—The World says:—"The channel between Beaubair's Island and Wilson's Point is called The Tickle. Will any of our learned readers tell us how the name originated, and if it was ever before applied in this way?"

It ought not to require much learning, but rather travel and observation to inform one of the fact that it is customary almost everywhere in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland—and, no doubt, in many other parts of the British empire—to apply the term, "Tickle," to narrow passages between islands and the mainland. That at the west end of Beaubair Island is not the only Tickle even in Miramichi, as the Tickle at the west end of Hay Island is equally well known to the people of that locality as that of Beaubair is to the World writer. The term is a common one and of comparatively universal application. It is derived from the German "tikken," meaning to touch slightly, which it is supposed the islands and points between which these "tickles" run, all did in earlier times.

### House of Assembly Notes

Mr. Pitts wants something done for immigration. This is explained by the fact that he managed to have himself sent to England last year by the Orangemen and made some acquaintances there who he would like to see aided to come over the sea to renew their acquaintance with him. Both the Dominion and Local governments, however, are discouraging that class of immigrants.

There are yet four absentees on the government side of the house, Messrs. Smith, Hill, Tweedie and Sivewright.

The youthful but prolix Dr. Alward is said to be sulking. Dr. Atkinson's presence in the house means the deposition of the perennial St. John member from even the third lieutenancy of Dr. Stockton's forces. Dr. Silas was very much worried and nearly exhausted last session in his futile conflict against Mr. Phinney for the 1st lieutenancy, and he never ascertained whether he or Mr. Pitts, or Mr. Powell was second lieutenant. Now, Mr. Phinney will not give way to anyone, while Mr. Pitts, who claims to speak in all matters for the "four hundred" of Fredericton, as well as for all the rest of York, does not propose to take a back seat even for Dr. Atkinson. Indeed the redoubtable Carleton doctor and Mr. Pitts are such close affinities in certain lines of opposition work that it is doubtful whether they will not join their influence for the purpose of retaining to themselves places in the party before Dr. Alward. In that case the latter may be expected to be frequently absent from the House. He will compensate in the dignity of silence and absence for what he may lack in position.

There is a feeling among members that while some of the counties should have more representatives than at present, owing to increased population, there is no good reason for depriving others of their quota of members. This feeling will have considerable effect when the government's redistration bill comes up for consideration.

### A Sweeping and Singular Amendment.

It will be seen that Mr. Powell of Westmorland has moved an amendment of a very sweeping character, to the motion of the provincial secretary to go into supply. Some of the principles affirmed in his resolution will commend themselves to almost everybody, but he has so mixed them up with propositions that would make a farce of constitutional government, as to stamp him and the gentlemen with whom he is acting as the merest political amatuers. The most startling feature of Mr. Powell's singular amendment suggests the idea that as the opposition, for and with whom he acts, have no reasonable hope of ever commanding the votes of over one third of the Legislature, they wish to have a constitutional amendment by which they may prevent the people's majority from controlling the affairs of the province. Another of his propositions—that relating to officials paid by the municipalities—is, in part practicable, but, as it stands, it shows that in his desire to cater to popular prejudice, he cuts a very sorry figure as a lawyer. We shall await the report of the debate on this singular amendment with much interest.

### The Proposed Pulp Mill.

It is natural that the people of Newcastle should be desirous of having the proposed pulp mill located as near to the shiretown as possible, but it is hardly to be believed that they will offer any serious opposition to the promoters being granted exemption from local taxation similar to that accorded to those of the Chatham enterprise, simply because the site chosen for the works happens to be at the upper end of the lower district of the parish. When outside capitalists are desirous of making a large investment on the river, which will create employment for many of our people, it ought to be our aim to encourage them in every legitimate way, leaving them free to avail themselves of the choice of the location that offers the best natural advantages for making their enterprise successful and remunerative. The general opinion is that the Mill Cove site, which is, we understand, about as good as purchased by the gentlemen proposing to build the new pulp mill here, is the best in the county for the purpose and guarantees success from the start. Let us hope the mill will be speedily erected and put to work. We believe the Newcastle Board of Trade will, on fully considering the subject, be disposed to take a broad view of the tax exemption matter, for the success of one investment of capital will naturally encourage a second, a third and more, and when the best site for a pulp mill is occupied, the chance of the next best will probably be good with the promoters of our third mill.

### Dominion Electoral Lists, Northumberland

AN INCREASE OF 457 VOTERS OVER THE REVISION OF 1891.

His Honor Judge Wilkinson, Revising Officer, has completed the Dominion electoral lists for Northumberland, which give to the County 6 258 voters as against 5801 in 1891. Chatham parish, of course, leads, having 1382 voters against 1278 in 1891—a gain of 104. Newcastle is next, with 1015 votes, against 969 in 1891—a gain of 46. Alnwick, Blackville and Nelson are the next largest, in the order named. A table showing the figures for each polling place in detail will doubtless be interesting to our local readers. It is as follows:—

| Parish | No. of Polling div't. | Voters in 1891. | Removals 1894. | Additions 1894. | Increase. | Decrease. | Votes 1894. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Newcastle, | 1 | 187 | 37 | 50 | 13 | | 200 |
| | 2 | 181 | 58 | 66 | 8 | | 189 |
| | 3 | 257 | 74 | 71 | | 3 | 254 |
| | 4 | 209 | 34 | 53 | 19 | | 228 |
| | 5 | 135 | 12 | 21 | 9 | | 144 |
| Totals, | | 969 | 217 | 261 | 49 | 3 | 1015 |
| Chatham, | 6 | 235 | 44 | 61 | 17 | | 252 |
| | 7 | 199 | 34 | 56 | 22 | | 221 |
| | 7½ | 191 | 35 | 70 | 35 | | 226 |
| | 8 | 273 | 64 | 73 | 9 | | 282 |
| | 9 | 231 | 51 | 78 | 27 | | 258 |
| | 10 | 149 | 30 | 24 | | 6 | 143 |
| Totals, | | 1278 | 258 | 362 | 110 | 6 | 1382 |
| Ludlow, | 11 | 174 | 23 | 61 | 38 | | 212 |
| Blissfield, | 12 | 205 | 34 | 38 | 4 | | 209 |
| Blackville, | 13 | 141 | 30 | 41 | 11 | | 152 |
| | 14 | 184 | 22 | 55 | 33 | | 217 |
| | 14½ | 124 | 27 | 35 | 8 | | 132 |
| Totals, | | 449 | 79 | 131 | 52 | | 501 |
| Derby, | 15 | 215 | 30 | 29 | | 1 | 214 |
| Northesk, | 16 | 82 | 10 | 16 | 6 | | 88 |
| | 17 | 114 | 19 | 38 | 19 | | 133 |
| | 18 | 105 | 11 | 29 | 18 | | 123 |
| Totals, | | 301 | 40 | 83 | 43 | | 344 |
| Nelson, | 19 | 168 | 13 | 36 | 23 | | 191 |
| | 20 | 275 | 58 | 63 | 10 | | 285 |
| Totals, | | 443 | 71 | 104 | 33 | | 476 |
| Glenelg, | 21 | 232 | 35 | 43 | 8 | | 220 |
| | 22 | 94 | 13 | 11 | | 2 | 92 |
| Totals, | | 356 | 48 | 54 | 8 | 2 | 362 |
| Hardwicke, | 23 | 272 | 35 | 48 | 13 | | 285 |
| Alnwick, | 24 | 79 | 9 | 12 | 3 | | 82 |
| | 25 | 201 | 29 | 24 | 4 | | 205 |
| | 26 | 178 | 16 | 27 | 11 | | 189 |
| | 26½ | 172 | 20 | 53 | 33 | | 205 |
| Totals, | | 630 | 65 | 116 | 51 | | 681 |
| Rogersville, | 27 } 27½ } | 274 | 61 | 114 | 53 | | 179 |
| | | | | | | | 148 |
| | | | | | | | 327 |
| Southesk, | 28 | 70 | 7 | 10 | 3 | | 73 |
| | 29 | 165 | 19 | 31 | 12 | | 177 |
| Totals, | | 235 | 26 | 41 | 15 | | 250 |
| Grand Totals, | | 5801 | 985 | 1442 | 459 | 12 | 6,258 |

It will be seen that considerably more than one half of the total increase of votes is in Chatham, Rogersville, Blackville and Alnwick. Chatham was entitled to quite a large number of additional votes, but the gentleman who was managing the matter for the parties interested omitted to give notice of the additions he desired to make, as required by law, and the Revising Officer could not, of course, help him in the matter on the day of the final revision.

### An Illustrated "Telegraph"

Last Saturday's St. John Telegraph was quite an object lesson illustrating the great progress made, artistically and mechanically, in newspaper work in St. John in late years. That journal issued a supplement which contains pictures of the late John Livingston and William Elder, the founders of the paper; also of its present artists, managers, editorial writers, reporters and printers. All the engravings were executed in a style equal to the best work of that class (half tone) turned out in Canada. The letter-press matter of the supplement also illustrates—in another direction, however—the difference between the work done on the paper by its present writers and those of the period nearly twenty five years ago when the "Telegraph and Journal" was classed amongst the leading journals of Canada. The great St. John fire, no doubt, destroyed papers and other data which would have enabled a careful writer to avoid several material errors which appear as historical matter, and to supply many remarkable omissions of names from the list of those who helped to place the Telegraph in a position in public estimation which it has hardly maintained in recent times. At all events, it may justly claim to lead the maritime press in the excellence of its engravings.

### The Manitoba School Question.

The Montreal Star says:—

Sir Adlophe Caron and Hon. J. A. Ouimet, of the Dominion Cabinet, are in town conferring with the party managers. The topic of conversation is the decision of the Imperial Privy Council in the Manitoba school question, and its effect upon the fate of the Dominion Government. By a similar coincidence Lt-Gov. Chapleau arrived to-day from Quebec and during the day, met several of the Conservative politicians in a social way. This has given rise to the rumor that strenuous efforts are being made to induce the Lieutenant Governor to re-enter the Dominion Government.

Will there be a dissolution? This is the leading question. A Cabinet Minister, who ought to know, gives the report an emphatic denial. He said to-day:

"The term of Parliament has not yet expired. Why should we court an ephemeral verdict. The public is under a misapprehension respecting yesterday's decision. The precedure is simply this: The Dominion Cabinet on receiving the text of the decision will ask the Catholic minority and the Manitoba Government to appear before it in Ottawa and discuss the prayer of the petition. If the conclusions of the minority are endorsed by the Ottawa ministers, a decision will be rendered accordingly, and an order-in-council based upon it will be duly passed. Then the Manitoba Legislature will be asked to intervene. Failing this, it will then be the duty of the Dominion Parliament to interenve and grant remedial legislation."

Continuing he said: "The Federal authorization to act comes under sub-section 4 of section 93 of the British North America Act as follows:

"In case any such Provincial law as from time to time seems to the Governor-General in-Council requisite for the due execution of the provisions of this section is not made, or in case any decision of the Governor-General-in-Council, or any appeal under this section, is not duly executed by the proper provincial authority in that behalf, then, and in every such case and as far only as each case require, the Parliament of Canada may make remedial law for the due execution of the provisions of this section, and of any decision of the Governor-General-in-Council under this section."

Mr. Choquett, M. P., Montmagny, is at St. Lawrence Hall. He said to-day; "We can easily defeat the Government. I will wager we will carry 24 out of the 25 seats in Quebec district. I expect Parliament to be dissolved and happen to know that Mr. Laurier will grant jus ice to the Mantioba Catholics."

### "Advance" Scientific Miscellany.

Pneumatic tires are said to have been applied to a carriage by a New Englander named Thompson in 1845—about 45 years before they were used for bicycles. In a recent series of tests, two box buggies were employed—one having the usual steel tires, 44 and 48 inches in diameter, and the other having pneumatic tired wheels, 32 and 34 inches in diameter. The first vehicle weighed 254 pounds and the other but 232, but a weight equal to the difference was placed in the lighter. On a new hard pine floor, lengthwise of the boards, the pneumatic tires required a pull of 4 pounds to start from a standstill, and 3½ pounds to keep in motion at a slow walk; while the steel tires were started with 3 pounds and drawn by 1½ to 2 pounds. Over obstructions of 5-16 inch and upward, however, the pneumatic tires gave much the better results. When loaded with 300 pounds, the rubber tired vehicle was started with a pull of 8 pounds and kept in motion with about the same, the steel tired requiring 12 pounds to start and 4 pounds to keep in motion. On a good gravel road, the vehicles with the same load were hauled by an average of 20 and 40 pounds respectively, and a maximum of 26 and 79 pounds. With a load of 150 pounds, on a sandy road, the steel tire required an extreme of 57 and an average of 40; and the rubber, an extreme of 38 and an average of 16. It is predicted that the elastic tires, doubling the loads horses may draw, will soon revolutionize the building not only of pleasure carriages but of heavy wagons for truckmen and expressmen.

