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, MARCH 21, 1895. D. G. SMITH, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

TERMS—$1.00 a Year, in Advance

BUSINESS NOTICE.

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

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

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

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

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

Editor Miramichi Advance, Chatham, N. B

MARBLE WORKS.

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

MONUMENTS, HEAD-STONES. TABLETS & CEMETERY WORK.

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

☞ A good stock of marble constantly on hand.

EDWARD BARRY.

MIRAMICHI MARBLE, FREESTONE AND GRANITE WORKS,

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Monuments, Headstones, Tablets, Mantels & Table-tops, Garden Vases, Etc., etc.

CUT STONE of all descriptions furnished to order.

CHATHAM, N. B.

For Sale or To Let.

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

For terms and further particulars, apply to

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

Dated at Chatham, 4th March, 1895.

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 Ois lot Nelson, apply stating salary to

JOHN GALLOWAY,
Sec. to trustees.

Nelson, 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

FOR SALE.

To be 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. McGuilam

For terms and particulars apply to

TWEEDIE & BENNETT.

Chatham, 27th July, 1894.

INSURANCE.

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

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

FRANCES A. GILLESPIE

Chatham, 29th Nov. 1893.

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,
portion of which is respectfully invited.
F. O. PETTERSON.

HELP WANTED!

WANTED.—ACTIVE, HOME 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,
517 Omaha Building, Chicago.

GRIST MILL!

Parties wishing to have grain of any kind ground at our mill are requested to bring it and the same thereto at once 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 . . . . .

MILTON, NAP AND FRIEZE OVERCOATINGS.

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Ladies' and Gents' Underwear,
White and Grey Blankets, -
Flannellettes and Canton Flannels.

TABLE-LINENS, SHEETINGS, TOWELINGS AND TOWELS,

AND A COMPLETE LINE OF

Gents' Furnishings.

Miramichi Foundry,
STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS,
CHATAHM, N. B.

JOSEPH M. RUDDOOK, - - - PROPRIETOR

Steam Engines and Boilers, Mill Machinery of all kinds; Steamers of any size constructed & furnished, complete.

GANG EDGERS, SHINGLE AND LATH MACHINES, CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
CAN DIES.
IRON PIPE VALVES AND FITTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

DESIGNS, PLANS AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

ASK FOR

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

Orders filled at Factory Price, and a Freight Allowance made on lots of 10 kegs and upwards at one shipment.

KERR & ROBERTSON,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.

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

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.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

On and after Friday the 14th Dec., 1894, the trains of this railway will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

WILL LEAVE CHATHAM JUNCTION.

Through express for St. John, Halifax and Pictou, (Monday excepted)	4.18
Accommodation for Moncton	11.14
Accommodation for Campbellton,	14.35
Through express for Quebec and Montreal,	21.45

ALL TRAINS ARE RUN BY EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

D. POTTINGER,
General Manager

Railway Office, Moncton N. B 12 December, 1894.

HOUSES TO RENT.

Part of the two story double house on Foundry lane and part of the large two story house on Hurlburd Street. For further information apply to

JOHN FOTHERINGHAM.

Chatham Sept. 5, 1894

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - - MARCH 21, 1895.

A WAR CORRESPONDENT

THE GREAT JAP-CHIN ONE WHO WAS BORN IN CANADA.

Sketch of the Life of James Creelman the Great War Correspondent of the New York World—Printer, Reporter and Then Phenomenal Success.

James Creelman, war correspondent for the New York World during the height of the hostilities between Japan and China, was born in Montreal, Canada, in 1858. When twelve years old he ran away from home and started to walk to New York, a feat he accomplished by virtue of a ride now and then on an occasional train.

It was his good fortune soon after arriving there to attract the attention of the Rev. Dr. William Augustus Muhlenberg, who took the boy up and made a favorite of him. Creelman had a remarkably sympathetic and powerful soprano voice as a boy, and it was this gift which drew the attention of the eminent clergyman.

The young fellow's first employment was at sticking type in the office of Church and State, then the official organ of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He learned the business of a printer thoroughly in various establishments, finally drifting into the office of the Brooklyn Eagle, where he met Thomas Kinsella, who encouraged him to write, and to whom he submitted his first poem. Creelman, at the age of sixteen, was very ambitious of lyric honors, but Mr. Kinsella told him his poetry was d—d bad, and the young man was sensible enough to immolate his muse.

Creelman's next departure was to undertake a course in theology in Talmage's lay theological college, but not with any intention of ascending the pulpit. In 1878 he went on the Herald as a reporter.

In the winter of 1878 Captain Paul Boyton arrived in New York with his famous life saving suit, then a much doubted novelty. Creelman was assigned by the Herald to test the efficacy of the suit, and one night he and Captain Boyton donned

JAMES CREELMAN.

the life saving armor, and jumping into the river at the Battery allowed themselves to drift down into the bay. The night was very cold and the river full of ice, so that when the swimmers wished to reach the shore they found themselves unable to do so. Creelman wrote the account of this night's adventure for the Herald, and the publication created a veritable sensation and made Boyton's life saving suit famous. As a consequence of this Creelman later, as special correspondent for the Herald, accompanied Boyton on his famous trip from Oil City, Pa., through the Allegheny, Ohio and Mississippi rivers to the Gulf of Mexico.

In 1879 the Herald undertook the supreme task of exposing the treacherous practices of the officials in charge of dumping the city's refuse. It had long been suspected that the harbor was being shoaled by the dumping of this stuff in the bay instead of towing it out to sea. Creelman was selected by the Herald to superintend the work of exposure.

Acting under instructions Creelman chartered the steam yacht C. J. Wells, and, securing a letter from the Collector of the Port to prevent interruption by the revenue cutters, cruised around the bay at night without lights. He was in this manner enabled to detect the scows in the act of dumping refuse in the prohibited spots and to secure a quantity of cumulative evidence of the most damaging character, all of which was duly printed in the Herald, creating an enormous sensation and resulting in the punishment of the offenders and the amendment of existing laws in relation to dumping. Governor Robinson removed the State shore inspector, and there was a thorough reform of harbor regulations inaugurated as a result.

In the same year Creelman went to Montreal to accompany Professor C. H. Grimley in the first ascension of Page's iron air ship. The aeronauts nearly lost their lives in this adventure. The ship burst and dragged its occupants for many miles before they were rescued. Creelman escaped with a broken arm and a few painful bruises, but Grimley was confined to his bed for many a long day afterward.

Creelman investigated the death of General Custer and interviewed Sitting Bull and all the fighting chiefs of that day. He also was sent to write up the Hatfield-McCoy feud, and was frequently shot at by the Hatfields, who refused to allow him to approach their rendezvous, compelling him to sleep in the woods or where he could.

Mr. Creelman was called to Paris in the fall of 1889, and thence sent to London to assume the managing editorship of the London edition of the Herald. In the course of his employment Creelman was sent to Rome, where he obtained an interview with the Pope, and also an exclusive interview with Stanley on the latter's return from the Emin Bey trip. He visited Louis Kossuth at Turin, and explained his aims and mode of life. He went to write up the reception of Ericsson's body in the harbor of Stockholm, and to Russia to investigate the so-called persecution of the Jews. He visited Count Tolstoi at Yasnia Pollania, in the heart of Russia, and wrote a vivid account of the famous Russian's life work.

Mr. Creelman, in November, 1893, went to England to found and manage the British edition of the Cosmopolitan Magazine. He remained there, however, but a few months, and on his return, or shortly thereafter, accepted an offer from Mr. Pulitzer to proceed to Japan and act as war correspondent for the World in Corea, China and Japan. His labors there are too well known to require rehearsal in this article.

While in Paris in 1891 Mr. Creelman married Miss Buel, of Ohio, a noted beauty, and said to resemble in appearance the celebrated Lady Hamilton. One month after her husband's departure for Japan Mrs. Creelman gave birth to a beautiful boy in her mother's home in Ohio.

Serious Question.

Which is the most injurious to the fair sex—tight shoes, tight lacing or a tight husband?

GIRLS OF ANCIENT ROME.

Their Life is Compared With That of the New Young Women of To-Day.

That a stern Roman matron such as "Volumnia, the mother of Coriolanus," as Shakespeare describes her, should ever have had a girlhood, with all its natural playfulness and sweet simplicity, is difficult to imagine. It is not easy to picture to one's self Portia, the wife of Brutus, in short dresses and dandling and dressing a primitive doll. And yet we are assured by Prof. Peck that the ancient girls that seem to have grown old long ages before our civilization began were at one period of their lives very much like the "new women" of to-day. There were many anxious parents in Rome when Julius Cæsar was swimming the Tiber with Cassius "on a raw and gusty day" who were communing among themselves and seriously considering the momentous question of "what will we do with our girls?"

Women's rights were not understood, or, if understood, were but little heeded in these "brave days of old." In fact, the troubles of the little beings who had the misfortune to be born females began at a very early age. Shortly after their entrance into the world they were laid down on the ground before their honorable papa for consideration. If he ordered them to be raised, raised they were in a double sense—then and there from their low estate on the cold, cold ground, and also morally and educationally raised. The boy baby was subjected to a similar low treatment at his birth. If the father was silent and passed away from the presence of the baby without making a sign, it was understood that he should never again be called to look upon the face of the unwelcome stranger. In this early stage of being the prospects of the modern baby have improved very largely.

When the young girl reached the age of thirteen years she was deemed fit for marriage. She was engaged at any age previously, even as early as in her first year. Even as in France to-day, the rule was that the parents should select the husband for her, but she was not obliged to submit blindly to this choice. The law allowed her the right to refuse the party that her parents or guardians deemed eligible. The engagement ring was a simple hoop of iron, as full of loving symbolism as the daintiest jewel adorned ring of to-day. And this ring was worn until marriage rendered it superfluous, and then the highly artistic and richly chased gold hoops, such as fill so many cases in the jewel room of the Naples Museum, were worn with all grace and honor.

While the girl of that ancient period was still capable of being delighted with toys and games, cunning artists supplied all that she could desire in this line. Commendator Laudiani has told us the touching tale of the revelation made by the contents of a marble sarcophagus found a few years ago, and though Prof. Peck referred at length to the testimony furnished by the sarcophagus of the modes and manners of the young ladies of ancient Rome, he forgot or neglected to mention Sig. Lanciani's connection with and report of this discovery. The sarcophagus contained the skeleton of a young girl, whose name was Crepereia Tryphæna. When the marble coffin or sarcophagus was opened there was seen a number of objects belonging to the deceased, which had been buried with her. Among these was an exquisite little doll, carved of oak, which had grown hard in the water that filled the sarcophagus. On each side of the skull were gold earrings, with pearl drops. A gold necklace with thirty-seven pendants of green jasper was found among the bones of the neck. Four rings of solid gold were found near the bones of the left hand. One of these was an engagement ring, and two hands clasped together, carved in the red-jasper stone set in it, indicated that fact. The name of the lover, Philetus, was engraved in the stone set in another, while the third and fourth were plain bands of gold. A wreath of myrtle, fastened with a silver clasp on the forehead, had been placed upon the head of the dead Crepereia.

It is Lanciani, the director of the excavations where this was found, who has also furnished the explanation and interpretation of the contents of this tomb, and which throw such light on Prof. Peck's subject of "Girlhood in Ancient Rome." It is nearly eighteen hundred years since the feet of this young girl trod the streets of Rome—the style of letter in which her name is written indicates that period, and that same name reveals that she was not noble by birth, but the daughter of a freedman, a former servant of the noble family of the Crepereii. The myrtle wreath on her head tells that she was on the eve of marriage when death came. The doll—which is a representation of a woman, not of a baby, and is jointed—is one of the finest specimens of that kind yet found, and is nearly a foot in height. "Dolls and playthings," concludes Lanciani, "are not peculiar to children's tombs. It was customary for young ladies to offer their dolls to Venus or Diana on their wedding day. But this was not the end reserved for Crepereia's doll. She was doomed to share the sad fate of her young mistress and to be placed with her corpse before the marriage ceremony could be performed." This, truly, is a very pathetic side of the story of girl life in the Rome of the past.

The domestic occupations included that which has now almost passed away, the spinning and weaving of cloth. Even in the highest families the women and daughters were occupied in this task, and the Emperor Augustus, when appearing before the Senators, was always arrayed in robes woven in his own household by his wife, daughter and other female relatives. It was the highest tribute to a woman's worth and one selected for special mention on her tombstone, besides that of staying at home, that she spun wool and kept the house.—Baltimore Sun.