The projected Simplon tunnel is to run from the left bank of the Rhone, near the Swiss village of Brieg, southeast through the Monte Leone to the left bank of the Diveria, a little below the Italian village of Iselle. Its length will be 64,618 feet, or 12¼ miles, which is three miles greater than the length of the St. Gothard, the longest existing tunnel. Two single-track tunnels, 58 feet between centers, are contemplated, the first to be constructed in 5½ years, and the second in an additional 4 years.

What is known of amusia, the loss of musical faculty, has been published within the last few years, and has now been reviewed by Prof. Edgren, of Stockholm. The disease proves to be strictly analogous to aphasia, the loss of speech, which may or may not accompany it. Two general forms are recognized—the sensory form, where tones cannot be appreciated by the ear or notes read by the eye, and the motor form, in which the patient cannot sing, play or write notes. Ballet places the expression of music between the emotional and the artificial or verbal language. Music is less complicated and earlier appreciated than speech. Many children sing before they speak, and Reyer has told of a child of nine months who could repeat the notes exactly as played on the piano, while Dvorak, the musicial composer, is said to have had a son who sang the Fatinitza March with his nurse at the age of one year.

A Bavarian work advances the somewhat startling claim of the discovery of the long-sought "missing link" between man and the higher apes. The link is the *Pithecanthropus erectus*, of which three fragments of three skeletons have been found in the early pleistocene strata of Java, this hitherto unknown species representing also a new family of the primates, the highest order of mammals. The skull has about two-thirds of the capacity of that of man. It is distinctly dolichocephalic, or long-headed, and the forehead strikingly resembles that of the famous Neanderthal skull. The teeth are somewhat advanced from those of other apes. The femora are singularly human, proving that this creature habitually walked on two legs, its height being that of the average man. Regarding this ape as man's ancestor, the author of this book finds the southern slopes of the Himalayas to have been man's early home.

An English naval engineer finds that electricity has been applied as motive power to winches, cranes, steering-gear capstans and fans, for use specially on shipboard. Electric lathes, drills refrigerators, pumps, ash hoists, etc., have been successful on land, and these also may be readily adapted for the needs of ships.

A normal heart and normal kidneys are rare among the adult residents of Munich, according to Dr. Bollinger. The excessive use of beer accounts for the kidney disease, and the cardiac hypertrophy and degeneration are mostly secondary lesions.

Snakes in captivity are fairly healthy, though by no means a long-lived race, says Dr. Arthur Stradling in *Knowledge*. The largest and oldest specimen in the London Zoological Gardens is the great reticulated python, measuring about 26 feet, which has been in the collection since 1876. Of the life-duration of serpents in the natural state, as of other animals, nothing is known. But snakes are comparatively defenceless, exceedingly popular as food with a vast number of creatures, and but for their abundant fecundity—broods of young varying from 30 to 100 in number—would doubtless soon be exterminated. Their dangerous diseases in captivity are few. They have common colds, flatulent dyspepsia, and something akin to muscular rheumatism, but of their serious complaints the deadly one—resembling diphtheria—is "canker," which appears to originate from cold, in certain stages is contageous, and is almost inevitably fatal. Yet, though quite free from disease, not a fifteenth of the specimens captured survive. The snake is destitute of hands, feet, fingers and claws, and is one of the most shortsighted animals on earth (never seeing twice its length), yet it is most fastidious and capricious in its food and in the midst of plenty dies from voluntary starvation. This is not a rapid progress as a snake may remain in perfect health for two years without any food whatever. Snakes shed their skins at intervals of three to six weeks, and never eat for several days before, but are hungry directly afterwards. Dr. Stradling has very successfully practiced a novel method of feeding his perverse serpents, his plan being to forcibly cram raw flesh—of any kind available—down their throats and into their stomachs. Some hundreds have been so fed, even the most delicate species being kept alive and in better condition than those feeding voluntarily.

A simple and compound locomotive—similar in design and construction—have been put to comparative tests by a Prussian engineer. The compound locomotive gave the better results in steam and coal consumption only at speeds of 25 miles or more, the economy steadily increasing with greater speeds. At slower running the advantage was with the simple locomotive.

As determined by the resistance of the submarine cables, the mean yearly temperature of the bottom of the Atlantic is said to be 38° F.; and that of the Mediterranean, 57°.

It has long been recognized, according to Prof. A. W. Rucker of the British Magnetic Survey, that the earth is not a simple magnet, but that there is in each hemisphere one pole or point where the dip needle is vertical, and two foci of maximum intensity. Comparison of early and recent observations leads to the conclusion that one or both foci of each hemisphere must be in motion. The observed changes, however, cannot be explained by any simple theory of a rotating or oscillating pair of poles; but they suggest that secular change is due to waxing and waning of forces exerted by secondary lines or points of attraction or repulsion. New facts indicate that the earth is not magnetically inert, but is itself exerting the influences which give rise to secular change. It seems alive with magnetic forces. Sudden jerks disturbing the daily sweeps of the magnet at widely separated places are probably due to causes outside our globe, but the slower secular change, of which the small part observed has taken centuries to accomplish, is apparently interfered with by some still slower agency, acting within narrow limits of space.

The apple and the pear grew wild in Europe and Asia in prehistoric times. The lake-dwellers used the former so extensively that it is thought they may have cultivated the fruit, but the pear is rarely found among their stores. The apple was introduced into Rome about 450 B. C. The lake dwellers seem to have had two varieties, in the time of Pliny 22 were known, and at the present day about 2000 have been recorded, of which but few are actually cultivated. Pliny mentions 36 varieties of pears as being cultivated at Rome, the number grown in modern nurseries being probably about 100.

It appears that aluminum cannot be coated with zinc, tin or lead by the ordinary processes, these metals sliding over a cleaned aluminum plate with no tendency to alloy with it. M. Oliven reports that the difficulty—due to the formation of a film of aluminum oxide—may be overcome by rubbing the plate in the metallic bath with a steel brush, when an even layer of metal adheres.

A new element is believed to have been discovered by Dr. Beyer in the residual liquors derived from the older process of extracting alpminum from red bauxite. A small quantity of the oxide, exhibiting acid properties, has been obtained in the form of yellow crystals, which are soluble in water. An interesting fact is that this element is probably one whose existence had been previously established by theory. A curious law detected by Mendelejeff, a Russian chemist, is that the properties of the chemical elements are periodic functions of their atomic weights, a grouping of the elements in the order of their atomic weights showing that nearly the same properties recur at intervals throughout the entire series. Arranged by this theory, the table of known elements shows gaps, for which undiscovered substances—several of them since found—have been predicted, and it is supposed that this new discovery will fill a gap of the nitrogen-phosphorus group.

A question raised by Mr. J. W. Slater is, whether the energy which in warm-blooded animals is expended in keeping up the temperature of the body is not in cold-blooded forms converted into luminous or electrical or chemical energy. No species of bird or mammal has the power of emitting light, as is done by some fishes, many insects, and marine animalcules. No bird or mammal can use electric currents for defence or attacks, as is done by several fishes, by a bug, and, it is said, by a slug. Numbers of arthropoda and a few mollusca secrete and emit silk; and reptiles, amphibia, insects and arachnids very generally secrete intense poisons. Such phenomena are not observed in warm-blooded animals. Beautiful as are the colors of many birds, only one true dye or pigment—the touracine of the African plantain-eater—has been obtained from them, while dyes abound in cold blooded creatures. Odors, too, are more abundant in cold-blooded forms.

It appears that in Japan, says the Independent, one factor entering into the problem of the choice of a daughter-in-law is her skill in raising silkworms. The thread spun by the silkworm is said to be regular and even in proportion as the worm has been regularly and carefully fed. The prospective mother-in-law carefully and minutely examines the evenness of the silk thread in the material of the garments worn by the young lady before giving her assent to the betrothal.

It is stated that 55 English towns and cities are now burning their garbage and solid refuse, using an average of about 10 furnaces each. Steam is generated, and used for electric lighting and other purposes.

### British Parliament.

LONDON, Feb 5.—Parliament re-assembled to-day with customary ceremonies.

The session was opened at 2 o'clock this afternoon by the reading of the speech from the throne. There was a fair attendance of members of the House of Commons, but few of the members of the Upper House were present.

In the speech from the throne the Queen referred to the friendly relations with foreign powers; between the government and the French republic for a settlement of the frontier between the colony of Sierra Leone and the neighboring French possessions.

Her majesty regretted that the war between China and Japan continues. Proposals will be submitted for remedying the defects which experience has brought to light in the working of the law governing landlords and tenants in Ireland and for dealing with cases of certain evicted tenants whose situation still constitutes a peril to social order.

A bill will be presented dealing with the Church establishment of Wales.

Bills will also be introduced having for their object the popular control of the liquor traffic; the abolition of the system of plural voting and the provision for payments of the charge of the returning officers for elections.

The commission issued in 1893 to report as to the means of unifying the government of the metropolis has presented its report and a bill will be presented founded upon its recommendations.

The Queen regretted that agriculture continues to be in a seriously depressed condition. This subject is still under the consideration of the Commissioner appointed in the autumn of 1893. In the meantime a proposal will be submitted for facilitating the construction of the Light Railways Measure which Her Majesty trusted would be found beneficial to the rural districts.

The House would also be asked to consider measures for the completion of the system of county government in Scotland and further legislation in respect to the Crofter population in that country.

### New Brunswick Legislature.

The New Brunswick legislature was opened on Thursday last by His Honor Lieut. Governor Fraser. The weather was fine and the attendance of citizens generally very large.

The Military School Corps with its band, commanded by Capt Chinic, was formed up in front of the parliament building and received His Honor, who proceeded at once to the Assembly room, attended by Lt. Col. Maunsel, D. A. G. and Majors Gordon and Montgomery Campbell A. D. C.

Having taken his place on the Throne, His Honor read the following speech:—

*Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:*

The re-arrangement of the fiscal period which you effected at the last session of the legislature has enabled me to summon you for the dispatch of business at an earlier, and I trust, a more convenient season than has recently been customary; and in meeting you upon the resumption of your parliamentary duties I do so in the fulest confidence that you will enter upon the performance of those duties with a single eye to the public welfare.

As had been anticipated when I took my leave of you nine months since, their excellencies the governor general and his countess were enabled during the summer to pay a short visit to this province. The reception everywhere accorded their excellencies was, I believe, most gratifying to the distinguished visitors, and I am well assured that they carried away with them the hearty good will of all who had the pleasure of meeting them during their brief sojourn in New Brunswick.

It is fitting that I should allude to the untimely death of the late premier of Canada, Sir John Thompson, cutting off, as it did, a promising career, and occurring under circumstances of striking and tragic interest. The almost royal distinction with which the imperial government honored the remains of the deceased premier deeply touched the hearts of the people of the Dominion and caused Canadians to realize, perhaps more closely than they ever realized before, the closeness of the tie which binds us to the motherland.

The liberal provision which the legislature had made in the past few years for the encouragement of the dairy interests of the province, and the cordial co-operation of the dominion authorities with my government in this important work, has produced very gratifying results. Three years only have elapsed since the province was obliged to depend very largely upon outside production for its cheese supply. So rapid has been the growth of this industry in New Brunswick that last year not only was the home demand fully supplied by the home production, but there remained a considerable surplus for export, which found ready sale in markets abroad. The capabilities of New Brunswick as a dairying country having been thus completely demonstrated, we may reasonably hope for a more rapid and pronounced development in this direction in the future than in the past. My government will invite you to consider whether, in addition to the continuance of fiscal aid to this industry upon lines similar to those which have heretofore obtained, it may not be well to invest the executive government with the necessary power to enable it to co-operate with the other provinces of Canada in devising a system of inspection of dairy products intended for export, with a view to maintain these products in European markets in their present high standard of excellence.

The importance of providing for a more equitable representation in parliament of those counties whose wealth, population and relative importance have increased in recent years has been engaging the serious attention of my government. While it may not on consideration be deemed necessary or expedient under present conditions to establish a system of representation in the legislature which shall be based upon an arbitrary standard of numerical equality, the measure which my government will submit to you will be found, it is hoped, to some extent at least, to redress the inequalities which in these respects now exist. I solicit for such measure, when laid before you, your most favorable consideration.