Not Afraid of Powder.

"Cousin Ethel, is Col. Blazer a brave soldier?"

"Oh, I don't think he's afraid of powder."

"No, I don't think he is, for I saw his nose against your face last night."

A Paderewski Story.

The story is told of Paderewski, he of the long locks and supple fingers, that he was invited to tea by a New York millionaire. The pianist rather coldly referred his intended host to his agent. When the agent was seen the first question he asked was: "I suppose Mrs. V—— will expect Paderewski to play?" "I suppose so." "Then Mr. Paderewski will accept your invitation as an engagement." "Oh, very well, if you prefer to put it that way," returned the millionaire. "What are the terms?" "Three thousand dollars for one piece and Mr. Paderewski will consent to a single encore." The terms were not accepted.

Like His Impudence.

"Excuse me," said the young lawyer.

"I cannot," replied the learned Judge.

"I should have remembered," reflected the young lawyer, semiaudibly, "ignorance of the law excuses nobody."

A Traveller's Guide.

Old Mr. Goodfello—Little boy, can you tell the way to the ferry?

Gamin—Yassir; jus' follow the street along where you hear the teamsters usin' the wust langwidge.

General News and Notes.

Pitt had a fiery red face and a terrible scowl.

Philip, the Great, of Macedon, had a large mole on his neck.

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

Tasso's features were regular and pleasing, but he had a wild eye.

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

Paganini looked like a caricature of a man, so thin was he, with every feature exaggerated.

Haydn had a long nose, an almost invariable peculiarity of genius.

Vespasian had a large, red face, with high cheek bones and heavy chin.

Charles I. wore a pointed beard, in the style known as the Vandyke.

Addison had regular and quite pleasing features, unmarked by dissipation.

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

Chaucer looked like a dandy, the impression being intensified by his dress.

The Duke of Wellington had a great Roman nose, and a stern, forbidding face.

Vitellius had very gross features. He is said to have weighed over 250 pounds,

Napoleon III. had a dull, almost stupid face. He generally seemed half asleep.

Pepe's features were small and delicate. All his life he was very pale and looked sickly.

Rubinstein wore his hair in the Beethoven style, which has always been popular among pianists.

Wordsworth had what would be called a negative face. It was as colorless as much of his poetry.

A Wonderful flesh Producer.

This is the title given to *Scotts Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil* by many thousands who have taken it. 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.

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.

MEATS, ETC.
TURKEYS,
GEESE,
CHICKENS.
X'MAS FRUITS.
RAISONS,
CURRANTS,
ORANGES,
LEMONS,
APPLES, ETC.
X'MAS ESSENCES
AND FLAVORINGS OF ALL KINDS.
Family Groceries a Specialty.
ROGER FLANAGAN.

Royal Military College of Canada.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS for Cadetships in the Royal Military College will take place at the Head Quarters of the several Military Districts in which candidates reside, in June each year.

In addition to the facilities the College affords for an education in Military Subjects, the course of instruction is such as to afford a thoroughly practical, scientific and sound training in all departments which are essential to a high and general education.

The Civil Engineering Course is complete and thorough in all branches. Architecture forms a separate subject.

The Course of Physics and Chemistry is such as to lead towards Electrical Engineering, Meteorological Service, and other departments of applied science.

The Obligatory Course of Surveying includes what is held down as necessary for the profession of Dominion Land Surveyor. The Voluntary Course comprises the higher subjects required for the degree of Dominion Topographical Surveyor. Hydrographic Surveying is also taught.

Length of Course four years

Four Commissions in the Imperial Regular Army are awarded annually.

Board and Instruction $200, for each term, consisting of ten months' residence.

For further information apply to the Adjutant General of Militia, Ottawa, before 15th May.

Department of Militia and Defence,
1895. 2.28.

THE ST. JOHN BUSINESS SHORTHAND INSTITUTE

RECENT SUCCESSES:

WALTER DOAN, a graduate of both Bus. and S. H departments went to Boston, secured a position at once in spite of hard times, and is now reported to be getting $18 per week.

THE TELEGRAPH PUB. CO. advertised for an office assistant. S. J. McGEWAN was the choice over 50 applicants. Both young men went directly from the school room to those excellent positions.

Sources of Success;—Earnest application; thorough drill; the best courses of study obtainable. in Canada. Do you want this kind of training?

☞ Send for catalogue.

S. KERR & SON,
St. John, N. B.

Odd Fellows' Hall.

JUST RECEIVED

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 I 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 it is advantageous to 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 Druggists, in 50c. and $1 sizes. Be sure you get the genuine.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

DR. J. HAYES,
Memb. Royal Col. Surg., Eng.
Lic. Royal Col. Phys., London.
CHATHAM, - - N B.

WOOD-GOODS!
WE MANUFACTURE AND HAVE
FOR SALE
Laths,
Pailings,
Box-Shooks,
Barrel Heading,
Matched Flooring,
Matched Sheathing,
Dimensioned Lumber,
Sawn Spruce Shingles.
THOS. W. FLETT,
NELSON.

ALEX. MACKINNON,
WATER ST., CHATHAM.
I am now prepared to offer my customers and the public generally, goods at
REDUCED PRICES
in the following lines, viz:—
Mixed Candy, uts, 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.

ATTENTION!
Wanted 10,000 bushels wheat.
RUSSELL MCDOUGALL & CO,
have started their
GRIST MILL
and are now prepared to give quick returns to a large ammount of customers
They will also be prepared to grind buckwheat in a short time
RUSSEL MCDOUGALL & CO
Oct17, 1894 Black Brook

DR. R. D. WILSON,
Physician And Surgeon.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,
Adams House, - - Chatham, N B.
18 95

COFFINS & CASKETS
—IN—
Rosewood, Walnut, etc.,
Coffin findings and Robes supplied at the very lowest rates. Pall Bearers' outfit furnished.
James Hackett, Undertaker
CHATHAM, N. B.

NEW GOODS.
FLAKE ROLLED PEAS.
FLAKE WHEAT.
FLAKE OATS.
FLAKE BARLEY
GRAHAM BUCKWHEAT,
WHEAT FLOUR; HUNGARIAN FLOUR.
HARD MANITOBA WHEAT.
WHEAT FLOUR FROM HIGHEST TO MEDIUM ONTARIO PATENTS.
W. S. LOGGIE COY' LTD

ASTHMA,
Distressing Cough,
SORE JOINTS —AND— MUSCLES.
Despaired OF RELIEF.
CURED BY
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

"Some time since, I had a severe attack of asthma, accompanied with a distressing cough and a general soreness of the joints and muscles. I consulted physicians and tried various remedies, but without getting any relief, until I despaired of ever being well again. Finally, I took Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and in a very short time, was entirely cured. I can, therefore, cordially and confidently commend this medicine to all."—J. ROSELLS, Victoria, Texas.

"My wife had a very troublesome cough. She used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and procured immediate relief."—C. H. PODRICK, Humphreys, Ga.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
Received Highest Awards
AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
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MACKENZIE'S
QUININE WINE
AND IRON,
THE BEST TONIC AND
BLOOD MAKER
50C. BOTTLES
WE GUARANTEE IT AT
Mackenzie's Medical Hall,
CHATHAM, N. B.
Feby. 19, '95.

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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 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.

Restores Nervous Energy, Mental Activity, and Muscular Vigor. Re-Vitalizes the Blood, Invigorates the Stomach, and Aids Digestion.

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SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS. 50 CENTS A BOTTLE. SIX BOTTLES, $2.50. MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE HAWKER MEDICINE COMPANY, LIMITED, ST. JOHN, N. B.

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.

General Business.

The Best Food For Children?

is worthy every parent's study; not only what they can eat, but what gives the most nourishment. No children are better, and most are worse, for eating lard-cooked food. If, however, their food is prepared with the healthful new vegetable shortening,

COTTOLENE

instead of lard, they can eat freely of the best food without danger to the digestive organs. You can easily verify this by a fair trial of Cottolene. Sold in 3 and 4 lb. pails by all grocers.

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

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

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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, 15 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 12 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 Brenner 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 mission mill on the river in front of it, which offers an exceptional privilege for obtaining fertilizing matter. Apply to

THOMAS TRAER,
Lower Napan

FOR SALE.

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

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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

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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

Shanty, Camp and Boat Stove.

(From Miramichi Advance of Oct 11.)

Mr George Marquis of Chatham will be looked upon as a benefactor of small fishermen, sportsmen and others who may have the good fortune to procure stoves of the new pattern designed by him the first sample of which was put together at his well known shop at Chatham on Tuesday afternoon and shipped yesterday to Neguac. It is to be used in a moose-shooter's camp at Tabusintac and for that purpose as well as for heating and cooking in small fishermen's shanties it is just the thing. It is about 30 inches long, 14 inches from front to back and the same from bottom to top. The bottom, top, door and dampers, are are of cast iron and the sides and ends are composed of a sheet of 16 gauge sheet steel. It will hold nearly twice as much wood as a size stove while owing to a new and peculiar form adopted in the bottom, it will burn either a small or large quantity of fuel, as may be desired. It may also be fitted to burn coal. There is a draft for forcing the fire and a damper for lessening the heat at will. The top has two pot-holes and these may, by the removal of the dividing centre-piece, which is of the usual form, be converted into an oblong hole for a big boiler or oblong pan. Altogether, the new shanty-stove seems to meet a requirement that is more than local, and the cost, $5, places it within almost everbody's ability to buy. Mr Marquis has just begun to fill orders, and it will be well for those who intend to fish smelts during the coming winter, as well as sportsmen and gunners who want to be comfortable and, at the same time, have a stove on which they can do quite a range of cooking to place their orders with him, as early as possible.

FISH!

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, HERS, CODFISH, BASS ETC.

Telephone orders will be attended to promptly.

Jan. 8, 1895. W. S. LOGGIE CO. LTD.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - - MARCH 21, 1895.

Manitoba School Question.

Grand Master James L. Hughes, of Toronto, in his annual address to the Orange Grand Lodge of Ontario West, recently in session at St. Catherines, reviewed the Manitoba school question, and made the following among other recommendations:—

"That in case the Governor-General-in-Council shall decide that the Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba is entitled to remedial legislation, the following principles be followed in giving effect to the decision:—

(1.) That the Legislature of Manitoba be first requested to provide the remedy which shall satisfy the just demand of the minority. This will avoid the very undesirable course of interference by the Dominion Government with the educational acts of a provincial legislature; and may prevent possible conflict between the Dominion and provincial authorities.

(2.) That no remedial legislation be recommended which would weaken the Manitoba school law of 1890 as a basis for a national system of schools, or established Roman Catholic separate schools, on the same footing as public schools throughout the province of Manitoba. The Privy Council, in its recent judgment, was very explicit in stating that it is not desirable or expedient that the statutes repealed in 1890 should be re-enacted.

(3) That, in restoring the just rights and privileges held by the Roman Catholic minority of Manitoba in 1890, care be taken to confine the remedial legislation to those Roman Catholic schools which were in existence at that time. Section 22, sub-section 2, of the Manitoba Act of 1870, which is identical with section 93, sub-section 4, of the British North America Act, provides that remedial legislation by the Dominion Parliament shall be granted so far only as the circumstances of the case may require. To deal fairly with the Roman Catholic schools existing in Manitoba in 1890, is a very different thing to extending the right to Roman Catholics to establish new separate schools in other parts of the province.

After reading carefully the arguments of Mr. Blake and Mr. Ewart, counsel for the appellants in England before the Privy Council, and of Mr. Cozens-Hardy, counsel for the province of Manitoba, and the earlier addresses of Mr Ewart and Mr. McCarthy before the Governor-General-in-Council, I am of opinion that under our constitution the Roman Catholic minority living in Manitoba, in 1890, is entitled to some consideration. They are clearly entitled to as much consideration as Protestants would have been if the Roman Catholics of Manitoba had increased more rapidly than the Protestants, and had passed school laws objectionable to Protestants. But I protest most strongly against the adoption of a separate school system for Manitoba by any other power but the Manitoba Legislature. The Dominion Parliament may interfere, if necessary, to do justice to the minority as it existed in 1890, but it would be clearly an outrage to force a system of separate schools on the people of Manitoba against the will of the vast majority of the people of that province. If the remedial legislation be confined definitely to the Roman Catholic schools in existence at the time the Manitoba school acts of 1890 were passed, just Protestants could not reasonably object, and just Roman Catholics should be satisfied.