My government has more fully matured the bill prepared and introduced before you last year in relation to the constitution of and procedure in probate courts. Having to deal with interests as important as those which are the subjects of litigation in the very highest tribunals, it has appeared to my government that material changes might with advantage be made in the existing law. I solicit for this measure, when presented to you, your most favorable attention.

I am pleased to observe that an active interest is being awakened among the enterprising business men of St. John in favor of holding a provincial exhibition in that city during the current year. Should the plans of the association provide for a suitable display of agricultural products, my government believes it would be desirable to encourage and assist the promoters of the undertaking in a substantial manner. A bill, with that object in view, authorizing the giving of a moderate financial guarantee in addition to the usual grant, will be presented to you.

The accounts of the receipts and expenditures for the last fiscal term, ending on the 31st of October last, I shall cause to be laid before you, together with the estimates of the receipts and of the proposed expenditure for the current year. The estimates of expenditure, I trust, will be found to be framed with due regard to the needs of the public service.

Bills—To amend the law as respects the property of married women: the subject of life insurance for the benefit of widows and orphans; to amend the act relating to the registration of deeds; to further amend the practice in the supreme court; for reporting the decisions of the court in equity; and a general act under which towns throughout the province may become incorporated without applying to the legislature for special acts, will be laid before you, and to those, as well as all other measures which may pass under my consideration, I invite your best attention.

Relying with entire confidence upon your zeal in the public service I leave you to your deliberations.

The new members were sworn in by His Honor Judge Tuck, acting chief justice.

Mr. Martin was introduced by Mr. Blair and Mr. Mitchell; Mr. Venoit by Messrs. Labillois and Emmerson; Dr. Atkinson by Messrs. Stockton and Phinney.

Hon. Mr. White introduced a bill further amending the Documentary Evidence act of 1893.

Hon. Mr. Blair informed the house of the appointment of Harry C. Rutter as sergeant-at arms in place of John B. Grieves, deceased.

On motion of Mr. Blair, seconded by Mr. Mitchell, Rev. Wilfred McDonald was appointed Chaplain.

Hon Speaker Burchill read a copy of his honor's speech,

The address in reply was moved by Mr. Venoit, who said:

The first act in the performance of my duty to-day is to acknowledge the honor paid the County of Gloucester in choosing its junior member to move the address in reply to the speech from the throne. Although I feel the task should have devolved upon abler and older heads, yet I am convinced that the experience acquired here to-day will but better tend to prepare me for a more faithful discharge of my duties as a representative of New Brunswick. (Applause.)

The reception everywhere accorded to their excellencies Lord and Lady Aberdeen during their short visit to the province of New Brunswick was very gratifying to them, and which once more showed the loyalty of our citizens to the British empire. (Applause.)

His Honor referred in very feeling and appropriate terms to the great calamity which has befallen our fair dominion and suddenly bereft it of one of its ablest and noblest sons. In the very prime of manhood, just at the moment when he had ascended the last round of the ladder which leads to colonial honors, our late premier was called to his last long rest. Never in the history of the colonies has there been a statesman whose death has caused such deep and widespread sorrow. The events occurring at the moment when the messenger of death made his appearance in the royal castle, the thought that the prime minister of the most important of the British colonies had just received from our most lovable Queen the highest honors within her gift, and but a few moments later he lay cold in death almost at her feet, was more than sufficient to touch all hearts and cause a deep, heartfelt sorrow to spread throughout the empire. The deep sympathy and tender affection manifested by the Queen towards her sorrowing subjects in Canada adds one more link to that chain which binds us to the mother country, and will, I hope, be the means of forever banishing from our midst any thoughts of separation that may have lurked in the breasts of some of our citizens. (Applause.) The late premier of Canada, while carrying on the affairs of the country, was admired and respected by all, even those who could not see eye to eye with him in the political arena always paid him that respect due to integrity, ability and honesty of purpose. I feel that I am but giving expression to the sentiment of every honorable member of this house when I assert that we, as representatives of the province of New Brunswick, deeply feel the great loss sustained by Canada in the death of Sir John Thompson. (Applause.)

The reference made by his honor to the measure to be introduced at this session, touching the readjustment of the representation of the different counties, will, I am sure, be hailed with delight, if not by all the honorable members, at least by those representing counties which according to population, do not receive equal rights in the matter of representation. I for one had very strong feelings in the matter. The county that I have the honor to represent has been, and still is, greatly handicapped in this respect. While I would not for a moment desire to see any other county lose a single one of its representatives, still I feel that the government would meet the views of the electorate if some measure tending to a slight increase in the number of members would be introduced. Gloucester and Kent should no longer be left as they are; their importance is such that their claim to recognition needs no defence. The idea then is that the representation of Gloucester, Kent, Madawaska, Victoria and Carleton counties should be increased. In addition to Carleton county, the French counties of this province, which have been almost the only ones that have increased in population, deserve and should have the

the election of Mr. Martin in Madawaska. He was pleased at the selections made by these counties, and he heartily welcomed both these gentlemen as members of the legislature.

Mr Pitts—What about Carleton?

Hon. Mr. Blair—That is a very impertinent inquiry for the hon. member to make. It was not often that he made an inquiry that had so much point in it, and he(Blair) should endeavor to meet his aspirations by telling him at once. He could not but realize with respect to the Carleton election the extreme difficulty which faced the government when they attempted to meet the views of their friends in the opposition. If the government take a course which the opposition have appealed to them to take, these gentlemen at once declare that it was because the government were afraid, or because public feeling was against them. The opposition papers had urged in the most prayerful manner that Dr. Atkinson should be permitted to be returned unopposed, as a gentlemen whose health had become greatly impaired, and also because the government had already had a very large majority in the house. It was claimed that the government ought to have sufficient magnanimity not to put any candidate in the field, and because the government had yielded to the force of these appeals the leader of the opposition taunts them for so doing and reads a document composed by Dr. Atkinson, which, he thought, that gentleman would be the first to have expunged from public knowledge and public recollection. He did not think there was a gentleman in the house who, in his serious moments, would put forth that document as one that really represented his feelings towards the government. In the heat of political contests people are ready to say that members of a government are disreputable and guilty of all possible crimes, but yet, while they say that, they do not believe it, and he would say for the hon member for Carleton, whose presence in the house he did not regret, that he did not believe that he sincerely believed the one twentieth part of what he had published in his card He (Blair) thought, perhaps the County of Carleton might have done a good deal better, but he was free to say it might have done a good deal worse than return the hon. member. He (Blair) wished, therefore, though not regarding him as a supporter, to treat the hon. member in a more kindly manner than his leader had done.

There was always one occasion in session when the leader of the opposition was exceedingly happy in his remarks, and the was when the address was being moved in reply to the speech of his honor. The house could not fail to remember, however, that on all previous occasions when these ghastly disclosures to which the hon. gentleman referred had been exposed to the light of day, it had been found that what he had assumed to be the case had not been the case in any one particular. He had proposed this amendment as he stated by reason of his keen sense of public duty.

He (Blair) could have heard the hon member move his amendment with great composure if he had done so without professing to believe what he did not believe; in other words if he had treated the house with some slight show of sincerity and fairness. The leader of the opposition had stated that the motion did not mean any want of confidence in the government. Surely the hon member did not regard the business of legislation as child's play, and think it was the duty of hon members to act as clowns in a circus. Why should he venture to declare that a motion of this character did not involve a want of confidence in the government?

Dr. Stockton—Do you say if the motion is carried it means the defeat of the government?

Hon. Mr. Blair—I say the amendment the hon. member has moved means a want of confidence in the government? Of course there could be a motion made which would not mean that, but no government with a particle of self respect would remain in office after such a motion as this was passed. All the anxiety and solicitude displayed by the hon. member was not to secure an adequate and sufficient remedy but was to produce of his desire to gain some slight political advantage. He (Blair) therefore asked the members of the house, who thought they ought to see the material and the facts upon which the hon. member had based the conclusion at which he had arrived, to assent to the adoption of the address as it stood.

Hon Mr. Blair said that he did not place himself second to any gentleman in the house in his regard for the maintenance, in all their purity and integrity, of the free institutions of this country. It was not always those who professed the most who valued them the most highly. When he attributed to the government a remissness of duty in respect to the Carleton election he was travelling beyond the legitimate limits of criticism and basing his conclusions upon visionary foundations. The honorable member had stated that the late member for Carleton, Mr. Connell, had resigned his seat before the legislature last year. He (Blair) was not aware of it, and now heard it for the first time. The government were not aware of it and that was when the resigning member took measures to place his resignation in the hands of the government or of the proper officer; until that took place there could be no recognition.

Dr. Stockton—Oh, you might hide yourself behind a technicality.

Mr. Blair—Well, I say if the hon. gentleman whose knowledge of constitutional law is so vast that he does not hesitate to instruct the rising generation, thinks that the production of a written resignation certified in the way the law requires and properly filed, is not an essential but is a mere technicality, then I confess I should not like to sit under my hon. friend's instruction as a Gamaliel in the realm of constitutional law. In my case it would be a case of the blind leading the blind. If that was a mere technicality he (Blair) yearned to be enlightened as to what could properly be termed a substantial condition The hon. member's reasoning on this subject was about as profound as could be expected, perhaps, from a gentleman who declared that, when two counties returned government supporters and one county returned an opposition supporter, the trend of public opinion was against the government. Under all the circumstances he (Blair) would ask the hon. members opposite whether it would not be well for them to withdraw this very juvenile amendment.

Mr. Phinney next addressed the house, his remarks taking a very wide range. He dwelt on woman suffrage, prohibition, the lunatic asylum, the Carleton election, etc and finally moved the adjournment of the debate.

On motion of Mr. Blair further consideration of the address was made the order of the day for 2.30 on Friday.

In reply to Dr. Stockton, Hon Mr. Mitchell said the auditor general's report was not yet ready, but he expected many of the reports would be ready to submit to the house very soon.

Adjourned.

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On Friday Dr. Stockton gave notice of motion for details of all expenditures made since Oct. 31st last, also for statement in detail of any expenditure made last year or this, but not paid out of the expenditure last year and remaining unpaid Feb 1st, 1895.

Dr. Stockton also gave notice of motion for particulars of government's banking operations.

The order of the day, the consideration of the address, being reached, Mr Phinney resumed his speech, and exhausted the subject of the Carleton county election He next went over the St. John Suspension Bridge matter and intimated that there were a lot of scandals in connection with other bridges, including the Woodstock bridge. He denounced the recent appointments to certain St. John offices and praised Mr. Ellis, editor of the St. John Globe, who had done much against the government and in favor of the opposition.

Mr. Killam said that although Mr. Phinney had spoken eloquently, as he generally does, he had advanced little if any argument in support of the amendment that had been moved by the leader of the opposition. He had arraigned at very great length the government for not bringing on the election sooner in Carleton county, and had tried to make capital against the government, because they had allowed Dr. Atkinson to take his seat without opposition.

In his talk about the delay in bringing on the election there the hon. member had failed to show that the county had suffered in consequence. He was glad to welcome the new members, and no member of the house was better pleased than Dr Atkinson had been permitted to take his seat by acclamation than himself. Not only was he pleased that there had been no opposition to Dr. Atkinson, but he had advised the government not to put up any candidates against Dr Stockton's ticket in St. John in 1890; and he would now say that he believed that if his advice had been followed in that matter Dr. Stockton would now be found supporting the government with the same vigor that he had supported them with, previous to the accident that had led to that honorable member's estrangement. If the opposition could not see anything in the speech to commend it, he would say that the farmers and the people at large would be able to see much in it that would meet their approval.

Dr. Stockton—They will require a microscope to do so.

Mr. Killam—The trouble with the opposition is that they looked at it through the wrong end of the microscope. Mr. Killam then took up the address and reviewed it at a considerable length. He was thoroughly in accord with the change in the fiscal year. The visit of Lord and Lady Aberdeen to New Brunswick would add another link to that strong chain which binds us to the mother country. The leader of the opposition had tried to make it appear that the government had reduced the grant in aid of the dairy interests. That was not so. As he understood the matter, the government gives $150 in aid of every cheese factory started, and $250 to a cheese and butter factory combined. It matters not whether the total grant was $4,000 the government was pledged to give the sums named by him in aid of every new cheese or butter factory, or both combined.