It appears from the foregoing that even some prominent orangemen have discovered that there are two sides to the Manitoba school question.

On Wednesday afternoon of last week Sir Donald Smith of Montreal was waited upon by a large number of prominent merchants of that city with an address and request for him to allow himself to be a candidate for St. Antoine (city) division. Sir Donald accepted and in his speech in reply to the address recalled events which have an important bearing on the much debated Manitoba schools question. He said:

There is one other matter which I think I should say one word about. We have a very vexed question here before us at present, the amicable settlement of which will be, as I believe,

FOR THE REAL GOOD OF THE COUNTRY.

It is a difficult question, but I believe that there is enough good sense among Canadians as a whole to secure a satisfactory solution of it. I refer to the school question in Manitoba. It happened that some five and twenty or more years ago I was commissioned—may I say selected or appointed—by the Canadian Government to go to the people of the North-West with

A MESSAGE OF GOOD-WILL AND OF PEACE.

At that time I had, besides a commission from the Canadian Government, a letter from them. Governor-General, Sir John Young, and also a direct expression from the Queen herself of her regard for her subjects in the Red River settlement, new Manitoba, and in their loyalty. That was in a letter that was cabled from England, and I was instructed to convey this expression of

HER MAJESTY'S REGARD

to the people in the North-West. All these documents gave the pledge that right and justice would be done to the people of the North-West in every case. I should, perhaps, explain, because some of you may not be able to look back so well as I can, and may not know the circumstances of the moment; I may say that we were not at that time in the same happy relations towards our friends on the other side of the line as we are fortunately at the present moment. It was just after the 'Alabama' difficulties and before the meeting of the joint high commission in Washington, which took place in 1871.

THERE WAS A GREAT DANGER IN THE NORTH-WEST,

due to the bitter feeling of the United States towards England and Canada, that was well understood at the time—a very great danger indeed. We know that overtures were made to these people of the Red River settlement, from the state of Minnesota, at any rate, and that money would have been forthcoming, if necessary, to aid any action on the part of the settlers antagonistic to either this country or England. We know that our friends on the other side would have been right glad to have had the whole of that North-West, and we know also that they had a greater appreciation of it at that time than we had ourselves in Canada. As is usually the case when they have anything to determine they get to know the inside of it before they come to arbitration. I think we have been convinced of that on several occasions, and with all this before us, it was felt by the government that

ASSURANCE OUGHT TO BE GIVEN

to the people of the North-West, both French-speaking and English-speaking, both Roman Catholics and Protestants of all denominations, that equal right would be done to all. In the conventions that took place, a bill of rights was put forward, and as representing the Dominion Government, which I was empowered to do, I answered to the different articles contained in that bill of rights. I have here

THAT BILL OF RIGHTS,

at least as it was published at the time. This file of the 'New Nation' is, perhaps, the only complete copy extant, and gives the whole of the discussions in the convention. Among other things, it gives what was said by the delegates, the bill of rights that they put forward, and my answers to them. One of these says, I need not detain you to quote the exact words, but it says in effect that

THEY SHALL HAVE PRESERVED TO THEM EVERYTHING THEY HAD MADE IN THE PAST

all rights and privileges they had enjoyed in the past. I was authorised to say such would be the case. I did say it would be the case. (Hear, hear.) But I think in connection with that I should make one explanation. At that time there was some 11,000, certainly not 12,000, people in the whole of the Red River settlement, the boundaries of which were defined in Art. 17 of the bill of rights, which reads as follows: 'That the Local Legislature of this territory have full control of all the public lands inside a circumference having Upper

FORT GARRY AS A CENTRE,

and the radius of this circumference be the number of miles that the American line is distant from Fort Garry.' Of this 11,000 or 12,000, perhaps 6,000, were French-speaking Roman Catholics. The other 5,000 were English-speaking and Protestants. As we have just seen, Manitoba was then confined to a comparatively small area, which would be sixty to sixty-five miles, on either side from Winnepeg. While I think that

THAT PROMISE CERTAINLY APPLIED TO THAT DISTRICT,

of course it is a matter for consideration whether it should be made to apply equally to the extended Manitoba. But I have every hope, I think I may say, as regards myself individually, I have confidence in the great, good sense of the people of Manitoba, and I think that when they come to consider the matter carefully and earnestly, devoid of and apart from any political bias or predilection, that they will feel that it is their duty and their interest to settle this of themselves and to do substantial justice to all parties in the community. (Hear, hear.) This, it appears to me, would be the very best solution of it we could possibly have.

Sir Donald's statement of the feeling prevailing at the time the guarantees of the perpetuation of the French language and separate school rights were given to Manitoba is in keeping with the recollection of those who were in Ottawa at the time the Red River delegates were there. These representatives—chosen for the purpose by the people of the disturbed district—were then in Ottawa at the invitation of the Dominion government. Their country had been in arms against Dominion authority because of the mismanagement of his mission by Hon Wm. Macdougall, and the Dominion government was acknowledging the mistakes it had made in its method of treating them. It paid the expenses of the delegates from Red River to Ottawa; they were its guests while there, and it paid their expenses back to their homes. While in Ottawa, the Dominion Act creating the province of Manitoba was agreed upon between these delegates and the Dominion government—an act which was subsequently ratified by the Imperial parliament, so that it has the same force and is as solemn a pledge for the good faith in which its guarantees shall be adhered to as the British North America Act. No one has ever denied that from the first settlement of the country, up to the time of passing the Manitoba Act, the schools were denominational. They were distinctly under Roman Catholic, Church of England, Presbyterian and other sectarian control—according to the religious preferences of the people amongst whom they were established, the civil governing authority—from the time of Lord Selkirk in 1817, when the Church of England, as well as Roman Catholics were given aid for their schools, making regular grants to each. It was in order that this privilege of separate schools might be secured to them by law that the Red River delegates to Ottawa in 1870, had the following provision in their bill of rights:—

7. That the schools be separate and the public moneys for schools be distributed among the different religious denominations in proportion to their respective population.

It has always been acknowledged, we think, that the bill of rights formed the basis of the constitution of Manitoba. The foregoing section 7 of the bill would, of course, be a meagre provision to appear in an Act of parliament, but it is evident that the intention on all hands was to secure to the people of that country what they had been accustomed to in the matter of denominational schools, so we find the following in Sec. 22 of the Manitoba Act:

In and for the province the said legislature may exclusively make laws in relation to education, subject and according to the following provisions:

(1) Nothing in any such law shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to denominational schools which any class of persons have by law or practice in the province at the union.

(2) An appeal shall lie to the Governor-General-in-Council from any Act or decision of the legislature of the province, or of any provincial authority, affecting any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in relation to education.

(3) 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 on 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 the circumstances of each case require, the parliament of Canada may make remedial laws for the due execution of the provisions of this section and of any decision of the Governor-General-in-Council under this section.

It is not a matter of wonder that Sir Donald Smith, or any other fair-minded man who is acquainted with the circumstances of the people of the Red River country in 1870, and remembers the jealous care they exercised in guarding against any diminution of their privileges in regard to religious education, as well as the use of the French language, should sympathise with the minority who have had to struggle against great numerical odds and organised prejudices to maintain the rights which seem so clearly guaranteed to them by an imperial statute. What was promised to them "in the Queen's name," at a time when they might have ceased to remain the Queen's subjects, ought not to be denied to them now, even though the bargain then made was an injudicious one.

Politics in Northumberland.

It was, of course, a foregone conclusion that Mr. Mitchell was to be nominated at the Liberal meeting of Monday last in Masonic Hall, Chatham, and there was, beforehand, a determination to have it done there and then, regardless of the standing rule of the Liberal Association of the County prescribing the mode of making nominations. The disposition of the gentlemen controlling the meeting was disclosed a few days before it took place, when an old Liberal of the County, and former worker in the party ranks, directed the attention of Mr. Kerr, who was made president of the organization on Monday, to the desirability of permitting all the parishes to have a say in the matter through their duly accredited representatives, as provided in the rules of the association. His reply was that the gentleman making the suggestion and another, whom he named, wanted to run the party, but they couldn't do it and the party could get along without them. The same spirit was manifested towards Dr. Wilson, when he asked a question which bore on the same subject. He was simply sat upon. The wheels of the machine were started and it had to roll on. The bulldozing game ill accords with the spirit of true liberalism. No election had been announced when the meeting was held and it is not known whether there will soon be an election or not. It was well to reorganize the old party and again place it in working order. It was well to avoid the mistake of 1891, when Mr. Mitchell was nominated without even going through the formality of calling a meeting of the party for the purpose, but was not right to call a meeting for a Monday afternoon—of all other times in the week—when liberals from the remote up-river parishes could not, save at great inconvenience, attend and rush a pre-arranged nomination through without even rescinding the rule of the Association on the subject.

There never was a time in the history of Northumberland when the people generally were so apethetic over the subject of a pending Dominion election. There are, doubtless, numbers on both sides of politics who are very much in earnest in supporting the candidature of Messrs Adams and Mitchell, respectively, but they, at the most, comprise only a small portion of the voters of the County. It has been realised, for some time, that Mr. Adams, notwithstanding his many excellent qualities, has failed to meet the reasonable expectations of those who worked and voted for him in 1891. In many cases, it is probable that almost any other man would have similarly failed, but, in many others, he has displayed lack of aptitude, or of judgement, want of industry and an almost total disregard of the duty of placing himself on a good footing with the people of the County—not showing himself to be interested in them and their concerns, or personally seeking to find out their wishes in regard to local public matters within his province as a member of parliament—thus alienating their interest in and personal regard for him. It is true that for a month or two past he has shown a disposition somewhat different from this, and extended the circle of his visitations and conferences in the County, but it is also true that there is an election not far off, so the people will judge for themselves the real motive for this sudden interest in their affairs and his apparent desire to be their candidate and helper. It would be unreasonable for Mr. Adams and the half dozen gentlemen who, if they have not controlled his policy as a representative, have been almost exclusively the custodians of his confidences and his advisers in County matters, to expect any degree of enthusiasm among the people over the idea of his again being a candidate. Indeed, it may be said that there is a general feeling of regret that he has not realised his failure to meet their expectations and, even in the interest of his party, assist in placing in the field some more efficient and acceptable man.

It is, of course, of no practical use at this time to say that in view of the comparative absence of party feeling in Northumberland, there is good reason to believe that Mr. Adams had the opportunity to make himself almost invincible in the County. He was taken up four years ago by men of all shades of politics, who were tired of Mr. Mitchell and his absenteeism. They hoped that Mr. Adams, being with them and of them, would be always within reach and in contact and sympathy with them. Had their expectations been realised, he would not only have retained the support of those who voted for him in 1891, but won that of many who did not do so. To his own neglect in this matter is due the fact that as the time has passed supporter after supporter has been alienated until, now, the great majority of the electorate are looking for some other candidate.

The condition of things we have outlined brought again into the County its old representative, Mr. Mitchell. It is true that he comes, this time, in the character of a Liberal, but a knowledge of his past political history enables us all to realise that he is not so much concerned about the party complexion of the vote he may receive, or the party under whose banner he may go to the polls, as he is about the all-important matter of obtaining a seat in the House of Commons. Of Liberals or Conservatives, Northumberland seems to have few indeed. The active politicians are working, not for party, but for persons and personal concerns. They seem, at present, to be "Mitchell" or "Adams" men, as the case may be, four fifths of the electorate, however, hoping almost against hope that a more suitable bill of fare to their liking may be presented. If Mr. Adams should be re-elected there is no reason to expect that he will in any way change his treatment of the people of the County from that to which they have been accustomed since 1891. Should Mr. Mitchell be returned, and even the Liberal party come into power and fail to give him a seat in the cabinet, it is not improbable that he would adopt his old role of third party and sit in the seat of the scornful, devoting his parliamentary knowledge to the promotion of a political brokerage business in which Northumberland's interests would have no part. It was so in the past. What reasonable guarantee is there that it will not be so in the future? It is well known that Mr. Mitchell's liberalism in Northumberland has but one plank in its platform. It is the sole plank upon which he and his most active adherents stand. It is to make Mr. Mitchell the parliamentary candidate of the Libaral party whether they like it or not. He and they are not amenable to party discipline, for if any canditate other than he were chosen, he and they would probably walk over to the conservatives, where they were before, and fight under that party's banner.

It is because of such considerations as these that the great majority of both Liberals and Conservatives are apethetic over the matter of the next election in Northumberland, and feel like saying with Mercutio: "A plague o' both your houses."

Wiman again Free.

Erastus Wiman, who was so important a factor in the Dominion campaign of 1891 and has been for a year or more under a cloud, having been convicted of forgery in New York, will probably "bob up serenely" again in the next election, as the judgment of the convicting court has been reversed by the Supreme Court of the State. A New York despatch says:—

Erastus Wiman is now to all intents and purposes a free man. The people may appeal to the Court of Appeals or they may take a new trial, or they may drop the whole business. But if they should appeal to the Court of Appeals and the latter court should support the reversal of judgment, that would end the case forever. The case was a long and trying one for the District Attorney. To decide to take a new trial, the whole business will have to be gone all over again with the chances of, as in all new trials, the prosecution not doing as well in the second trial as in the first. This is the opinion among lawyers, and they said still further, that the agreement of Judge Van Brunt in general term would be sustained by the higher court should an appeal be taken. Consequently it was generally believed that the people would let the case rest where it is.

Wiman had been sentenced to five years and six months in State prison for forging a $5,000 check. Judge Van Brunt held that Wiman was a member of the firm and that the withdrawal of funds from the assets of the firm for his own purposes did not constitute a criminal offence. He said it was abundantly shown that Dun was aware of the overdrafts.

Apart altogether from the merits of the charges against Wiman, it is to be hoped that his old associates in Canadian politics will not renew their relationships with him. There ought to be no place amongst honest public men for such adventurers as Mercier, Wiman, Owen Murphy, Pacaud and others of their class.

Liverpool Wood Market.

The returns of consumption and stocks of wood goods in Liverpool on 1st instant are not encouraging. Only 2,333 standards of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia spruce and pine deals were consumed in February 1895 as against 3,531 standards in 1894, while the stock on hand 28th February last was 15,001 standards, against only 11,913 standards on the corresponding date last year.

A Halifax view of it.

Our Rev. Mr. McKay ought to write to some Halifax paper and give his valuable opinion to the editor of the Recorder of that city, who referring to the Telegraph's article on the Chatham Social Club case says:—

"There is nothing in the law to prevent a man having all the whiskey he wishes on his own premises for his own consumption, or for that matter for his friends, only he must not sell it. The prehibitory laws have not come to this point yet; that is a developement which will come no doubt after our lady friends have obtained the right to have a say in the making of the laws. This Chatham club numbers about 250 members. It buys its own liquors, and has them served on the club premises to members of the club who pay for them when received, no introduced guest being allowed to purchase them.

* * *

The decision of the magistrate is said to be final, though we should think some mode ought to be open to bring so important a question before the Supreme Court of the Province.

* * *

To talk about a "sale" of liquor by a club servant, who does not own the liquor, and does not keep the money paid for it, and is merely paid wages for drawing it and bringing it to the club member seems to our perhaps unsophisticated intelligence, downright nonsense.

The belligerent old gentleman will observe that everybody doesn't view the decision of magistrate McCulley in the way he does.

Distribution of Samples of Grain from the Experimental Farm at Ottawa.

To the Editor of the Miramichi Advance.

During the past eight years samples of those varieties of grain which have succeeded best on the experimental farms have been distributed on application in 3-lb. bags to farmers in all parts of the Dominion free through the mail. The object in view in this distribution has been to improve the quality and character of these important agricultural products throughout the country. This work has met with much appreciation and a considerable degree of success.

Last year I was instructed by the Honorable Minister of Agriculture to forward as far as practicable, two samples to each applicant, but the applications received were so numerous that on this basis of distribution all the available stock had been promised by the middle of February, and all later applicants could not be supplied.

This year my instructions are to send one sample only to each applicant, with the hope that with this limitation every farmer in the Dominion who so desires may share in the benefits of this useful branch of the work of the Experimental Farms.

The distribution now in progress consists of some of the most promising sorts of Oats, Barley, Spring Wheat, Pease, Field Corn and Potatoes. Already more than 7,000 applications have been filled.

All farmers desiring to participate in this distribution should send in their applications early, and state which of the above named samples they would prefer, and their wishes will be met as far as practicable, until the available stock is exhausted. The grain can be sent early, but the potatoes will not be distributed until the danger of being injured in the transit by frost is over. Letters addressed to the Central Experimental Farm may be sent free of postage.

WM. SAUNDERS,
Director Experimental Farms.

Ottawa, March 11th, 1895.

[Montreal Herald.]

The Young Man and the Church.

No little heartburning has been provoked by the recent frank discussion of the reasons why young men do not go to church. Of course, many young men do go to church; but the object of the enquiry is to find out how it is that in a Christian country some young men, who are sons of Christian parents and not themselves unbelievers, so constantly absent themselves from the place of worship. In an article in the Cosmopolitan some weeks ago, Edward Bok attempted to shift to the shoulders of the clergy a portion of the responsibility for the failure of the Church to hold the young men. He stoutly declared that most of his acquaintances were young men who had not been touched with the prevailing scepticism, who accepted with some intelligence, albeit unquestioningly, the faith of their fathers, and who sat not in the seat of the scornful. He threw out the suggestion, based upon his enquiry among these young men, and upon a somewhat extensive personal experience in church going, that at least a portion of the blame rested with the preachers.

He intimated that the church was not keeping pace with the world in the contest for the allegiance of the young men, and in this connection he made use of the expression "keeping in pace with the people," which is so suggestive as to call for no elucidation.

This expression happens to be in common use among those profane fellows who would have done with all parsons if they could have their way; but it nevertheless suggests a crystallization of the doubts of many a thoughtful man who is in no sense certain that the church at this end of the century is working as effectively as it might. It seemed therefore to offer ground for prayerful consideration on the part of the preachers. But though the tone of Mr. Bok's suggestions was entirely tentative, the effect of his argument upon the clergymen of Montreal at least, appears to have been explosive rather than conciliatory.

In a lengthened article in the Presbyterian College Journal, Rev. Dr. McVicar, replying to Mr. Bok, declined on behalf of the clergy to accept any share of responsibility for the defection of the young men, and asserted, moreover, that it was no part of the duty of the church to keep in touch with the people. That Dr. McVicar is not alone in this view of the province of the pulpit, was developed in the discussion of Mr. J. B. Silcox's paper on "The minister as a citizen," which was read the other day in the Protestant Ministerial Association. Rev. Dr. Smyth is reported to have deplored the use of the term "keeping in touch with the people." The difficulty, he said, was not that the ministers were unwilling to keep in touch with the congregation, but that the people were unable to rise to the standard set up for them by the ministers. In Dr. McVicar's very excellent paper this idea was elaborated. He said: "The Saviour's command is 'Go preach the Gospel to every creature;' and that this message to the Apostles "was wholly out of touch with the spirit of the times." Such an acceptation of the command of the Master is, perhaps, open to examination.

Dr. McVicar seems inclined to preach the Gospel not so much to every creature as to those who would go to church no matter what he preached. The Apostle Paul, to whose record he appeals, seems to have given wider "interpretation to the injunction of Christ." It is true that Paul never ceased preaching "Christ and Him Crucified," but the man who told the men of Athens a new thing; who talked law to the Roman and Moses to the Hebrew; who told an audience of Jews that he was a Pharisee and the son of a Pharisee, and that of the hope and resurrection of the dead he was called in question; who, when set upon by the mob in Jerusalem, claimed the ancient privilege of Jewry, and who before the judgment seat of Festus, on his right as a free born Roman citizen, defied his Jewish prosecutors and appealed to Cæsar; the man who does not appear to have been ever yet surpassed as a logician, an orator and a politician—such a man would have kept himself in touch with the people had he lived in the nineteenth century and would have done his Divine Mission no hurt.

The ministers cannot afford to quarrel with the young man. Their relations are intimate and eternal. To lay the responsibility for the present apparent indifference wholly upon the shoulder of the young man is indefensible, as it would be indefensible to lay it wholly on the shoulders of the minister, but if the church would go on and prosper the minister and the young man must be brought together.

Candidates.

It is seldom that the Advocate gets as near the pith of any subject it treats as successfully as it does in the following, which we take from yesterday's issue of that paper:—

"The Liberal Convention was held in Chatham on Monday as previously advertised in the Chatham "World," and the result was that Hon. Peter Mitchell was nominated as the candidate to run in the liberal interest at the coming election. They had to make the best they could of it, as Mr. Mitchell was bound to offer as candidate in spite of his statement on the hustings at the last election that that would be the last time he would be before them as a candidate. But in spite of his promise then he was again in the field as the self nominated candidate, and the Liberals have had to accept, nolens volens, and now he is the liberal candidate in their interest."

While on the subject of candidates it would be well for the Advocate to take its readers into its confidence as to what the conservatives are thinking about or doing in the matter of a candidate. Have they started any requisitions yet? Have they called any convention of their party to make a nomination? Who does it think would rally to the standard of the gentleman it intimates is the conservative candidate. Truly, the time seems to be a peculiar one in regard to the candidate business.

The Great Dressmaker Dead.

The death of Worth, the great Parisian dressmaker, is announced. The New York Herald says:—

Much interest and much regret will be excited by the announcement that Mr. Worth, that monarch of the dressmaking world, that king of couturiers, is dead. Nature's waywardness was never better illustrated than in her choosing a bluff Englishman and sending him forth from his native Lincolnshire to beat the French on a ground that previously had been considered peculiarly their own. Mr. Worth was the son of a solicitor, and was born at Bourne, in Lincolnshire, some seventy years ago. When his father died he went to London and found a position in a well known dry goods firm. There he developed and perfected his appreciations of the productions of the French milliners and dressmakers, superintending the unpacking of every case of pattern garments that arrived, and speedily becoming an authority in all matters connected with a stylishness of cut and tastefulness of trimming. But Paris alone afforded a field for the full exercise of his talent, and to Paris he accordingly went. He became a member of a Parisian firm and imparted to the productions of that house a stamp of style and elegance exceeding anything ever before known in the annals of Parisian fashion.

The Empress Eugenie, then in the prime of womanhood and in the full perfection of her incomparable beauty, was delighted with the dresses invented for her by the brilliant young Englishman, and Worth speedily became the dress maker par excellence to the imperial court. At the first universal exhibition in Paris, in 1855, Worth appeared for the first and only time as an exhibitor. His contribution, a court mantle in white silk, entirely covered with elaborate embroidery in gold thread, the artistic pattern of which was designed by himself, carried off the first prize almost without contestation. Since then he has cared nothing for such easily won triumphs. Worth originated a number of styles that were destined to revolutionize the world of feminine dress. Among these was the short skirted walking costume, with jacket and skirt composed of the same material, a fashion which speedily became universal. He was not responsible for the introduction of crinoline, that having originated with the Empress Eugenie.

Worth made dresses not only for the royal ladies of Europe, but for the queens of society both in Europe and the United States and for the queens of the footlights as well. His first royal customer was Donna Maria da Gloria, Queen of Portugal. For years thereafter there was scarcely a princess married in Europe—outside of the imperial family of Germany, whose principles forbid them ever ordering anything to be made in Paris—that did not have a group of Worth toilets included in her trousseau.

The New Yacht is a Fast One.

Cannes, March 14.—The thrice postponed race for the James Gordon Bennett and Ogden-Goelet challenge cup, No. 1, valued at 54,000 francs, was sailed to-day over a thirty mile course, the starters being the 'Britannia,' 'Ailsa,' and 'Corsair.' The weather was clear, and the wind light, from the south-west. All the yachts carried all of their head sails and topsails at the start. The 'Corsair' crossed the line first, at 11 00.22; the 'Ailsa' was next, at 11 00.39, and the 'Britannia' last, at 11.01 07. The boats indulged in a great deal of manoeuvring in order to get the weather berth, which was secured by the 'Britannia.'