Westmorland county had greatly benefited by that policy of the government in aid of the dairy interests. If it was not possible to have a provincial exhibition in Westmorland, he was glad there was to be one in St. John, and the government's promise to help that enterprise would have his support. The paragraph in the address referring to insurance in the interest of women and children had his hearty support, and he would have been glad if the address had gone further in proposing legislation in the interest of women.

Mr. Pitts, in behalf of the people of Fredericton, extended a welcome to the members of the legislature and proceeded to make quite a pretentious speech, in which he said the province had gone behind about $100,000 last year, that the dairy business was simply a "fad," that the readjustment bill might drive him into the "nine hole," that the address ought to have contained something about immigration, that York missed some of its by road money, that he was getting the hayseed out of his hair, etc.

Messrs Shaw, Atkinson, Emmerson, Smith (St. John,) Howe and Wells made peeches and the amendment was lost, the vote being:—

Yeas—Stockton, Pinney, Smith, (St. John), Pitts, Allen, Howe, Pinder, Atkinson, Perley—9

Nays—Mitchell, Emmerson, Labillois, Gillmor, Harrison, Martin, Russell, Mitchell, Killam, Flewelling, Scovil, Baird, O'Brien, (Northumberland), Robinson, Venoit, Dibblee, McLeod, Wells, Farris, O'Brien (Charlotte)—20.

Mr. Blair was paired with Mr. Shaw; and Mr. Dunn with Dr. Alward.

The address was passed, ordered to be engrossed, signed by Mr. Speaker, and presented to his honor the lieutenant governor by Messrs. Venoit and Martin and Hon Mr. Emmerson.

On motion of Mr. Mitchell, seconded by Mr. Emmerson, it was agreed that the house resolve itself into committee of supply on Tuesday next, Hon Mr. Mitchell stating that the house would not be asked to consider supply until after there had been ample time for thorough examination of the auditor general's report.

Messrs. Blair, Mitchell, Emmerson, Stockton and Pinney were appointed a committee to appoint all standing and general committees.

Mr. Mitchell submitted a memorandum of agreement with Mr. McDade for reporting, telegraphing and publishing debates, and on motion of Mr. Mitchell, seconded by Mr. Emmerson, the official reporter was assigned a seat on the floor of the house under direction of Mr. Speaker.

Adjourned.

*[Special to the Advance.]*

FREDERICTON, FEB. 5.

Hon Provincial Secretary Mitchell submitted estimates of sums required for the service of the Province not otherwise provided for, for the current year, as follows:—

*Administration of Justice*—
Reporting decisions of Equity Court, $500.
Equity chambers, St John, $250
Equity chamber, St John—Janitor, $260.
Judges' chambers and Law library, St. John, $300.
Judges' chambers and Law library—revote—$150.
Total administration of Justice $1,460.

Encouragement of dairying $1000.
Contingencies, $12,000.
Deaf and Dumb institution Fredericton, $500.
School houses, poor districts, $1000.
Fisheries Protection, $1000.
Free Grants Act, $5,000.
*Legislative Library*—
Librarian, $500.
Insurance, $50
*Legislative Assembly*—
Assistant Clerk, $400
Secretaries of Committees and engrossing Clerks, $1,000.
Chaplain, $30.
Sergt-at-Arms, at $6 per diem, $440.
Doorkeeper—$2 per diem $70
Messenger, $2 per diem $70
Six messengers, $1 50 per diem, $315.
Two pages, $1 per diem, $70.
Law Clerk, $1,000.

Lunatic Asylum maintenance, $40 000.
Natural History Society, $425.
Public health, contingencies, &c, $500.
Small pox, disease, $500.
Public hospitals, $6,400.
Public printing, $11,000.
Public Works Roads and Bridges, $165,000.
Steam navigation, $8,000
Legislative building & offices, $8,500.
Government house $300.
Normal school, $3 500
Lunatic asylum, $4,000
Miscellaneous expenses, $2 850
Total expenses Public Works, $192,150
Refunds crown lands, $200.
Surveys and railway inspection, $2,000.
Tax commission revote, $1,000.
Unforeseen expenses, $2,000.
Grand total, $282 850.00.

In the budget debate on Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Powell moved the following amendment to the motion of the Hon Provincial Secretary to go into supply.

*Resolved*—That Mr. Speaker do not now leave the chair; but that it be resolved

(1). That the financial state of the province, owing to a succession of yearly deficits, calls for the immediate adjustment of expenditure to income; and to accomplish this, the most rigid economy should be practiced in all branches of the public service

(2) The enormous proportions of our public debt, in view of our limited sources of income imperatively demand that there should be no further increase and that an amendment of our constitution is desirable, so that the executive cannot, without the consent of at least a two thirds vote of the Legislative Assembly, incur expenditure in excess of the income of the province.

(3) That in view of the direct taxation recently imposed upon the municipalities, a general system of municipal reform be adopted by which municipal affairs be more economically and efficiently managed, and by which all officials paid out of municipal funds be appointed, and controlled by municipal authorities.

(4) That all work paid for out of public funds be put up to public competition, as far as possible.

(5) That in view of the importance of our agricultural interests and the great necessity of encouraging and developing those interests, the duties of the office of Surveyor-General be amalgamated with and discharged by some other executive department, and that a member of the executive, as Minister of Agriculture have charge of this important provincial interest

(6.) That the membership of the executive is in excess of the requirements of the province, withdraws annually from the necessary services of this country a large amount of money, and, being disproportionate to the membership of the house, impairs the independence of the Legislature.

The debate was continued until recess and went on after supper, and until one o'clock Wednesday morning. The speakers being Messrs. Killam, Pinder, Alward, Veniot, Howe, Flewelling, Smith, (St. John,) Shaw, White, Atkinson, Pitts, Pinney and Wells.

The adjournment of the debate was moved by Emmerson. Adjourned.

## Alleged Disregard of the Last Papal Mandate.

BUCYRUS, Ohio, Feb. 4:—A large number of influential members of Holy Trinity Catholic church have refused to accept the conditions of the recent papal mandate and will remain loyal to their lodges. The president of the Church Council is a member of the Knights of Pythias and when the time came to reorganize the council yesterday he refused to accept re-election. He will sacrifice his membership in the church rather than the lodge. A dozen leading Roman Catholics refuse to accept the orders from the Pope, considering them un-American and in the nature of oppression. Roman Catholic members of Oddfellows are equally strong in their determination to disregard the orders of the Pope and the church here will be greatly affected by the stand these men have taken.

## Miramichi and the North Shore, etc.

CLERKS WANTED:—See advts.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, and expels all poisonous elements. Sold by druggists.

THE FORRESTERS' Ball at Newcastle which is to be held to-night, will doubtless be a great success.

WANTED.—Salesman; salary from start permanent place. Brown Bros. Co., Nurserymen, Toronto, Ont.

COBWEB: Don't miss the Cobweb Party to-night in the Temperance Hall Chatham. It promises to be the best thing of the kind ever held on the Miramichi.

PULP MILL:—The Telegraph takes back its attack on the Maritime Sulphite Fibre Company's business here. A careful editor would never have published such absurdity in the first place.—Poor old Telegraph!

THE HOP: Gentlemen's tickets for the Bonnet Hop of the Cypress Club, at Masonic Hall next Monday evening will be 75 cents. They will be sold only to the gentlemen who were invited to the dance of Tuesday evening.

S. S. A.:—The Newcastle Parish School Association will hold a Sunday School convention in the Methodist Church on Tuesday next, February 12 h Sessions to commence at 3 and 7 30 o'clock, An interesting programme is being prepared. All are invited to attend.

Consumptives obtain relief by using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. No other cure is so effective.

THE COULSON Scott Act cases are still pending before the Chatham police court. The object of the prosecution seems to be to prove that the Chatham Social Club, of which the defendant is steward, is violating the Scott Act. The cases are serial, and tried on the instalment plan.

THE PHARMACY CASE: In the Supreme Court at Fredericton on Friday the case, ex parte H. H. Johnstone was taken up. This was a conviction at Newcastle under the Pharmacy act. E. R. Chapman supported the conviction and A. W. Macrae opposed it. The rule to quash the conviction was made absolute on the ground that the magistrate had not awarded distress in default of payment of the fine.

SHOCKING DEATH:—Mark Godin of Bathurst, a brakesman on the Sydney and Louisburg railroad in Cape Breton, was run over by a construction train on that road recently and had his head completely severed from the body. He had jumped on the foremost flat car for the purpose of pulling out the pin from the couplings on the engine in order to connect it with the car and was in the act of coupling, when he lost his balance and fell down between the cars with the horrible result mentioned.

## Pianos and Organs

of different manufacturers, for sale by Alex Robinson, at lower prices than ever before offered in the county. Call and see styles and get prices.

ALEX. ROBINSON,
Chatham, N. B.

## The Cypress Club Dance.

The young men of the Cypress Club deserve great credit for the excellent—not to say artistic—preparations they made at Masonic hall for their annual dance, which came off on Tuesday evening, as previously announced, notwithstanding the prevailing storm. The walls were hung with textile fabrics of different kinds, the ceiling decorated profusely with Chinese lanterns and the stage carpeted and furnished as a reception room. Upstairs, a supper was laid in the banquet room, the viands being furnished from the homes of members of the club, everything in this department being of excellent quality and in abundance. Dancing commenced about 9 o'clock, the floor being in the competent charge of Mr Angus Ulloak, who had several efficient assistants. McKechran's orchestra furnished excellent music and the occasion was a thoroughly enjoyable one. Many of the toilettes worn were rich and extremely tasteful. Owing to the storm preventing many from attending who otherwise would have done so we are requested to announce that the club will hold a bonnet hop on Monday evening at the same place and all who were invited for Tuesday evening are asked to consider themselves invited for Monday without further notice.

## A Pleasant time.

A pleasant time is what we all had at Caledonia Division, Douglastown, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 29.

The following programme was gone through by Caledonia members:—

Reading—A McLean.
Inst Music—Miss E Porter.
Reading—Robt Watson.
Recitation—Miss Annie Cowie;
Reading—R H Jessamin.
Reading—F Falconer.
Read ng—S McKenzie.
Inst Music, Organ—Miss L Morrison.
Harmonic—James Lamont.

Brother R J Colbert, in a few well chosen remarks, then welcomed the visiting members, fourteen from Northumberland Division.

The following responded to their names in behalf of Northumberland Division:—

Brother Mather, W. P.
Rev. Mr. Steel, in his usual good style, showed up the grand object of the temperance work; brother Abbott then brought down the house with his quaint and personal allusions.

Next to respond were brothers Kerr and Loban, pleading to be no orators they were let off with short speeches.

After a few joking remarks and a strong invitation to visit Northumberland, the meeting adjourned.—[Advocate.

## Death of Alex Loggie, Esq. of Black Brook

One of the best known and most highly esteemed citizens of Northumberland—Alex. Loggie, Esq., of Black Brook, died at his home on Sunday forenoon last, aged 77 years Mr. Loggie had, by well directed industry, established for himself one of the most comfortable homesteads on the Miramichi, and all who have enjoyed its hospitality—especially when Mrs. Loggie, who died a little more than two years ago presided over it—will remember it as amongst the good old fashioned establishments, of which we have too few now-a days, where thrift, plenty and a hearty welcome always made the visitor feel at home. Mr. Loggie leaves quite a large family, some of his sons being in the front rank of the staunch business men of the Miramichi, while others have made their mark elsewhere. Andrew, Robert and Frank Loggie, who compose the firm of A. & R. Loggie of Loggieville (or Black Brook) have an almost continental reputation because of their large operations here as fish merchants, while the other three sons, George, Peter and James are extensively engaged in the lumber business at Seattle, on the Pacific coast.

Mr. Loggie was, for many years, an elder of St. Andrew's Church, Chatham, holding that position at the time of his death. It was always said of him that he was a staunch Presbyterian and while he yielded to no man as a Christian, he was so keen a sportsman that he could bag about twice as many geese and brant at Tabusintac six days in the week as his seven-day competitors of the olden time. Indeed, it is only three or four years since he gave up his annual visits to that sportsmen's paradise, but the theme was always of interest to him as long as he would talk of worldly affairs.

In his death the community loses one of the sturdiest and most hardy representatives of the class of men whose sterling qualities—pluck, industry and integrity—have given tone, character and reputation to the Miramichi.