The 'Corsair' tacked first, and the 'Ailsa' next. The 'Britannia' went further on and tacked ten seconds after the 'Ailsa.' The yachts were now making for St Honorat, in a somewhat freshening breeze. The 'Ailsa' rounded the St. Honorat mark first, the 'Britannia' second, and the 'Corsair' third. The 'Ailsa' began gaining after rounding the mark at St. Honorat, although the wind was still light. The yachts rounded the mark boat at Point D'Aiguille as follows:—

'Ailsa'	11.54.55
'Britannia'	11 56.56
'Corsair'	12.00.15

It was now a long leg reach for the club house mark, during which the 'Britannia' gained a little. Upon getting off on this reach all of the boats set their spinnakers. The club boat was rounded in this order:—

'Ailsa'	12.25.06
'Britannia'	12 27.57
'Corsair'	12.34.00

Rounding the club boat and getting away to make St. Honorat on the second round the 'Ailsa' took the windward and gained on the first leg of the second round, so that the yachts passed the St. Honorat mark in this order:—

'Ailsa'	12 48 30
'Britannia'	12 52 07
'Corsair'	1.03.30

Passing the Point D'Aiguille mark the times was:—

'Ailsa'	1.07.50
'Britannia'	1.11 09
'Corsair'	1.20 00

At the club house mark, at the end of the second round, the time was:—

'Ailsa'	1.29 45
'Britannia'	1.36.19
'Corsair'	1.56.59

The Ailsa was 6m. 33s. ahead of the big cutter when she turned the markboat to make St. Honorat for the third and last time, and continued to gain throughout the remainder of the race. The yachts rounded St. Honorat the third time, in this order:—

	H.	M.	S.
Ailsa	1	58	35
Britannia	2	07	02
Corsair	2	30	14

The new boat made a fine run to Point d'Aguille, which the leaders passed as follows:—

	H.	M.	S.
Ailsa	2	19	19
Britannia	2	28	34

The home run from Point d'Aguille was much like the race had been throughout, the Ailsa steadily drawing away from the Britannia, and the Corsair hopelessly falling in the rear of the Prince of Wales' cutter. The leading boats crossed the finish line thus:—

	H.	M.	S.
Ailsa	3	47	31
Britannia	3	00	44

The Ailsa, according to these figures, won by 13m. 13s. actual time, and by 12m. corrected time.

The Presbytery.

Richibucto, March 15.—Rev. Wm. Aitken of Newcastle and Rev. Joseph McCoy of Chatham, representing the Miramichi Presbytery, visited the Presbyterian congregations this week to ascertain their feelings in reference to re-arranging the boundaries. A meeting was held at Bass River on Tuesday afternoon and in the evening at West Branch. On Wednesday afternoon the matter was heard in St. Andrew's church at Kingston. Wm. J. Brait moved, second'd by James Girvan of Galloway, that no change be made. The vote was nearly unanimous in favor of the motion. The same evening a meeting was held in the church here. The proposition was to take this section off of Kingston and put it on Kouchibouguac, twelve miles north of here. The congregation expressed no desire to be separated from Kingston, besides they felt it would be impossible to raise the amount of money to support a minister between here and Kouchibouguac. They decided to find out what amount could be raised and report later.

Things to Remember.

A cold in the head is the first cause of catarrh.

Catarrh is an unhealthy disease and is often followed by consumption.

Hawker's catarrh cure positively cures catarrh, cold in the head and all catarrhal troubles.

Cause and effect; constipation is the cause of a host of diseases. Hawker's liver pills cure constipation, thereby preventing its consequent ills.

For children's coughs and colds Hawker's balsam of tolu and wild cherry is unequalled. It is the children's favorite.

Y. M. C. A. Notes.

The ladies committee met on Tuesday afternoon to further arrange for the "Cobweb" on next Tuesday. The committee has the assistance of a very large number of its friends, and is determined to make the "Cobweb" a notable event. As this is the only occasion on which the committee, as such, has come before the public during the association year, the ladies are confident that their effort will be appreciated, and a large patronage given them.

The Y. M. C. A. has undertaken to re-form the class in vocal music which was started early in the winter, and had to discontinue its study because of the absence from town of its teacher. Professor Leicester has been engaged to instruct the class. Lessons will be held once a week, in the Y. M. C. A. rooms. The class is open to all men, whether members of the association or not. All wishing to join may give in their names immediately to the general secretary. When the class is once organized and study begun no new pupils will be received.

The boys had a "Loyalty Rally" last Saturday. The Association parlor was specially decorated. A handsome portrait of Queen Victoria adorned one wall, over which was draped a large Canadian flag. A number of smaller flags were hung above the three windows of the room, and the portieres between the parlor and reading room were partially drawn back and a Canadian flag draped in the opening. This program was carried out:—

1—Singing, "Hold the Fort."
2—Scripture Reading and Prayer.
3—Singing, "Onward Christian Soldiers."
4—Recitation, "The Drummer Boy," Douglas Steel
5—Essay, "Queen Victoria", Archie Fraser.
6—Singing, "God save the Queen."
7—7—Address, "Patriotism," R B Bennett.
8—Singing, "My own Canadian Home."

In addition to the organ the music was greatly helped by the violin played by Herb McDonald.

Mr S. McLean will conduct the boys' meeting next Saturday morning.

Neglect of the hair often destroys its vitality and natural hue, and causes it to fall out. Before it is too late, apply Hall's Hair Renewer, a sure remedy.

A $300 PIANO OR $250 in Cash to be Given Away.

From the 2nd of March until the 2nd of September, 1895, with each dollar's worth of goods that you buy for cash at either of the stores of W. T. Harris, including the Cheap Cash Grocery on Henderson Street, you will receive a ticket for a piano, which is to be given away.

It will be conducted as follows:—

Each ticket will have a number and a stub with a corresponding number, you will receive one of them with each dollar's worth of goods purchased from us for spot cash. The stub you will tear off and place in a closed box, one of which we will have placed in each of our three stores. On the SECOND OF SEPTEMBER the three boxes of tickets left with us will be opened and thoroughly mixed together in view of all, then some disinterested person will be chosen and approved of by those present. He will be blind-folded and take one ticket from the collection, and whoever holds a ticket with the same number will receive the piano; or if that person should not want the piano we will give him or her $250 CASH FOR IT.

This is a square transaction and no one can know until the second of September who will hold the ticket with the right number, but some one is sure to hold it and get a $300 PIANO OR $250 IN CAS

Miramichi and the North Shore, etc.

OLD WAR HORSES sometimes behave as if their wits were dwarfed and their ears unduly elongated.

PERSONAL.—J. S. MacLaren, Esq., Inspector of Customs was in town on Tuesday and yesterday, on official business.

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

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the Presbytery of Miramichi will be held at Newcastle on Tuesday next, the 26th inst., at 10 o'clock standard time.

N. McKAY, Pres. Clerk.

SKATING RINK: The ice is in excellent condition at the Chatham rink for to-night's skating. This will be the big "band night" and many are going.

AN ATTRACTIVE "talk" by Miss Crow, on travel, illustrated by views taken on a European tour, delighted a fair sized Chatham audience on Monday evening.

IS WAS NOT MR. GUNN:—It having been rumored that Mr. Princes Gunn of Nepan gave information to Overseer Abbott which led to seizure of nets and fish recently in that locality, the overseer requests the ADVANCE to state that Mr. Gunn did not give him any information whatever on the subject.

HOW UNGRATEFUL some people can be! We said quite a number of complimentary things last week about brother Anslow's able editorials on the prohibition question, the duties of voters, etc. expecting that he would, at least, continue to write in the same lofty strain. Instead, he has returned to his old style, and exhibits bad temper, not only towards his associates in the late convention, but the innocent editor of the ADVANCE, also. We hope for his speedy return to a better frame of mind.

SCHOOL MEETING:—On Saturday last a school meeting was held in the lower (town) district. Mr. Wm. Troy, trustee, having resigned, Mr. Thomas Beazley was elected in his place. A resolution in favor of amalgamating the district with the other two comprising the town was adopted on a vote of 36 to 30. The trustees were authorized to build or otherwise procure additional school accommodation, should amalgamation not be effected. An additional assessment of $200 was authorized, it being left optional with the trustees as to whether they should levy it or not.

THE SHORTHAND DEPARTMENT of Kerr & Son's business college held a conversazione in the Oddfellows' hall last evening. Over one hundred invitations were sent out to the members of the other departments and to the old students who are now occupying prominent positions in the city. There were over one hundred ladies and gentlemen present. Refreshments were served shortly after nine o'clock, after which a short programme of music was carried out. S. Kerr, jr., of the shorthand department, was one of the busiest men present, and to his exertions is due largely the success of the gathering.—[St. John Sun.

OBITUARY:—The sudden death of Mrs. Henry Wyse took place on Monday afternoon last after but a short illness. Her death following so soon after the death of her brother, M. John R. Nicholson, and whose death she felt so keenly, is a sad affliction to her husband and son—and the family who have thus lost two of its members within so short a time. Mrs. Wyse was fifty years of age, and leaves a husband and two sons to mourn their loss. The funeral takes place to-day. [Advocate.

That sense of extreme weariness indicates disordered blood. Ayer's Sarsaparilla purifies it.

"OLD TIME TRAGEDIES," is the title of an interesting pamphlet compiled by Mr. W. K. Reynolds of St. John and which contains very readable and correct narratives of such crimes as the murder of the Mc Keanie family near Maspec, St. John, half a century ago and others less horrible in their details. Facts never before in print in connection with these murders are given in Mr. Reynolds' book, which will, no doubt, be eagerly read by hundreds who have heard of the tragedies dealt with, but never had opportunity to read correct accounts of them. The price of the work is 25 cents and it may be obtained from the Gazette Publishing Company, St. John. Mr. Reynolds is preparing another book, the title of which will be "True Pirate Stories." Among them will be "Edward Jordan, hanged in chains at Halifax, "The Saladin mutiny," "the Famous Chesapeake case, etc."

Mr. Adams' Generosity.

Hon. Samuel Adams of New York has forwarded to Mr. Hugh Lamont, a cash donation of $100 in aid of the Douglastown school library. It was accompanied by the following letter, which shows that Mr. Adams' heart is in the right place and that he does not forget his boyhood home:—

NEW YORK, March 11.

FRIEND HUGH:—I notice in a home paper recently that efforts were being made by citizens of my native village to establish a library for the use of the children attending the public schools there. Your name was mentioned as chairman of the meeting held for that purpose, and I therefore hand you my cheque for a small amount which you will kindly endorse and pass to the committee in the good work, to invest in such books as they may deem best. And with my heartiest wishes for the success of your laudable undertaking, I am,

Yours truly,
SAMUEL ADAMS.

[St John Globe]

Wm. Richards Wins.

In the Circuit Court on Saturday the end of the case of the Bank of Nova Scotia vs. Wm. Richards (lumberman) was reached. The bank sought to recover the amount of two drafts to which defendant is party, and the defence was that the paper was accommodation and was obtained by the fraud of Frank R. Morrison, formerly agent of the bank at Chatham and Newcastle, who died suddenly in March, 1893. The special jury found unanimously that the agent did make the alleged false representations, but that such representations were beyond the scope of his authority; that the paper was given for the personal accommodation of the agent, Morrison, and his brother, James A. Morrison, of Halifax, and that there were such suspicious circumstances in connection with the making of the representations as imposed on the defendant the duty of inquiring as to their truth. Judge Vanwart ordered a verdict for defendant, but the finding of the jury leaves new questions of law to be determined by the full court.

St. Michael's Entertainment

St. Patrick's Day, falling on Sunday this year, the dramatic and musical entertainment usually held annually on St. Patrick's by the St. Michael's R. C. T. A. Society of Chatham, took place on Saturday last. There was a matinee in the afternoon as well as an evening performance and, on both occasions, Masonic Hall was filled, hundreds being crowed out from the evening performance, although even the aisles were crowded with those who had standing room only. The drama produced was "Bound by an Oath," a four act piece, the following being the cast of characters:

Philip Raymond,	(*Blind Miller*)	J Ryan.
Jacob Johnsone,	(*A Speculator*)	J. J. Stapleton.
Seth Randolph,	(*A Vagabond*)	J. Logue-tt.
Edward Leroy,	(*In love with Mabel*)	A. McKendy.
Elias Amadon,	(*Bound by an Oath*)	R. S. Allen
Sambo,	(*Servant to Jacob*)	T Stapleton.
Drusilla Johnstone,	(*Sister to Jacob*)	d. Hickey.
Lucy Snuff,	(*A Lone Widder*)	P. Desmond.
Benny Raymond,	(*Philip's son*)	H Moar.
Mabel Raymond,	(*Philip's daughter*)	A. B. McEachern.

The play, which was under the management of Mr. Robert S. Allen, went along smoothly, the several characters acquitting themselves creditably. Mr. Thos. Stapleton's songs, introduced during the progress of the piece were much appreciated. There was an afterpiece in which Mr. P. J. O'Malley sang, and J. J. Stapleton executed a step dance, both pleasing the audience, and Messrs. O'Malley and T. Stapleton's performances on the banjo were excellent.

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.

[Reported for the ADVANCE.]

Hon. Peter Mitchell Nominated.

There was a large gathering of Liberals in Masonic Hall, Chatham on Monday last at 2.30 p. m., called together by advertisement to organize and select a candidate to contest the County in the liberal interest at the next Dominion election. The liberals of Chatham and Newcastle were in good force and many of the outside parishes were also represented. The banquet room upstairs, where it was first intended to hold the meeting, was found too small, and it was adjourned to the large hall down stairs, which was well filled.

Mr. P. Cannon, vice president of the association, presided. Mr. W. C. Winslow was secretary.

Mr. Wm Kerr was unanimously elected president of the association, and expressed his appreciation of the honor conferred on him.

Mr. W. S. Loggie reported that he had attended the Ottawa convention as one of the delegates elected by the association. A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Loggie for attending.

The question of nominating a candidate was then brought before the meeting, by the president.

Mr. Park. Connors nominated Hon. Peter Mitchell, seconded by Mr. D. M. Loggie.

Dr. Wilson of Derby enquired as to whether this meeting, as at present organized, had power to nominate a candidate.

Mr. A. G. Williston of Hardwicke said the meeting had been advertised as one for liberals, for the purpose of nominating a liberal candidate and any who were not liberals could leave.

Secretary Winslow said that Mr. Burchill had been mentioned as a candidate, as well as Mr. Mitchell, and as he was present the meeting would doubtless like to hear his views on the subject.

Hon J. P. Burchill was now called for and took the platform. On his stating that he would support the Hon. Peter Mitchell, he was greeted with great applause. He said, on this occasion he would work heart and hand with the Liberal party to elect the Hon. Peter Mitchell, who he felt would be elected by a large majority.

Mr. James Troy and W. C. Winslow also spoke and urged that immediate action be taken by the convention to nominate a candidate. All the speakers agreed that now was the time to nominate, as the conservative candidate, in the person of Mr. Adams, was in the field.

It was voted that Hon. Peter Mitchell be tendered the nomination for the Liberal party to contest this County in the approaching election, the motion being passed unanimously.

The president sent Mr. A. G. Williston for the Hon. Peter Mitchell, desiring his presence at the hall.

Mr. Mitchell soon appeared and as he walked up the aisle he was cheered to the echo, and on reaching the platform president Kerr tendered him the nomination.

Mr. Mitchell accepted the nomination and thanked the liberals present for the very great honor conferred upon him by thus making him their standard bearer during the approaching contest. In a speech of nearly an hour's duration he arraigned the policy of the government, and attacked their mismanagement of the fishery department, against which the voice of their representative had not been heard. He claimed that when under his control the fishery department had been well managed, and whenever complaints had been made by the fishermen they had been enquired into and rectified immediately, and justice done them, and the fishermen could rely upon it that he would remedy any grievances that existed. He endorsed the liberal platform of tariff for revenue only, and said that he was perfectly in accord with the views of the Hon. Wilfred Laurier.

Mr. Mitchell was in excellent form and his remarks were well received.

The meeting was one of the largest and most harmonious that has been held in the county for many years. Addresses were made by Messrs. Robert Murray, James Troy, T. W. Crocker and others, each endorsing the candidacy of the Hon. Peter Mitchell, and prophesying a very large majority for him.

The secretary was instructed to write the different parish associations, urging them to organize for the coming contest, after which the meeting adjourned with three rousing cheers for Mitchell and Laurier.

The Secretary had letters from Messrs. Lazor Mazerolle, Portage River; Dan'l Lewis, Escuminac; Simon Simpson, Neguac and F. D. Swim, Doaktown, who were unable to be present, but expressed themselves heartily in accord with the party.

"After Many Days."

Rev. Neil McKay's friends—or many of them—were sorry to observe in last Thursday's Sun evidence that he had again become fretful and was seeking for a fight. Six or seven weeks ago, having, we presume, nothing else to do, he was putting in his leisure moments at the Chatham police court, and saw a certain paper submitted as evidence in a case then pending. The case went on and was decided as many persons of Mr. McKay's leanings in such matters (It was a Scott Act case) wished it to be. The decision was rendered about three weeks ago. All of a sudden however, it seems so have occurred, to the reverend Mr. McKay—more than six weeks after the paper referred to came to his knowledge—that he ought to kick up a row over it. No one appears able to account for the old gentleman's determination to keep the public from forgetting his existence by suddenly professing to be exasperated over that particular paper, for it is hardly credible that his attack of choler is due to his experiences at the late prohibition convention in Chatham, as a waggish friend has suggested. If Mr. McKay had kept within reasonable bounds in his letter to the Sun, we would let it pass without notice, but as he has not done so and has gone out of his way and intensified a former offence towards the ADVANCE, to which he already owed an apology, it will not be considered amiss if we endeavor to again set him right.—

When the Scott Act inspector for Northumberland County, some two months ago, made three complaints at the one time against the steward of the Chatham Social Club, charging him with violation of the Scott Act, the sudden and cumulative attack was more than a surprise, inasmuch as the gentlemen who composed the Club had every reason to believe that it was a perfectly legal organization. They were justified in this belief because they knew that clubs similarly managed existed in many places where they had successfully stood the test of proceedings under the Scott Act, as well as liquor license acts, and likewise because the local Scott Act prosecuting attorney, who is also a member of the Club, had advised both the Inspector and police magistrate here that its method of conducting its affairs was not a contravention of that act.

When the Inspector, therefore, suddenly brought three charges against it which, if sustained, would involve about all the money the Club had at its command, it was felt that it was quite as much the securing of the money penalty, as the vindication of the law that he sought. The managing committee of the Club, feeling, therefore, that the position they were placed in was a serious one, and that the nature of the attack, without warning, indicated a disposition to deal severely—if not unfairly—with the organization, realized the necessity of ascertaining, as accurately as possible, how they stood before the law. They, in common with many other members of the Club, who had always believed that they had violated no law, and having no desire to be parties to any device for doing so, determined—before their steward went into court to meet the charges preferred against him—to take the best advice obtainable as to the club's position.

It was freely stated by the Club men generally that if they were advised that their method of conducting the organization was a violation of the Act, they would not defend the cases brought against their steward, but make the best settlement they could in his behalf, and dissolve the Club.

In pursuance of this feeling and intention, the Club's attorney and a member of the managing committee went to St. John and laid before Hons. A. G. Blair and Dr. Wm. Pugsley—two recognised leaders of the provincial bar, one of whom, at all events, is a total abstainer—an exact and unreserved statement of the manner in which the Club was organized, its purposes, method of conducting its business, etc., and those gentlemen, after two or three day' consideration, forwarded a written opinion that the Club could not—if its organization, purposes and transactions had been correctly disclosed in the statements made to them in its behalf—be legally convicted of violating the Canada Temperance Act.

Our readers know that the trial of the Club steward was a long one; that there was no attempt on the part of the defence to conceal any facts in respect of the Club's doings. It was proved that the defendant was simply the servant of the Club, whose duty it was to act under the direction of the managing committee as caretaker of its property and to serve the members as they might require; that he had no interest whatever in the purchase or disposal of liquors or any other refreshments used on the Club premises, nor any, save a temporary custody of the money paid by members for what they received; which money it was shown, went to the credit of the Club's bank account, which was drawn only for necessary Club disbursements on the check of the president and secretary of the Club. In fact, as the magistrate admitted during the investigation of the charges, the court was satisfied on all these points.

Every reasonable effort was made by the defence to induce the court and the prosecution to have the matter go before the judges of the Supreme Court on a statement of the facts as disclosed in the testimony—and statement of facts to be prepared by the magistrate himself—in order to have it determined as to whether the Club was acting within the law, as it had been advised by Messrs Blair and Pugsley it was, but they were refused and the magistrate made a conviction in each case.

We have thus stated the matter at issue as concisely as possible to show that there is a presumption that there was not a disposition on the part of either the prosecution or the Police Magistrate to act as fairly and in as straightforward a manner as that displayed on behalf of the Club; but that the magistrate is open to the charge of having acted unfairly and contrary to what has always been considered British fair play. He has great arbitrary power in such cases, and there can be no doubt but, knowing the fact, he determined to exercise it to the disadvantage of the accused, against the evidence before him and against the interpretation of the law by even eminent judges—he being only a layman without any legal training, whatever, and having a record as a person of prejudiced mind and very loose conceptions of the ethics of his position.

It would be expected that, under the circumstances, even the more unreasoning and biased co-workers of the prosecution would be satisfied for the present, and it, therefore, caused no little unfavorable comment when the Sun of Thursday, reached Chatham, that it contained the letter referred to, which in its perversion of facts and murky insinuations, was so characteristic of the writer as to make his best friends heartily ashamed of him and justified their general comment that it would be much better, all round, if he would profit by his previous mistakes of the same kind and direct his mischievous activity in channels less exposed to public view and public criticism.

Passing over his charitable reference to window-breaking in a letter on the Chatham Club case, as an index to the quality of Mr. McKay's mind, it was observed that he boldly stated that when the charge was entered against the Club, the first step taken in its interest was "the formulation "of a complaint against him (the magistrate) "and a request for his dismissal from office, "which complaint and request were lodged "with the provincial government."

This, the reverend gentleman intimated was for the purpose of intimidating the magistrate, and was done while the case was pending.

What will be thought of Mr. McKay in making this statement, in view of the fact that it is untrue? Did he know it was untrue when he made it, or was he imposed upon by some designing person who wished to set the falsehood afloat under the authority of a clergyman's name? If the latter, is Mr. McKay willing to continue to father it, knowing it to be untrue? Many people in Chatham will wait with interest to learn whether he is the mendacious author, or only the too officious retailer of the falsehood. We sincerely hope, for his own as well as others' sake, that he is in a position to say he was imposed upon in the matter.

A prominent feature of Mr. McKay's letter is an attack upon Hon. Mr. Blair, in which he endeavors to represent that gentleman as the abetter of the Club in the alleged attempt to intimidate the magistrate. The evidence he offers in support of this is the opinion of Messrs. Blair and Pugsley above referred to, and which the magistrate himself improperly made a part of the testimony in the cases against the Club. While the fact that the opinion was made a part of the record may go to show that the magistrate knows little of the first principles of the law of evidence, it is only to such minds as that of Rev. Mr. McKay that the obtaining of it will appear as other than the duty of the gentlemen interested in the defence, whose object in seeking it was the honorable one of ascertaining whether they were right or wrong in the belief that they were acting within their legal rights.

In his attack upon the attorney-general Mr. McKay, as usual, makes a number of mistatements which a conscientious writer would not commit himself to, but it is to be presumed that he looks upon such offences as being quite proper for a clergyman to commit. "The cloth" seems in his case, to be stretched to cover very objectionable things of which the Master would not approve.

He states that Messrs. Blair and Pugsley are legal partners, so as to make it appear that the latter would, as a matter of course, endorse the former's view of the law bearing on the Chatham Club. As everybody acquainted with the facts knows, Mr. McKay, in this, states what is untrue, as Mr. Blair and Mr. Pugsley are not partners and have never been so.

Then, Mr. McKay, in his characteristic disposition to be rude, states that "a couple of libelous lawyers" (meaning the Club's attorney and the member of the managing committee who went to St. John to consult Messrs Blair and Pugsley) obtained an adjournment of the case when it was called, and then went to St. John. That is another untrue statement, and the reason why the element of falsehood was introduced into it by Mr. McKay is quite obvious. He endeavors to be cunning in his own way, even at the sacrifice of truth.

Mr. McKay also states that Coulson—the person charged—was an agent of the Club, although all the testimony proves that he was not—that he had no authority as an agent, but was merely a servant, subject to the directions of the managing committee and the Club's rules, and that he neither had nor pretended to have any authority as an agent. This, however, is not a material matter, although it shows the obliquity of the reverend gentleman's mind.

He further says:—

"But this is not all. The magistrate proceeded with the charges, and issued them under the sanction of his oath by convicting the agent of the Club on each of the three charges."