The funeral took place on Tuesday afternoon, and although a severe snow storm, driven by one of our most keen northeast winds, prevailed, the attendance was very large. The services at the house were conducted by Rev. Jos. McCoy, pastor of St. Andrew's, assisted by Rev. Neil McKay, pastor of St. John's. The pall bearers were Messrs. W. S. Loggie and Alex. Fraser of Chatham, Wm. Carruthers of Moorfield, Alex, Campbell, of Lower Napan and Geo. McIntyre and John Blake, of Black Brook. The interment was in the old St. Andrew's burying ground, Chatham.

## Another Unfortunate Dog.

Our friend Barte Fogue, whose capture of the bear, wild cat and mink with his famous fish-hook device, and other wonderful hunting and trapping exploits, have made him famous as a Nimrod, was in the ADVANCE office a few days ago and, referring to the newspaper report concerning the live dog found by two skaters frozen to the ice on the St. John river a fortnight since, said it reminded him of the sad circumstances under which he lost a much prized dog some twenty years ago.

"We had a camp", said he, "a good bit above the Jam, and were cutting sleepers for section 16.

"The camp was a cold affair, and the fire was generally made of big wood against back logs that were bigger still, and the dog—he was long haired and had a bushy tail—used to sit all night before the fire, turning first one side and then the other to keep warm, while we slept on a good bed of boughs behind the deacon-seat.

"Well, one night,—and it was a terrible cold one nearly as bad as the cold Friday—we prepared some cariboo steak ready to broil for breakfast, made a big fire out of splendid hard-wood and turned in. I remember that I heard the dog whining and giving an occasional yell, but I didn't mind it, I was so sleepy, and so were Jim and Quigley and Moorman, until at last Jim says, who's that broiling the cariboo at this time of night, and, say! somebody's socks are burning!"

"With that we all jumped up and then found the poor dog half roasted, all the hair and skin burned off him and stone dead, so it wasn't cariboo or socks we smelled.

"I gave him a pull to get him away, but found his bushy tail that was on the off side from the fire had frozen fast in some water I had spilled on the camp floor, and that was what held him fast till he burned to death.

I tell you it was an awful cold night."

## Railway Mishap at Jacquet River Station.

Water leaking from the tank, which overflowed the track and froze on the rails at Jacquet river station, caused a little smash-up on Wednesday morning of last week. The train does not stop at the station and was running pretty fast, as it was behind time, when it struck the ice on the rails, which threw one of the forward wheels of the engine off. Driver C. P. Atkinson put on the brakes and reversed the engine, but he could not stop the train until the engine went off and rolled over the embankment, just past the station. The tender was turned completely round. Fortunately it broke away from the cars, or the mishap would have been more serious. Atkinson and his fireman stuck to their engine and went over with it, but miraculously escaped serious injuries. Atkinson was cut about the face and somewhat shaken up. A singular coincidence is that the engine that brought the train from St. Flavie to Campbellton broke down this side of Metapedia and had to have assistance sent to it and the St John express for Montreal broke down at Harcourt and an engine had to be sent from Newcastle to take it in.

The conductor, Thomas Corbett, and others ran to the engine when the accident occurred, expecting to find two dead men in the cab, but before they could reach it they were greatly amazed to see the engineer, Charles Atkinson, and his fireman, Arthur Wallace, crawl from the wreck little the worse for their terrible experience. The engine was badly damaged while the tender and express car were only slightly damaged. In the express car at the time of the accident was a bull which was being carried to Newcastle. The animal was greatly frightened, but escaped without any injury.

## An Endeavor to Damage the Chatham Street Service.

Mr. Wm. Wyse and the editor of the World appear to be now equally anxious to disavow responsibility for the intimation which the World published that one of the members of the Board of Street and Fire Commissioners for Chatham had not paid his taxes, and both are evidently very much irritated over the fact that those who inspired the slander have been called to account. Last week we referred to the rumor that it was Mr. Wyse who set the story afloat and said that we hoped he would be able to truthfully deny it. In the World of Saturday he singles out a certain member of the Board by name and says that the man who wrote or said he originated the rumor that that particular commissioner did not pay his taxes "is a liar." Now, as no name had been given when the slander was published in the World, and the members of the Board were at a loss when they met to know which of them was referred to, this bringing of the matter down to an individual basis by Mr. Wyse, indicates that he knows more about it than he chooses to disclose.

Mr. Wyse hardly does his ambition to serve the community justice when, in referring to his name being omitted from the councillors' list of nominations for the Street and Fire Board this year, he says:

"I am sincerely thankful, and would have been much more so if they had not nominated me last year, when I desired them not to do so."

The form in which Mr. Wyse's request to be omitted from the Board was made was indirect. He made a strong bid for the office of collector of rates, offering one of his customary inducements for the promise that he would be appointed, but the councillors were not impressed with the reasons he urged for taking the office from the gentleman who then held it and still does so.

In his letter in Saturday's World Mr. Wyse says a number of spiteful as well as absurd things which it is not necessary to discuss, as their character is quite manifest to all who are familiar with town affairs.

It is also interesting to note that the World denies that it published the slander against the Street and Fire Commissioners.

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Ratepayers of Chatham, who might have entertained the idea of evading the payment of their road taxes, which one editorial paragraph in the World suggested, will have to abandon it when they learn that paper is now very anxious to disavow responsibility for the alleged facts on which it based the following advice, which it tendered them on 26th ult.

Chap. 99 of the consolidated statutes, sec. 69: 'No person shall be eligible to be appointed to any parish office unless he is a ratepayer upon real or personal property or income in the parish for which he is appointed, and shall have paid his rates for the year previous, and the term "rates of the previous year" shall mean the county and parish rates (including county school rates) last assessed, and by the assessors directed to be collected.' If one of the appointees of the Council had not paid his taxes when he was appointed, the appointment is illegal, and no one is required to recognize his authority in any way. A Road Commissioner, for instance, whose taxes were unpaid when he was appointed has no legal right to collect road taxes, no power to give valid receipts for the same, nor any authority to do any other business appertaining to the office.

Those who have experience in the administration of our county and local services, most of whom receive little or no pay for the work they do, have the right to expect fair treatment from citizens who profess to have the interest of the community at heart, and they naturally wonder why falsehoods respecting the standing of gentlemen appointed to offices are published in a local paper and advice such as that above quoted is given, simply to impede them in the performance of their duty. Mr. Wyse says, in his letter, that the rumor respecting the non-tax-paying member of the Street and Fire Board referred to the gentleman who was appointed Street Commissioner at the January session of the Council. The paragraph we quote from the World, appears all the more malicious in the light of Mr. Wyse's confession, for it is now evident that the intention of it all was to make a certain class of ratepayers refuse to pay their road taxes. Fortunately, the falsehood has been exposed, and the street service will not be handicapped as the World and its friends hoped for.

## Burnt Deanery and Sunday School Teachers Association Meetings.

The clergy of the Rural Deanery of Chatham met in Chapter at Campbellton on Jan. 29th and 30th. Unfortunately only 3 of the clergy were present, viz: the Rural Dean, the Rev. J. H. S. Sweet and the Rev. P. G. Snow. The Secretary, the Rev. W. J. Wilkinson, who is always at the post of duty, was unavoidably prevented from attending. The Rev. D. Richards of Bathurst was hindered by illness from being present, and sent his regrets. On the morning of Jan 29th there was a celebration of the Holy Eucharist in the Parish Church at 8 o'clock, the Celebrant, the Rural Dean, being assisted by the Rev. P. G. Snow. The Chapter met at the Lansdowne Hotel at 10 o'clock on the same day. The Rev. J H. S. Sweet was appointed Secretary, pro tem, the Rural Dean having read a communication from the Rev. W. J. Wilkinson, regretting his inability to attend. After routine business the Chapter proceeded with the study of the appointed Scriptures, and then adjourned until Jan. 30th at 10 o'clock a. m. After Morning Prayer and Litany had been said at the Parish Church, the Chapter met again on Jan. 30th pursuant to adjournment. After further study of the Scriptures, and in the absence of the appointed readers of papers, the Chapter proceeded with other business. The next meeting was appointed to be held at Bathurst on April 29th and May 1st next.

On the evening of Jan. 30th, the usual Deanery service was held in the Parish Church in which a good congregation assembled. The evening prayers were said by the Rev. J. H. S. Sweet and the lessons were read by the Rev. P. G. Snow. In the absence of the appointed preacher, the Rev. D. Richards, the Rural Dean addressed the congregation. After the service the visiting clergy were hospitably and sumptuously entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Snow and the parishioners at the Land-downe hotel.

On Jan 29th the Sunday School Teachers' Association of the Rural Deanery of Chatham met in the parish church at 3 o'clock p. m. The president, Canon Forsyth, opened the meeting with the usual devotions. The secretary, the Rev. J. H. S. Sweet, read the minutes of last meeting, and enrolled new members. Mr. Sweet then read an able and exhaustive paper on the Church Catechism as the basis of Sunday School instruction." This was followed by an interesting discussion. In the absence of Mrs. Morris who was to have read a paper on "The teacher's individual interest in the scholar," the meeting adjourned, after which there was a meeting of the executive committee, at which the work of the next meeting at Bathurst was arranged. On the evening of the same day a service in the interest of Sunday School work was held in the parish church at 7.30 o'clock. By request of the afternoon meeting Mr. Sweet read his paper on "The Church Catechism as the basis of Sunday School teaching," after the evening prayers. He was followed by the Rev. Canon Forsyth with an address on "The functions of the Sunday School." There was a large and attentive congregation.

Rev. Mr. Snow has but recently entered upon his work at Campbellton, having lately come from Newfoundland. Work has been begun in a new church at Dawsonville, and the parishioners of Campbellton are to be congratulated on having a resident clergyman among them again.

[Advocate.]

## Newcastle Board of Trade.

The regular monthly meeting of the Newcastle Board of Trade was held in their room on Monday evening last with a larger attendance than for several months past. Vice-President Mr. P. Hennessy in the chair.

The committee appointed to correspond with or interview Alex. Gibson, Esq., in reference to the poor service given over the link between Indiantown and Blackville reported through their Chairman, Mr. P. Hennessy, that they had attended to that duty, and laid on the table the correspondence elicited thereby, in which Mr. Hoban answers for Mr. Gibson stating that "in view of the light traffic there is on this portion of the Canada Eastern Railway it could hardly be expected he would continue the running of trains between Blackville and Indiantown during the winter. This of course could only be done at a large additional cost to what is required for the summer months, and as the daily receipts are not nearly sufficient to maintain the service in the summer it appears to him that it could hardly be expected he should be called upon to bear this additional burden."

In reply to this intimation of the link being closed during the winter season in violation of the terms of the contract to build and operate the line between Boiestown and Indiantown, the committee wrote, and after some introductory sentences said:

"You admit that the piece of road in question is a poorly paying piece of property, and naturally it would be a relief to people owning such property to get rid of it as soon as possible, therefore I am instructed by our Board to ask you to give us the lowest price you would take for the road, and if your figures are reasonable we will either form a company to purchase it, or induce the government to buy it and make it and run it as a part of the Indiantown Branch, and in the event of that being accomplished, which we have good prospects that it will, then this piece of railroad may be fairly expected to fulfil the object it was built for."

In reply to this communication the committee received a letter from Geo. F. Gregory, Esq, Secretary C. E. Railway Company, stating that the Company "will sell the line from the Eastern end of their woodshed, near Blackville to the terminus of the I. C. R. at Indiantown, with running rights to Blackville station, for $60,000," or the Company will lease the same line for twenty-five years at $3000 annual rent. Said offers to remain open for months from date of letter, January 26th, 1895.

On motion the same committee was appointed to memorialize the Dominion Government in reference to this matter, Mr. W. C. Anslow being added thereto.

Two new members were proposed and elected.

The matter of exceptional high rates on flour to Newcastle in comparison to the rates to Moncton and St. John were brought up, the Secretary, Mr. D. Morrison, stating that he had received a number of letters and statements in reference thereto, the latter showing that the ports of Moncton and St. John were competing points by water as well as by rail, and therefore no change could be made in rates. The parties submitting these statements seemed to forget that Miramichi ports were also competing points by water during the time of open navigation, and in winter could import its provisions via C. P. R., to Fredericton thence to Nelson by C. E. Railway, and that if such outrageous charges were extorted from them they would try another route than that by the I. C. R.

The extension of railroad facilities from Newcastle downriver toward Tracadie was discussed, and a committee composed of Messrs R. L. Maltby, C. E. Fish and Geo. Stothart were appointed to assist in circulating petitions to the governments asking for subsidies for said line.

The matter of the proposed new pulp mill spoken of was also discussed, Mr. Morrison stating that he had been asked whether Newcastle would pass a similar act to that of Chatham in reference to the pulp mill there, freeing it from taxation for a term of years The general impression of the members were that if built either in Newcastle, where there are several available sites, or at French Fort Cove,—all having abundant water supply, as well as close connection with the main line of railroad, the people of the town of Newcastle would probably be in favor of exemption from taxation for a term of years. The same would also apply if the pulp mill was erected in Douglastown, but there would not be so many in favor of such exemption were it built so far away as the lower boundary of this parish. The meeting then adjourned.

## Scalped by a Falling Tree.

One day last week as Mr. Wm. Bowser was working in the woods at Johnson's camp near Parraboro N. S. he was seriously injured by a falling tree. The tree had lodged in falling and when Bowser cut it free it fell and caught his head between itself and a log lying on the ground. Bowser was literally scalped, Dr. Calkin who was called being able to pass his hands under the skin to meet on top of Bowser's head. The knots of the tree were covered with blood and hair Dr. Calkin stitched about 18 inches round the scalp. The poor fellow will be laid up all winter. He is married, has four small children, and belongs to Dorchester Corner.

## An Awful Calamity.

The North German Lloyd Steamer Elbe cleared from Bremen for New York on Tuesday, 29th ult, with 202 passengers and 150 of a crew. Early on Wednesday morning, when the passengers were asleep and only the watch awake, the ship proceeding at ordinary speed, an iron steamer, afterwards found to be the British steamer Crathie, from Rotterdam to Aberdeen, struck the Elbe amidships and almost cut her in two. The Crathie held her on her nose for some minutes, but not long enough to permit any of those aboard the stricken steamer to climb aboard the Crathie, which reversed engines and backed away. The water rushed into the Elbe in such a torrent that the retreat of those below, yet in their beds, was cut off. The officer of the deck, seeing that the ship was doomed, ordered the life boats lowered, but this was found difficult, because the tackle had been frozen in the blocks and would not run. However, two boats were got away and one containing twenty persons was picked up by a fishing smack and brought to land. No tidings of the other boat have been received, and it is believed that of the 352 souls aboard the steamship, 332 were lost. The Crathie, instead of standing by to aid in rescuing such unfortunates as were able to make their way up from below, hauled off and made for Massluis, Holland, which port she reached safely, though in a damaged condition. Much unfavorable comment is also caused by the fact that of the twenty persons saved in the first boat that got away, fifteen of them were members of the ship's company, including three officers.

## Death and Banishment.

A special despatch from Washington says it is learned from an authentic source that the Hawaiian government is seriously considering the advisability of putting to death the royalists who were prominent in the recent revolution against the republic. The information as to the determination of the government will probably reach Washington by the next steamer from the islands, which is due at San Francisco this week. It is already known that Queen Liliuokalani will be banished, and it is not improbable that she will arrive in the United States on the same steamer. Congress has been persistent in demanding from the administration the facts regarding participation of English subjects in the revolution and has at last passed a resolution asking for the names of British conspirators. From the same authority which furnishes the information that there is a disposition on the part of the officials of the Hawaiian republic to execute revolutionists, the names of English conspirators are learned in advance of the information on this point that the state department will sooner or later reluctantly send to Congress. There are under arrest and imprisonment at the barracks, police station and prison in Honolulu 164 persons, including half-breeds and natives. Of these 80 were taken in the field engaged in actual hostilities against the government; 75 were arrested on a charge of conspiring against the government, and the remainder are suspects held for investigation. Of the foreigners the majority claim protection of the British flag.

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Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers is a popular preparation in one bottle, and colors evenly a brown or black. Any person can easily apply it at home.

## List of Parish and County Officers for the year 1895.

ROGERSVILLE.

Bye-Road Commissioners Div No 1, Francois McCoil; No 2, Joseph Fournier; No 3, David Gauguin.

Highway Commissioners—Div No 1 Amede Chaisson; No 2, Ephrem LeBlanc; No 3, Andre Arseneau.

Assessors of Rates—David J Gaudet, Jean M Doucet, Laurant Leger.

Parish Clerk—Calixce Chiasson.

Collector of Rates—Ambroise Arseneau.

Surveyors of Roads—Div No 1 Dis No 1, Placide C Richard; No 2, Melem Maillet; No 3, Cazimie McGrath; No 4, Augustin Lavoie; No 5, Joseph Boisvert.

Division No 2—Dist No 1, Irene Breau; No 2, Josime Caissie; No 3, Sylvain Arseneau; No 4, Doaite F Arseneau; No 5, David LeBlanc.

Division No 3—Dist No 1, Aimable Gallant; No 2, Maximain Maillet; No 3 Alphe Petrie; No 4, Clovie Caissie; No 5, Sylvain Johnson; No 6, Augustin J Richard.

Fence Viewers—Hilaire Arseneau, Hypolite J Bourque, Placide P Richard, Jonace Pitrie, Marcel Leger, John Bastien, Joseph St Pierre, Honore Bourque, Jude Hache, Maxime Collette.

Field Drivers—Paul A Richard, Joseph Cormier, Edward McGrath, Alexander Depiras, Philip S Arseneau, Philip Laburque, Sylvain Arseneau, Raphae Arseneau.

Hogreeves—John F Richard, Damien Leger, John Fewegan, Ramuald Gallant, Francois Savoie, James Gauguin, Amede Chiasson, Josime Caissie.

Pound Keepers—Francois Thebideon, Arcene Chiasson, Andre M Arseneau.

Constables—Cyrille Thebodeau, Melem Chiasson, Arcade LeBlanc, John LeBlanc, Abraham Bourque, Hilaire Arseneau.

Surveyors of Bark and Wood—Pierre Thebodeau, Augustin Richard, Calixce Chiasson, David J Gaudet, John Malony, David Buckley, Felix Landry, Fidel Richard, Honore Bourque, Melem Chiasson.

Surveyors of Lumber—John Buckley, James Murphy, Michael Savoy, Arcade LeBlanc, Jaques Poirrier, David J Buckley, Joseph Fournier, Augustin Richard, Placide Chiasson.

Timber Drivers—Abraham Bourque, Augustin Thebodeau, William LeBlanc.

Overseers of Poor—Damien Aucoin, Melem Maillet, Philip Hebert.

Surveyors of Dams—Andre Surette, Ephrem LeBlanc, Placide C Richard.

Game Wardens—Philip P Arseneau, Marcel Leger, Pierre Hebert.

Revisors of Votes—Pierre M Vienneau, Pierre Z Barrieau, Pierre Thebodeau.

NEWCASTLE.

Town Clerk—

### IN HIS NAME,

There's plenty of work to do in the world,
For those who incline to do it,
And Satan can still find mischief enough
For those who idle through it.

To dress and to visit, to dance and to ride,
Is not the whole of life's mission,
Seek out the poor in the by-ways of life,
And help improve their condition.

Speak comforting words to those who are sad,
'Twill help them to bear their sorrow,
Though the clouds of life lower black to-day,
The sun will shine bright to-morrow.

Arise and go forth to the Master's work,
Nor waste time in idle pleasure;
A record is kept, and the work we do
Is paid for, measure for measure.

—Housekeeper.

## MUST MARRY MONEY.

Montmorency Crane had been brought up to believe that he was to "come into his property" when his majority was attained. But, on the morning of that eventful day, his mother had revealed to him, in a long and serious interview, that his "property" existed nowhere but in his own imagination.

"I have done everything for the best," Mrs. Crane had said in conclusion. "Instead of scraping and pinching to save you a few pitiful thousands, I have, on the contrary, brought you up with the most expensive habits, and to associate with only the richest people. I have not spared any pains to turn you out a gentleman; in fact, the last of my ready money has gone for your initiation at the Howling Exclusives' Club, and so set you up with your horse and trap, with just sufficient in reserve to pay your expenses at Saratoga for the summer. I have kept back absolutely nothing for myself, and now have only my small annuity to live on, which, as you know, dies with me. It is true that I have accustomed you to look forward to a brilliant future, but that future now depends entirely on yourself."

Montmorency moved uneasily.

"But what do you expect me to do?" he asked after a short pause.

"You must marry money, of course," was his mother's reply.

Montmorency changed color, and while he played with his eye-glass in a helpless sort of way, a vision of pretty Jennie, the lodging-house keeper's daughter, down the street, rose suddenly before him.

"But suppose—I should prefer—er—going into business?" he ventured, tentatively.

"That would never do, Montmorency!" Mrs. Crane said decisively. "You haven't brains for anything in the world but to be a gentleman! You are all Crane, my dear boy; and there never was such a fool about money matters, as your poor dear father!"

Late that same afternoon, as Montmorency drove in his neat turnout down the street, he was still revolving in his mind all that his mother had said during that fateful interview; and he could not help acknowledging a certain justice in her conclusions. Indeed, he was in so deep a study that he forgot to look up at Jennie's window until after he had passed by. Then glancing back over his shoulder and catching sight of her pretty, smiling face, he groaned in the anguish of his spirit.

But by evening, when he gave a dinner to a party of his intimates at the club, in honor of the occasion, he had himself so well in hand that he was able to respond to their toasts with even a feeble show of wit, and to dodge their most searching questions relative to his "property" and his future plans.

"You see, boys, I really haven't decided anything yet," he said at last, with a fine assumption of candor, "except that I shall spend my summer in Saratoga."

* * * * *

Without his mother's assistance, Montmorency would never have been able to make his choice among all the rich and pretty girls he met at the spring. But Mrs. Crane was too wise to let her son run the risk of a refusal, and soon she had settled upon a handsome and spirited young woman from the West.

"There's your opportunity, Montmorency," she said. "Pork-packers, with enormous wealth! The old people are good-hearted, but common. They have come East on purpose to marry their only child to a gentleman, and they don't care what it costs them. You can't afford to be too particular, and the girl has style and spirit. Besides, a wife always rises to the rank of her husband. Montmorency, your path lies clear before you. Just do as I tell you, and as soon as you get things settled I shall go home with an easy mind."

* * * * *

Notwithstanding that Montmorency had come of age, he apparently had no will apart from his mother's; and having followed her instructions to the letter, it was not long before he found himself the accepted suitor of the handsome Edna Barlow of Chicago.

But in spite of his enviable position as prospective son-in-law to one of the richest men of the West, Montmorency was low spirited and miserable; and his avoidance of his former associates gave color to the story that was generally circulated, that "Monty has been caught by a couple of old schemers for their handsome daughter."

For all Montmorency knew, his fair fiancee might be a charming young woman; but somehow—poor fellow!—he had never felt quite at his ease in her presence since the day she had passively allowed him to slip the brilliant solitaire, still unpaid for, upon the slim third finger of her small left hand.

One afternoon, however, it chanced that the two were sitting alone together side by side, and Montmorency was emboldened to let his arm slip down from the back of the sofa upon which it had been resting, and encircling her slender waist; he bent forward to press a lover-like salute upon the tempting cheek.

The first attempt at gallantry was met by a sudden and stinging repulse. With the vigorous box which fell upon his ear it seemed, for a moment, that the room had turned upside down. Then, as things righted themselves and his scattered wits returned, Montmorency saw his fiancee erect before him, with angry eyes and flaming face.

"Don't dare to touch me! Do you hear?" she cried. "Oh, I hate you! I hate you! What shall I do?"

"You hate me," Montmorency echoed, in a slow, puzzled way, "and yet you're going to marry me! Why, what does it all mean?"

Her slim fingers were interlacing nervously.

"I cannot help it," she said, half defiantly, half in desperation. "They will have it so! But, until then—until then, at least—you shall not touch me! I will not permit it!"

A great light broke in upon Montmorency's slow intelligence, and with it all shadow of resentment died away.

"Poor girl! I'm sorry," he said, simply. "You see, there are—two of us in this fix. Come, let's talk it over reasonably. Isn't there something we can do?"

After this breezy little episode, to which, fortunately, there had been no witnesses, tranquility was restored. Nay, more, a certain cordial understanding seemed to exist between the engaged couple, which the fond parents of the bride-elect regarded with evident delight.

Instead of avoiding Montmorency, as she had done at first, Edna now actually betrayed impatience if he failed to come at the accustomed hour. Mysterious letters frequently passed between them; and the girl no longer invented impossible excuses to avoid tete-a-tete drives with her betrothed in his jaunty turnout.