This sentence is about on a par with other parts of the letter, and shows that its writer's grasp of the subject is as rickety as his facts are questionable; and no one need be surprised to find him gliding into censure of the Chatham papers for criticising the magistrate's decision, or rather the reasons he gave in support of it. Mr. McKay has a grudge against one Chatham paper, because, a few years since, it convicted him of misstating facts and figures in his pulpit, accompanied by censure of the paper referred to, whose offence was that it had stated the truth. He reflects upon the "nasty" way and the "respectability" of the newspaper critic, as if that would strengthen his position, forgetting that he ought to realise that if the gentleman referred to had any desire to retaliate he might make it very uncomfortable for him.

Mr McKay has evidently heard something of Cicero's story of Damocles, and appears to have been tempted to introduce it in his letter, for he says:—

What does this storm, raised chiefly by the liberal organ in Chatham, really mean? Is the Mr. Blair of the executive displeased at Magistrate McCulley for disregarding the opinion of Mr. Blair of St John? Is the sword of Domesoles still in sling?

When Cicero wrote that Dionysius caused a sword to be suspended by a single horse-hair over the head of Damocles, he little thought, no doubt, that the learned McKay, nearly twenty four hundred years after, would turn the classic courtier into "Domesoles" and the horse-hair into "slings," but that is about as near to the record as the reverend gentleman ever gets when he is looking for a fight with someone, which is, unfortunately, much too often for his own good. As for his little attempt on Mr. Blair's scalp, we all know he has been suffering for an opportunity to take it ever since that gentleman gave him a set back in Chatham Masonic Hall a few years ago, while many in this locality will also understand why he has "a knife in his boot" for the editor of the paper that has criticised magistrate McCulley's decision "in a nasty way that a respectable critic ought to be ashamed of." In conclusion we may say that no one would think of going to a writer of Mr. McKay's recklessness and lack of good taste to avoid "nastiness" any more than applying to him as a teacher of truth or "respectability, and if he feels that his mission is to rush into print about things which do not concern him, he will have to learn the prudence of confining himself to the truth and avoiding uncalled for and unworthy reference to those whose "nastiness" and want of "respectability" consists in differing from him on subjects upon which some of the best and purest minds of the world are divided.

It is interesting to find that Mr. McKay is forced, by the opinion he hears on all sides respecting his (for a clergyman) extraordinary letter, to fall in with the general sentiment of the community he lives in. He gets on the stool of a very late repentance in the following, which we find in Tuesday's Sun:—

SIR—In the printed copy of my letter of the 11th, referring to Chatham police court matters there is a very regrettable misprint, which I beg you to correct. You make me use the word "libelous" in reference to the respected Chatham lawyers who interested themselves in defence of the club. Although I regret, for their own sakes, the interest which these gentlemen take in the club, and disapprove their tactics in conducting its defence, I did not characterize them as libelous. The word I wrote was "tibulous," which in ordinary script closely resembles the word printed, and this accounts for the mistake.

Mr. McKay's letter does not relieve him of the responsibility of having been so rude in his reference to the gentlemen referred to, as to invite reprisals. He ought to be thankful that they and their friends are not quite so coarse as to retaliate in kind upon him. How can he hope to improve his position by now explaining that he applied the epithet "tibulous" (instead of libelous) to them? His apology and testimony that they are "respected Chatham lawyers" simply indicates the manner of man he is. It will now be in order for him to explain his other several mistatements. He cannot, however, do so by attributing them to typographical errors.

Convictions Against the Social Club.

To the editor of the ADVANCE:

MARCH 19, 1895.

When it was first rumored that Inspector Menzies was about to proceed against the Social Club for violation of the Canada Temperance Act there was a general feeling of satisfaction in the community. For it has been felt for some time past that so long as no attempt was made to settle the legality of some of the doings of that Club, that only a partial attempt was being made to enforce the C T. Act. Many people were not slow to say on the streets, and in stores and other places of business, that while an honest attempt was being made to enforce the Act among one class of offenders, yet another class, representing public officials and social standing was allowed to do as it liked and had nothing to fear; and when magistrate McCulley inflicted fines upon the Club not only were the friends of temperance rejoiced with the hope that such action might lead either to the closing of the Club or to such alteration of its constitution and actions as would lead it to do away with the supplying of liquors to its members, but also the wives and sisters of some of the members were not at all backward in expressing their real joy at the prospect of happier days that were in store for them. Whether or not the better days are at hand is not for me to say, but I can at least express the sincere hope that some relief in some way may yet come to these sufferers.

But to outsiders there are some things about the mode of procedure of the trial—so far as it can be understood from the reports published in our local papers—that appear to be unusual, and some of them to be fraught with danger. It is said that the magistrate admitted as evidence the opinion of two lawyers and it is said that the court was adjourned in order that this opinion might be obtained, and that it was put in evidence for the purpose of influencing the decision of the court. It is a mystery to the uninitiated to know on what principle a lawyer's opinion can be accepted as evidence. The judgment of a court is accepted as evidence; but the opinion of any man, given after receiving partial statements from interested persons surely is not evidence. But if a lawyer can be permitted to give evidence in this way why not a candlestick maker and a baker? And then if once this principle is admitted there will be no end of evidence available in every case.

But it is further reported that of the lawyers who gave their opinions one is the first minister of the crown and attorney general of the province and the other a distinguished member of the government. If this is correct then such conduct becomes a menace to the freedom of the administration of justice. If the attorney-general did not express an opinion on the subject before the court then a grave injustice has been done him by seeking to make an impression on the court and the public that he did what he really did not. But if the attorney-general did really give his written opinion on the matter under consideration by the court with the knowledge that this written document would be used in court to obtain a decision favorable to the distinguished legal gentlemen who obtained it from him, then the seriousness of the situation is greatly increased. It is surely a very rare thing for the attorney-general of a province to seek to interfere with the administration of justice and it is as dangerous as it is rare. How would it do to allow editors of newspapers to exercise themselves strongly and decidedly on matters before courts for the purpose of influencing judges and jurors who might be readers of their papers? Then how would it do to allow ministers the same privilege before their congregations? Supposing any minister in Chatham had done a similar thing while the matter was under consideration of the court, and supposing he had expressed himself of an opinion at variance with that of the attorney-general, how long would it have been before the press of the country would have held him up for reprobation? And justly too. Now when it is remembered that the judicial life of a magistrate exists by the pleasure of the government of which the attorney-general is the acknowledged head it is of the utmost importance that nothing should be done that would seem to interfere with the free and unbiassed administration of the laws of the land.

Again, if it is claimed that Attorney General Blair did not give his opinion on the evidence before the court but on the legality of an ideal constitution of the Social Club which was submitted to him, of what possible value is his opinion on the matter? And if the sitting magistrate decided the cases not according to the said constitution but according to the evidence actually produced in court then probably the attorney general's opinion may be correct and Magistrate McCulley's decisions may not be wrong, for while one gave his opinion according to the ideal state of things, the other gave his decisions according to the actual state of things as brought out in evidence. And evidently there is a difference. And many people have considerable faith in any decisions made by the said magistrate from the fact that while he has rendered a great number of them and more than a score have been appealed, yet not one appealed so far has been sustained.

It is a curious fact much commented upon in many places, that the "ADVANCE" and the "World" should have clasped hands together in condemning the decisions against the Social Club. 'Tis a great pity that such an union of forces did not come earlier and over a worthier cause. Whatever may be the future of the Social Club we can all join in the wish that the time may come when no family in Chatham shall have its happiness destroyed because one member of it is addicted to strong drink. Let us work and pray for this better time.

GEORGE STEEL.

It seems that good brother Steel has been misled by good brother McKay in regard to the facts. It ought not to have been a difficult matter for him to have learned that the court was not adjourned in order that the opinion referred to might be obtained. Why should these truly good men persist in giving currency to the misstatement. Isn't their case good enough without it?

As to the magistrate making the mere opinion of two lawyers a part of his court record, all will agree that it was an extraordinary thing for him to do, but that only goes with other doings of his to show that his knowledge of his duties is very superficial, and that it is dangerous for a man so ill-informed to have magisterial authority entrusted to him. It has been often said of him that he has not the capacity to discern what is evidence and what is not, and hence it is that his decisions, at times, are not based on evidence but what he thinks, in his biased way, is evidence.

It is to be observed that brother Steel has struck a new idea in reference to Dr. Pugsley Q. C., viz., that he is "a distinguished member of the government." As Mr. Pugsley has not been a member of either governments or legislature for some years, why should the reverend gentlemen barely save himself from the charge of stating an untruth by crediting "rumor" with an alleged fact, the verity or falsity of which might be so easily established? Even a clergyman might, without great trouble, inform himself as to who the members of the government are. We think brother Steel will admit that this "rumor" business is hardly worthy of the cause in which he thinks he is contending.

It is an easy matter for any clergyman to set up a case against the attorney general to suit himself, and then proceed to demolish it especially in connection with the temperance cause, and introduce the sentimental touches of the ruined and unhappy homes and other furniture and properties of the regulation "Ten nights in a Bar Room" so familiar to all temperance orators and writers. Good brother Steel does this quite adroitly, plastering it all together with a lot of "ifs." The difference between the facts and Mr. Steel's supposed case is very wide—so wide indeed as to suggest the idea that it isn't the Club case at all that is giving point to clerical attacks being made just now, both here and in the St. John press, against the attorney general. If the clerical gentlemen had been disposed to treat the attorney-general fairly, they would have done what the newspaper reporters and editors have to do when they think it necessary to state facts and express opinions thereon.—They would go to those interested, examine documents, ask when and how they were obtained etc. If they wanted however, to prejudice the parties they wouldn't make these enquiries, but take rumor for facts and proceed thereon to demolish those they wished to prejudice in the opinion of the community. We regret that brother Steel prefers the clerical "if" and "rumor" method to that of the newspapers. A little reflection however will satisfy him that the newspaper method will wear longest.

In our references, in another column, to the letter of Rev. Mr. McKay in the St. John Sun, brother Steel will find a statement of the reasons why gentlemen representing the Social Club thought it right to obtain the best available legal advice respecting their position. These were the reasons they stated to our reporter before the enquiry into the case against their steward was begun, and they seem reasonable as well as logical. The idea of Mr. Steel seems to be that because he assumes certain things about the Club and its doings to be facts, and believes he is as capable as a lawyer to interpret law, and that the law ought to condemn the Club, therefore, it must be condemned. The man or newspaper who differs from that view must go under, even should it require a Niagara of "ifs" and "rumors" to drown them. Brother Steel thinks he has a good cause, but he doesn't handle it a bit better than "local papers," simply because he don't stick to the facts.

In memory of Mother Mary Benedictz, who died at the Home of the Guardian Angel, Feb, 12th, 1895.

In Memoriam.

Yes, close the tired eyelids, clasp the hands
So gently on the still and pulseless breast;
Place near her heart the Crucifix she loved:
She has gone home. How calmly does she rest.
Home to her King, her best Beloved. To see
His face all radiant as the morning sun,
To kneel just at his feet, and hear that voice
In loving accents breathe the words, "Well done."
"For thou has dried the children' tears, and caught
The tiny outstretched hands and drawn them in
From the great vortex of the world's neglect,
And rescued them from misery and sin.
My Father's love is great, and deep, and wide,
Infinite mercy is a boundless sea;
AS YOU HAVE DONE UNTO THESE LITTLE ONES,
BEHOLD, SO YOU HAVE DONE IT UNTO ME.
To me, Your Saviour. Come unto my heart
And nestle there. The sands of life are run;
Eternity of bliss awaiteth thee,
True, faithful servant, hear the words, 'Well done.'"

* * * * * * *

Strew snowy fragrant lilies o'er her grave.
(No slightest sound can break her slumbers deep)
And on their perfume floats a parting prayer:
Lo, doeth He give unto His loved ones, sleep.

KITTY CLYDE,
Halifax, N. S., Feb 14, 1895.

The Largest in the World

[From the Chicago Inter-Ocean]

How many people in Chicago know that with all her other great industries there is also found here the largest soap and washing powder business in the world. The N. K. Fairbank Company, with their factories in Chicago, St. Louis and Guttenberg, being, without doubt, the largest producers of soap products in the United States. This great business is not of mushroom growth but the result of persistent effort, broad business methods and intelligent and discriminating advertising.

Many brands of soap are made in these factories, but Chicago is best acquainted with Santa Claus, which long ago found favor with those who care for our homes. Gold Dust Washing Powder is known in every hamlet of the United States, it being everywhere recognized as the leading product of its kind.