One beautiful, bright September morning, however, Montmorency, appearing rather earlier than usual, received the intelligence that a sudden indisposition would prevent his fair fiancee from accompanying him upon his drive. After expressing much regret and promising to return in the hope of seeing her later in the day, Montmorency drove away alone. Once out of sight of the hotel, he whipped up his horse and fairly flew along the level road, until, just beyond a turning, Edna herself appeared, all smiles and sudden blushes. He paused then, but only long enough to help her up beside him, and, more swiftly than ever spun away until he drew up at last before a quiet country church, where a good-looking young stranger from the west was awaiting them with hardly repressed impatience.

A hurried, ecstatic conversation followed, and then the trio hastened up the aisle together to where the forewarned minister, with his witnesses, stood in readiness.

The marriage service was begun, and at the question: "Who giveth this woman to be married to this man?" Montmorency stepped forward, and with an elegant air of importance and satisfaction, he placed the hand of his beautiful betrothed into that of the other fellow.

The brief ceremony was ended, and when they were again in the vestibule, the smiling bride turned to Montmorency with outstretched hands.

"You are more than a gentleman, you're a perfect angel!" she cried. "We never could have done it without you; and—and—and—you may kiss me now, if you like!"

"It's awfully hard on the dear old people," she continued regretfully, after the short pause caused by Montmorency's now permitted salute. "But they can't help forgiving their only child by and by, for, after all, their greatest desire was for my happiness. Only they wanted to see it accomplished in their own way, and they couldn't believe that I'd never be happy with any one but John, the dearest fellow in all the world," smiling up at the radiant bridegroom, "though I must say, Montmorency, you do come next!"

John's outburst of hearty gratitude was cut short by Montmorency's observation that train-time was fast approaching. So, having seated them in the dog cart side by side, Montmorency sprang up in the groom's place behind, and they drove away gayly to the nearest railroad station.

At the very last minute Edna slipped something into Montmorency's hand.

"I'm so happy, I almost forgot it," she said, "but here it is, and I'm sure you'll want it again very soon for—you know whom!"

The train came rushing down its iron pathway, paused a moment, and then rolled on its way, carrying into their new life these two so newly bound together for better or for worse, and Montmorency was left standing on the platform, twirling a sparkling ring between his fingers; while, with a peculiar smile upon his lips, he thought of the jeweler's unpaid bill and of how he had deliberately thrown away his golden "opportunity," and had thereby shattered his mother's fondest hopes.

* * * * *

The storm which broke with the discovery of Edna's runaway marriage with her old Western lover was an unpleasant one to weather, even although her parents never dreamed of the part which Montmorency had played in their daughter's elopement. His position, now, at best, was an awkward one, and he was glad to make his exit from the scene at Saratoga as speedily as possible.

But at home he found it even worse, for there he had to face his mother's bitter disappointment, and her constant lamentations and reproaches made his life miserable.

So one fine morning, having actually succeeded in persuading pretty Jenny into following Edna's example, he boldly presented his blushing bride to his astounded mother.

This, then, was the ending of her ambitious dreams! That Montmorency should have risen in such open rebellion, after submitting himself to her authority so long, was a cruel and crushing blow to the elder Mrs. Crane. She gave no voice to her anguish now, for this grief was too deep for tears; but she packed up her most cherished belongings and without delay went over to Italy, where she had been told that she could not only live comfortably on her annuity, but with even a semblance of luxury, determined to end her days a voluntary exile from the country where her ungrateful son had fallen a victim to his own short-sighted folly.

"Montmorency has had his opportunity and missed it!" she said bitterly. "But I might have known how it would be, for he's Crane to the backbone, and the Cranes are all soft-hearted and obstinate and perfect fools wherever money is concerned!"

Montmorency's first care, after his fall from grace, had been to dispose of his jaunty turnout and to resign from the Howling Exclusives' Club; and by so doing he had dropped out of sight, nay, had sunk fathoms beneath the notice of his old set of acquaintances and chums.

All this Mrs. Crane the elder had foreseen, but worse was yet to come; and when she learned that her fallen idol had actually accepted the situation of clerk in a fashionable drygoods shop, which was the only position which offered itself to his limited capabilities when Montmorency set out to fight the battle of life for Jennie's support and his own, she felt that, though the ocean rolled between them, she could never hold up her head again.

### Nothing New Under the Sun.

Egyptian figures found on obelisks mounted on two-wheeled vehicles show the Pharaohs had some idea of the velocipede.

### THE LOOSE SHOE.

"'Tis the voice of the farrier,
I hear him complain:
"That shoe has come off,
I must nail it again.

"As a bee to the hive,
Or a bird to the nest,
These loose shoes return
To cause me unrest."

## A LEAP-YEAR STORY.

"Weldon Park, Eloise!" said Mr. Luttrell, as the carriage in which he and his daughter had been driven from Fontenoy entered a broad avenue leading to a stately mansion. Eloise looked with languid interest at the house, the broad sweep of lawn, the grand trees, representing the estate of Frank Weldon.

"Yes, papa," she said quietly. "I remember the place quite well, although I was only about twelve years old when we were here last. I suppose the lady on the porch is Mrs. Weldon."

"Yes—yes—and Frank is there too. Dear me, Eloise. I wish you would not look as if you were half asleep."

Thus admodished, Eloise sat more erect, and put some animation into her greeting as the carriage stopped at the foot of the flight of broad steps leading to the porch, where Mrs. Weldon and her son waited to welcome their guests.

It had been understood in the families of Weldon and Luttrell for years that Frank and Eloise would one day unite the fortunes and estates by a marriage. The young people did not consider themselves to be formally betrothed, but when old Mr. Weldon died and left his chum and life-long friend Mr. Luttrell as one of the trustees for the property his son would inherit when he came of age, he certainly expected Eloise would reign at Weldon Park when Mrs. Weldon, Frank's mother, died; and when Mrs. Luttrell died in Paris, she urged her husband's return to America with the conviction that it would be better now for Eloise to marry Frank, since she had devoted much of her life to her mother's state of invalidism.

It was eight years since the Luttrells had left America to travel for the benefit of Mrs. Luttrell's health, when she died. In that time Eloise had been under the care of a German governess in Germany, a French governess in Paris and an English governess in London and in Italy. She had studied music under the best masters, had dabbled in art, had gone into society at fifteen to "keep papa company" when her mother was ill. Early developed, she had never yet had any love-affair, and when Frank Weldon was sent abroad to finish his education, and joined the Luttrells, Eloise gave him a cool but friendly reception, quite prepared to marry him on the foreign platform, to "please papa."

They were together in many foreign cities, but their love-making was of the most languid description, each giving the other cordial liking and thinking ardent feeling quite superfluous under the circumstances. They parted in Paris, and Frank had been at home nearly two years when he welcomed the Luttrells to America and to Weldon Park.

"You must make us a long visit before you go home," Mrs. Weldon had written to Eloise, "it is so long since your house was opened that it will not be habitable for months, and you will be so near that you can easily superintend all the cleaning or re-furnishing."

"So, after a few days' rest in New York the Luttrells telegraphed to Weldon Park and were met at the station by the carriage.

It must be confessed that Mrs. Weldon was not pleasantly impressed by the entire coolness of her daughter-in-law-elect. She was a warm-hearted impulsive little woman, who idolized her only son, and she made little allowance for the early maturity into which Eloise had been forced. It chilled her to see how calm and self-possessed this girl of twenty was, and even the statuesque character of her superb beauty rather appalled her. She gave Frank a half-frightened look as the guests swept up the staircase to the rooms prepared for them, and Frank, as soon as they were out of hearing, broke into a boyish laughter. Nearly five years older than Eloise he looked younger, being blonde and boyish, while she was brunette and stately. I think in her heart of hearts Eloise rather despised his merry, light hearted nature, but she never expressed any such opinions.

When the guests joined mother and son in the drawing-room before dinner they were both surprised to meet a gentleman who was introduced by Mrs. Weldon, as "my brother, Doctor Gerrish," and to find this member of the family a cripple and invalid. He was a tall, slight-built man, of thirty-seven or eight, with a delicate, refined face, and with one shoulder deformed while there was a decided halt in his gait. Shrinking evidently from notice, he yet made an effort to aid in entertaining his sister's guests, and conversed in a low sweet voice, almost womanly in its delicate modulations.

It was not until the next day that Frank, sauntering through the garden with Eloise, spoke of his uncle.

"No," he said, in answer to her question, "he did not live here before you went abroad. He was practicing medicine then in Boston, but he was injured by a fall, and he lost his property in some unfortunate investments; so mother insisted upon his coming here, to take care of her while I was in Europe. Since then, it has been easy to persuade him to stay. He enjoys the seclusion, and he is a close student, contributing largely to medical literature, though he has ceased to practice. He cannot trust his nerves since his accident, and a doctor dare not be nervous."

"Does he suffer much?"

"Not physically, but I think he does mentally. He was ambitious and an enthusiast in his profession. It was hard to be cut short in what promised to be an unusually successful career."

"Very hard," said Eloise, with a great sigh. It is as bad as being a woman with no great object to live for."

Frank looked slightly bewildered, but made no reply. Eloise had never confided to him the longings of her heart to be a great artist or a great singer, nor the weary disgust to her that it was to know she must be only a fashionable young lady, with plenty of money of her own and a fortune of her father's in prospect.

"I cannot even be Lady Bountiful," thought this disgusted young lady, "for there are no very poor people about here that I know of, and pops would not let me go near them if there were."

But Frank's account of his uncle roused her interest, and she longed to let him know how keenly she sympathized with him.

It was not easy to break through his reserve, but certainly no better opportunities could be found than those afforded by a summer sojourn in the same country-house; and scarcely knowing how the intimacy commenced, Doctor Gerrish and Eloise became friends.

Eloise would have indignantly denied the possibility of her flattering any one, and yet there was the most delicate flattery in her respectful deference to Doctor Gerrish's opinions, her habit of turning to him for sympathy in her opinions, her evident pleasure in his society. She sang his favorite songs and wore his favorite colors; and when he would talk to her of his pursuits, his book in progress, she felt a strange sense of elation at being thought worthy of his confidence.

Alterations were being made at Luttrell Place, where Mr. Luttrell talked of establishing himself for the future; but they were not urged forward very rapidly. The house and grounds belonged to Eloise, being a portion of her mother's property bequeathed to her; and Mr. Luttrell often spoke of going abroad again, as if the settling down at Luttrell Place was not entirely decided upon.

"It is as well to have the place in order," he told Eloise. "You and Frank may object to living here, you know, though Mrs. Weldon would be a model mother-in-law."

And Eloise had answered only by a burning blush and drooping eyes.

More than once she had met any reference to that tacit engagement in the same way, but Mr. Luttrell had asked no questions.

In the fall they went to their own home, and Frank became a daily visitor, while there was seldom a week passed when Eloise did not drive over in her pony-carriage to call on Mrs. Weldon. She was unlike the calm, self-possessed woman who had returned from Europe, in those days. She was restless and pre-occupied, neglecting her usual pursuits, and often shutting herself up in her room for hours together, coming out with red eyes and pale cheeks, but never speaking of illness or sorrow.

Christmas came, and there was a ball at Weldon Park, which would be followed, it was understood, by a similar entertainment at Luttrell Place on New Year's Eve. It was between these two festivities that Mrs. Weldon came, one day, to visit Eloise.

The dear little woman was terribly troubled and took her grief to headquarters. Quite by accident, she had discovered that her crippled brother had given his heart to the beautiful girl who had so gently won his confidence, and the hopelessness of his attachment was appalling to his warm-hearted sister. It was the strangest thing to ask, but she did ask Eloise to stay away from Weldon Park until after her marriage.

"Then my brother and I will go abroad until he is himself again," she said, "and I know you will keep his secret. You will never let him know I betrayed his confidence, Eloise?" she pleaded.

"I will never let him know."

"He feels the fact of his poverty and his deformity so keenly," said Mrs. Weldon, "that he would never dream of speaking of his love; but he has a true, noble heart, and it will not be easy for him to conquer the passion he feels Poor Stephen! He has had a hard life."

Eloise echoed the sigh, but made no comment, and Mrs. Weldon departed, only half satisfied with herself. She might have been less so had she heard a question Eloise asked Frank a few hours later. They were discussing the ball in prospect, when Eloise said:

"Frank, don't you think this farce of our engagement had better end? You will never care half as much for me as you do for that pretty May Hilton."

And Frank blushingly assented.

The night of the ball was clear, brilliant moonlight, and Doctor Gerrish, who seldom left home, astonished her sister by appearing in full dress just before the carriage started.

"I am going with you," he said, but did not explain that there had reached him a little note from Eloise.

"I have a New Year's gift for you, and beg you will come for it on Wednesday evening."

She had never seemed to him so winning as on that evening when, in one of her exquisite Parisian toilets, she received her friends. Stately as ever, there was yet a soft light in her eyes he had never seen there before, and her voice was low and musical as she gave him cordial greeting.

Just before midnight she took his arm and led him to the conservatory to ask his opinion on some new arrangement there. They were standing quite alone among the flowers when the church clock struck 12. Silently they counted the strokes, and as the last one died away, Dr. Gerrish took Eloise's hand in his own, saying, in a low, tender tone:

"May I wish you a happy New Year?"

She was very pale as she looked into his face and answered:

"You alone can make it so. This is the first hour of 1892—leap year—and I—I—you ought to know, stupid!"

Nobody else was very much astonished, but Mr. Luttrell went abroad when Doctor and Mrs. Gerrish took up their abode at Luttrell Place just one week after Frank Weldon brought pretty May Weldon, nee Hilton, to Weldon Park.

"He never would have asked me, papa," Eloise said, when she confessed the truth of her proposal to her father "and yet he loved me! Was I very dreadful—indiscreet—or unmaidenly, do you think, papa?"

And Mr. Luttrell, laughing heartily, only said:

"Very! But if he is pleased I do not see why any one else should object."

And there was no doubt that Doctor Gerrish was more than pleased with his lately acquired treasure.

### Daily Papers at the North Pole.

No people in the world cling to their newspapers like the English. In the arctic expedition of 1875 one of the chaplains provided a file of The Times with the reports of the Crimean war, 20 years old, of which he doled out two copies every day, one to each ship. The captains and officers had it first, then it was handed on to the fo'c's'le, and in a little while every one was as keen about the Russian news as if the war had been going on at the moment. The chaplain in control of the press used to be besieged with entreaties for an evening edition, and when Sevastopol was on the eve of being taken excitement ran so high that the newspaper locker was almost stormed. However, the editor stood firm and continued to dole out his single edition a day, so that the interest was kept up to the end of the expedition.—London Million.

### Montana Sapphires.

Garnet crystals not fine enough for gems are found in North Carolina. They are of huge size, sometimes weighing as much as 20 pounds, and they are cut into dishes and cups. Tons of them are crushed to make emery and a kind of sandpaper called garnet paper. At Ruby mountain in Colorado is a remarkable deposit of such great crystals of garnet, which, being included in a soft matrix, usually come out perfect in their beautiful geometrical shapes. They are sold for weights and ornaments. Emeralds, rubies and sapphires are found only in North Carolina and Montana. The Montana sapphires, dug from the gravel bars of the Missouri river, are mostly of poor quality, though some of the crystals are fine. They are plentiful enough, the so called Colorado bar yielding 2,600 ounces of sapphires to the acre.—Boston Transcript.

### A Fair Souvenir.

They had reached that stage of the engagement where she felt free to amuse herself by exploring his pockets. It so happened that he had forgotten to take out the ticket for his watch, and when she found that she immediately wanted to know what it was.

"That," said he, with as much dignity as he could command, "is a souvenir of the World's fair."—Indianapolis Journal.

### Lead Pencil Wood.

Most persons know that the wood of the best lead pencils is from a form of the American red cedar. The best for the purpose is said to belong to the variety known as Juniperus Virginiana, variety Bermudiana. This form of red cedar seems to have its home on the Island of Bermuda, it being the only tree found on the island. It is supposed originally to have been started from seed of our common red cedar, brought to the island by birds, or in some other way, and that the continual force of circumstances, different from those under which our red cedar exists, has caused it to change in some respects its character. The same form is, however, now found in the south, possibly from seeds brought back again from Bermuda by birds, as in the first instance. It is said that Mr. Faber, whose name is inseparably connected with the best class of lead pencils, has growing on the estates at Schloss Stein, near Nuremburg, Germany, some twelve or thirteen acres of this kind of cedar, from which he expects in the future to raise enough wood for his pencils without importing it from the new world.—Meehan's Monthly.

### Origin of Longfellow's "Evangeline."

In his biography of his brother Samuel Longfellow gives this account of the origin of "Evangeline": Mr. Hawthorne came one day to dine at Craigie House, bringing with him his friend, H. L. Conolly, who had been the rector of the church in South Boston. At dinner Conolly said that he had been trying in vain to interest Hawthorne to write a story upon an incident which had been related to him by a parishioner of his, Mrs. Haliburton. It was a story of a young Acadian maiden, who at the dispersion of her people by the English troops had been separated from her betrothed lover; they sought each other for years in their exile, and at last they met in a hospital where the lover lay dying. Mr. Longfellow was touched by the story, especially by the constancy of its heroine, and said to his friend, "If you really do not want this incident for a tale, let me have it for a poem." and Hawthorne consented. Out of this grew "Evangeline," whose heroine was at first called Gabrielle.—New York Tribune.

### Hard Readings.

Molly: I read a chapter in the Bible this morning, papa.

Mr. Surplice (much pleased): Did you, my dear? That's nice. What was it all about?

Molly (slowly): Well, it was mostly all begets.—Judge.

### Sincere Flattery.

"I don't know why my watch will not go," said Mr. Staylong, offering a covert excuse.

"Perhaps it is because the precedent has been established," suggested she, wearily.—Truth.

### A Good Team.

Penelope—Don't you see the advantage?

Richley—No; I do not.

Penelope—Why, you know how to make money and I know how to spend it. What a team we'd make!

### OPPORTUNITY.

The rising sun with golden light
The birth of day declares;
But ere we think, the solemn night
Steals o'er us unawares.

So thus when man is in his prime
And honors o'er him shower,
Along will come old Father Time
And wilt him as a flower.

A lesson then for me and you
As on through life we speed;
Now is the only time to do—
Take warning then and heed.

"Another day" may never come
Nor opportunity,
And this day's work when it is done
May be the last for me.

—Percy Smith, in Ram's Horn.


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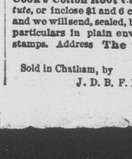

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It is Safe and Harmless as the Purest Milk.

This wonderful Nervine Tonic has only recently been introduced into this country by the proprietors and manufacturers of the Great South American Nervine Tonic, and yet its great value as a curative agent has long been known by a few of the most learned physicians, who have not brought its merits and value to the knowledge of the general public.

This medicine has completely solved the problem of the cure of indigestion, dyspepsia, and diseases of the general nervous system. It is also of the greatest value in the cure of all forms of failing health from whatever cause. It performs this by the great nervine tonic qualities which it possesses, and by its great curative powers upon the digestive organs, the stomach, the liver and the bowels. No remedy compares with this wonderfully valuable Nervine Tonic as a builder and strengthener of the life forces of the human body, and as a great renewer of a broken-down constitution. It is also of more real permanent value in the treatment and cure of diseases of the lungs than any consumption remedy ever used on this continent. It is a marvelous cure for nervousness of females of all ages. Ladies who are approaching the critical period known as change in life, should not fail to use this great Nervine Tonic, almost constantly, for the space of two or three years. It will carry them safely over the danger. This great strengthener and curative is of inestimable value to the aged and infirm, because its great energizing properties will give them a new hold on life. It will add ten or fifteen years to the lives of many of those who will use a half dozen bottles of the remedy each year.

### IT IS A GREAT REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF

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| Nervousness, | Broken Constitution, |
| Nervous Prostration, | Debility of Old Age, |
| Nervous Headache, | Indigestion and Dyspepsia, |
| Sick Headache, | Heartburn and Sour Stomach, |
| Female Weakness, | Weight and Tenderness in Stomach |
| Nervous Chills, | Loss of Appetite, |
| Paralysis, | Frightful Dreams, |
| Nervous Paroxysms and | Dizziness and Ringing in the Ears |
| Nervous Choking, | Weakness of Extremities and |
| Hot Flashes, | Fainting, |
| Palpitation of the Heart, | Impure and Impoverished Blood, |
| Mental Despondency, | Boils and Carbuncles, |
| Sleeplessness, | Scrofula, |
| St. Vitus' Dance, | Scrofulous Swellings and Ulcers, |
| Nervousness of Females, | Consumption of the Lungs, |
| Nervousness of Old Age, | Catarrh of the Lungs, |
| Neuralgia, | Bronchitis and Chronic Cough, |
| Pains in the Heart, | Liver Complaint, |
| Pains in the Back, | Chronic Diarrhœa, |
| Failing Health, | Delicate and Scrofulous Children, |

Summer Complaint of Infants.

All these and many other complaints cured by this wonderful Nervine Tonic.

### NERVOUS DISEASES.

As a cure for every class of Nervous Diseases, no remedy has been able to compare with the Nervine Tonic, which is very pleasant and harmless in all its effects upon the youngest child or the oldest and most delicate individual. Nine-tenths of all the ailments to which the human family is heir are dependent on nervous exhaustion and impaired digestion. When there is an insufficient supply of nerve food in the blood, a general state of debility of the brain, spinal marrow, and nerves is the result. Starved nerves, like starved muscles, become strong when the right kind of food is supplied; and a thousand weaknesses and ailments disappear as the nerves recover. As the nervous system must supply all the power by which the vital forces of the body are carried on, it is the first to suffer for want of perfect nutrition. Ordinary food does not contain a sufficient quantity of the kind of nutriment necessary to repair the wear our present mode of living and labor imposes upon the nerves. For this reason it becomes necessary that a nerve food be supplied. This South American Nervine has been found by analysis to contain the essential elements out of which nerve tissue is formed. This accounts for its universal adaptability to the cure of all forms of nervous derangement.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND., Aug. 20, '86.
*To the Great South American Medicine Co.:*
DEAR GENTS:—I desire to say to you that I have suffered for many years with a very serious disease of the stomach and nerves. I tried every medicine I could hear of, but nothing done me any appreciable good until I was advised to try your Great South American Nervine Tonic and Stomach and Liver Cure, and since using several bottles of it I must say that I am surprised at its wonderful powers to cure the stomach and general nervous system. If everyone knew the value of this remedy as I do you would not be able to supply the demand.
J. A. HARDEE, Ex-Treas. Montgomery Co.

REBECCA WILKINSON, of Brownsvalley, Ind., says: "I had been in a distressed condition for three years from Nervousness, Weakness of the Stomach, Dyspepsia, and Indigestion, until my health was gone. I had been doctoring constantly, with no relief. I bought one bottle of South American Nervine, which done me more good than any $50 worth of doctoring I ever did in my life. I would advise every weakly person to use this valuable medicine. A few bottles of it has—I consider it the grandest

### A SWORN CURE FOR ST. VITAS' DANCE OR CHOREA.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND., June 22, 1887.

My daughter, eleven years old, was severely afflicted with St. Vitus' Dance or Chorea. We gave her three and one-half bottles of South American Nervine and she is completely restored. I believe it will cure every case of St. Vitus' Dance. I have kept it in my family for two years, and am sure it is the greatest remedy in the world for Indigestion and Dyspepsia, and for all forms of Nervous Disorders and Failing Health, from whatever cause.

JOHN T. MISH.

*State of Indiana, Montgomery County,* } ss:

Subscribed and sworn to before me this June 22, 1887.

CHAS. W. WRIGHT, Notary Public.

### INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

The Great South American Nervine Tonic

Which we now offer you, is the only absolutely unfailing remedy ever discovered for the cure of Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and the vast train of symptoms and horrors which are the result of disease and debility of the human stomach. No person can afford to pass by this jewel of incalculable value who is affected by disease of the stomach, because the experience and testimony of many go to prove that this is the ONE and ONLY ONE great cure in the world for this universal destroyer. There is no case of unmalignant disease of the stomach which can resist the wonderful curative powers of the South American Nervine Tonic.

HARRIET E. HALL, of Waynetown, Ind., says: "I owe my life to the Great South American Nervine. I had been in bed for five months from the effects of an exhausted stomach, Indigestion, Nervous Prostration, and a general shattered condition of my whole system. Had given up all hopes of getting well. Had tried three doctors, with no relief. The first bottle of the Nervine Tonic improved me so much that I was able to walk about, and a few bottles cured me entirely. I believe it is the best medicine in the world. I can not recommend it too highly."

MRS. ELLA A. BRATTON, of New Ross, Indiana, says: "I cannot express how much I owe to the Nervine Tonic. My system was completely shattered, appetite gone, was coughing and spitting up blood; am sure I was in the first stages of consumption, an inheritance handed down through several generations. I began taking the Nervine Tonic, and continued its use for about six months, and am entirely cured. It is the grandest remedy for nerves, stomach and lungs I have ever seen."

No remedy compares with SOUTH AMERICA