Announcement is now made that The N. K. Fairbank Company are about to take another step forward, to turn another page in their history of progress by introducing another new soap. This will shortly be advertised id a moit striking and original manner.

For twedty-five years this company was likewise the leading lard producer of the world, and abandoned lard merely because a new world was to be conquered. With keen business perception they saw in cotton seed oil the basis for a still larger business in a more healthful, more economical and in every way more desirable food product than lard. When this new product was perfected and their plans carefully arranged they turned their attention from the lard business, and with a courage born of the confidence that they had produced what the world had so long demanded, viz., a substitute for lard, they launched "Cottolene." The quick acceptence by the public of this really meritorious article attracted the attention of the ever-ready imitator and the market was soon flooded with imitations, sailing under colors of all descriptions. But Cottolene was first in the heart of the people and those who use it are not at all likely to go back to lard or accept an imitation.

The N. K. Fairbank Company attribute their success to the merit of the articles they produce; to the fact that their products are staple necessities of life, not luxuries, and to careful, thoughtful, persistent newspaper advertising, which they continue through all seasons, in hard times and in good. Surely this is a far wiser plan than the occasional blast of trumpets and spasmodic efforts often characteristic of others.

In the advertising branch of the business they are represented by the wellknown firm of N. W. Ayer & Son of Philadelphia, who purchase all their advertising space.

Another fact that may not be generally known is that the N. K. Fairbank Company is conducted as one of the departments of The American Cotton Oil Company. The fusion of business forces was consummated for the sake of the greater facilities that come from a direct connection with the cotton seed mills to supply the public with the purest article at as much less cost.

Surely no Chicago industry has achieved greater success than the N. K. Fairbank Company.

DR. PARKHURST'S STORY

NYM CRINKLE'S REVIEW OF THE DOCTOR'S BOOK OF HIS WORK.

He Points Out the Lesson It Should Teach to All Intelligent and Self-Respecting Citizens—New York's John Knox—Three Years of Results.

Dr. Parkhurst's book will not interest the vulgar politician, nor will it appeal to the partisan intellect or the seeker after polite phrases. But it ought to interest every honest citizen who has a good rudimental education, and it ought to be read by all young men, irrespective of their creeds or parties, because it is the expression of an honest conviction and the veracious account of practical good work done in the interests of the community, and shows better than any book of our day how efficacious stauch moral principles are in effecting political reform.

The postulate of the book is that it assumes that the people prefer honesty to dishonesty in their government and will insist upon honesty when the facts are made clear to them. Its narrative and its conclusion lead inevitably to the important underlying principle—that the people can be trusted to take the side of cleanliness and morality in their own interests whenever and wherever the issue is made boldly, clearly and uncompromisingly.

For this reason Dr. Parkhurst's work, fairly though somewhat vehemently—as is natural with an enthusiast—set forth in this book, ought to renew our faith in those doctrines which vest the hope and the salvation of the commonwealth in the people themselves.

It must not be supposed, in estimating this extraordinary man, that he made the

REV. CHARLES H. PARKHURST, D.D.

issue or that he discovered the danger. He merely formulated one and concreted the other.

It has always been so. When the conditions are ripe, there arrives a man who forces them into action. Dr. Parkhurst arrived, so far as we are concerned, on the morning of Feb. 14, 1892.

Three years. Consider it. He stood up alone and hurled his honesty in the face of Tammany. Looking back now across the narrow strip of time, with this book, "Our Fight with Tammany," before us, all historic precedents are pushed out of sight by the celerity, the completeness and the uncompromising sincerity of the triumph.

That 14th of February is so close behind us that, even in the rush and pressure of our life, we can still measure its initiative and recall the first effects. The solitary clergyman gave voice to the deep-seated but until then the unexpressed loathing of all the conservative elements of our metropolis. This is what he said:

"There is not a form under which the devil disguises himself that so perplexes us in our efforts, or so bewilders us in the devising of our schemes as the polished harpies that, under the pretense of governing this city, are feeding day and night on its quivering vitals. They are a lying, perjured, rum-soaked and libidinous lot."

One incident in his fight is worth referring to, as his reference to it in the book marks with fine emphasis his own independence of character, and his admirable renunciation of the mawkish sentimentality of our times. When he delivered his first sermon he presented only the facts of general report, and he was assailed from all sides with the challenge to produce names and places. A thousand clergymen had been squelched before by just invitation—which was also a threat. This time it encountered the wrong man.

Dr. Parkhurst set out and got the facts for himself. He looked at them squarely in all their blistering loathesomeness. He consorted with publicans and sinners. He talked with the unmentionable, his eyes and his ears bore witness to the infamy and docketed the open disgrace of the police.

Then he came back to his pulpit sick at stomach, but brave at heart, pushed the Bible on one side and piled up his affidavits. "For four weeks you have been wincing under a general indictment," he said, "that called for particulars. This morning I have given you particulars, 484 of them. Now, what are you going to do with them?

"Don't tell me I don't know what I am talking about. Many a long, dismal, heart-sickening night, in company with two trusty friends, have I spent since I spoke on this matter before, going down into the disgusting depths of this Tammany-debauched town, and it is rotten with a rottenness that is unspeakable—a rottenness that would be absolutely impossible except for the connivance, not to say the purchased sympathy, of the men whose one obligation before God is to shield virtue and make vice difficult. Now, that I stand here, because before Almighty God I know it, and I will stand by it though buried beneath presentments as thick as leaves in Vallombrosa or snow flakes in a March blizzard."

Then comes the reference to his personal responsibility. "It is claimed that work of so dirty a character I ought to have hired some one to do it for me. I loathe the suggestion and I loathe the craven spirit that prompts it. If it was vicious in me to visit those places myself it would have been equally vicious with an added element of damnable cowardice to get some one to do it for me!"

Popular morality which had taken to reading Seneca and Marcus Aurelius was a little startled at this voice of John Knox. But the tones of it were delightfully hearty to purged ears, and they became a rallying point for all the extremes of a suffering community.

You will have to read Dr. Parkhurst's book to find out connectedly. It is a plain narrative of events by a man who had no sect to serve, no party to help, no personal ambition to gratify, who did simply what every good citizen who loves his city and has a normal horror of unfathomable rottenness ought to do. He placed himself in the path of corruption and cried aloud with all the fervor of an honest conviction and all the courage of a dauntless purpose.

NYM CRINKLE.

MR. AND MRS. BOWSER.

He Initiates the Better Side of the House into the Mysteries of Parlor Athletics.

"Mrs. Bowser," said Mr. Bowser after dinner the other evening, "I have been puzzling over your case for some time, and I believe I have at last struck the keynote."

"My case? What do you mean?" she asked.

"Why, your being all run down in flesh, despondent of mind, not able to sleep nights, and so on."

"But I have not lost an ounce of flesh and am not despondent or troubled with insomnia!" she protested in great surprise.

"Mrs. Bowser, the loving eyes of a husband cannot be deceived. The change has come so gradual that you have not felt it, but I have been worried for weeks. I have found the remedy, however, and I have faith that it will build you right up."

"What is your remedy?"

He went out into the hall and returned with a paper box. On opening the box a toy balloon floated to the ceiling.

"You have heard of parlor athletics, I suppose?" he queried. "What you need is parlor athletics. You want expansion of the chest,

BILL NYE IS IN SOCIETY.

REGRET FOR THE LOSS OF SOME OF HIS YOUTHFUL GRACES.

What Might Have Been Pathetically Portrayed—Etiquette as Practiced at the White House—A Comparison with the Mode When Abigail Adams Reigned.

Probably one of the greatest sources of regret that one can have occur to one, and one, too, that I especially most keenly feel, is that one's environments have been such that one is compelled to postpone one's social debuting until middle age.

Nature did much for me, and no doubt I could easily have shone resplendent socially had I been able to come out about twenty years ago, when I was a little more supple in the joints. Of course I can see it all now, and with the deepest sorrow and remorse. Physically very attractive, and with long, lithe limbs, bright, keen and merry eyes which danced with laughter, and especially at some happy sally of mine own, full of mischief on a straw ride or molasses candy scuffle, reeking, as I may say, with repartee, with the figure of an athlete, a well poised head and a deep, melodious voice, which would thrill the very soul of a six-mule team, I was well fitted to shine in any social gathering, but the low price of wheat at the time, together

THE DEBUTANTE.

with the loss of a cow during the winter of 1864-5, followed by a heavy war debt and poll tax, combined to keep me out of society until years afterward.

It is not surprising, therefore, now that at the magnificent receptions given here this winter by the President and Mrs. Cleveland—to whom I desire, through these columns, to express my thanks for invitations to self and wife—I have a shy and reticent atmosphere about me which tempts me at times to flee as a bird to the mountains or to climb a palm tree in the conservatory and be at rest.

I do not speak of this because I wish to call attention to myself, but because my own case is only that of many others and is the outgrowth of our democratic institutions which enable the young and ambitious to rise by his own unaided efforts to the top of the social ladder, where he suddenly discovers that people of leisure are examining him by means of these long-handled spectacles.

Some of the unpleasant critics said after the diplomatic reception on the 10th of January that it was in rather poor taste for Mrs. Cleveland to go through the two hours of state reception ungloved, but this shows the injustice peculiar to those people. They probably did not know that after her New Year reception her stained and begrimed gloves had to be cut from her hands.

If Mrs. Cleveland could have a pair of hunting gloves, faced with carpet tacks, and wear them while shaking hands with the critics, it would please her constituents better than anything I can think of at this time.

Looking at the beautiful decorations the other evening, the rich and bewildering effect of palms, smilax, roses and electric illumination, which made the parlors of the White House look like a sweet, sweet dream, I could not help comparing it all with the days when Abigail Adams dried her washing in these rooms and the Executive wood-pile ran so low that the family had to go to bed to keep warm, while outside the shrill cry of the catamount in search of a new and tender Postmaster could be heard.

Pennsylvania avenue was then a mud wallow and the stump puller more popular than the stump speaker. Mrs. Adams could only get a cord and a half of wood, and the walls were still wet. There were no bells in the house and no mirrors. When Mr. Adams wished to "police his face," as they say out West, he had to go down stairs with a tin pail for hot water, strop his razor on a trunk strap and use the bottom of a new tin milk pan for a mirror.

This was the day when the baby Republic was just beginning to sit up and take notice. Now the full-grown institution wears trousers and does not go to bed till after 10 o'clock.

It has attained its majority and wears yellow shoes. BILL NYE.

Why Men Should Marry.

It was clearly meant that all men, as well as all women, should marry; and those who, for whatever reason, miss this obvious destiny are, from nature's point of view, failures. It is not a question of personal felicity (which in eight cases out of ten may be more than problematic) but of race responsibility. The unmarried man is a skulker, who, in order to secure his own ease, dooms some woman, who has a rightful claim upon him, to celibacy. And in so doing he defrauds himself of the opportunities for mental and moral development which only the normal experience can provide. He deliberately stunts the stature of his manhood, impoverishes his heart and brain and chokes up all the sweetest potentialities of his soul. To himself he is apt to appear like the wise fox that detects the trap, though it be ever so cunningly baited; that refuses to surrender his liberty for the sake of an appetizing chicken or rabbit, which may after all be a decoy, stuffed with sawdust, while as a matter of fact his case is that of the cowardly servant in the parable, who, for fear of losing his talent, hid it in a napkin, and in the end was deemed unworthy of his stewardship.—North American Review.

PIGS' FEET.

A Dish That Irving and Terry Relished and Sale Approved.

It chanced that in the winter of 1885 I was in Chicago, on my way to San Francisco and the Australian colonies. It chanced that at the Grand Pacific Hotel Henry Irving was staying. The great actor was drawing crowded houses, and on the midnight of my arrival I had the pleasure of supping with him and Miss Ellen Terry.

To begin with, it appeared to me that 12 o'clock would never come. I had dined sparingly at 6, in view of the repast to be consumed at the witching hour of night. Mark Twain and George W. Cable, the delightful exponent of Creole manners and traditions in the Southern States, were likewise staying at the Grand Pacific, and I went and smoked with them after dinner. Still, all enthusiastic devotee of nicotine as you may be, it is scarcely practicable to smoke continuously for five hours. I had a bad cold and could not go to the theatre. I had no books with me, and I had read all the newspapers, and altogether the midnight feast to which I had been bidden lay heavy on my soul long before I had partaken a morsel of it. The appointed hour chimed at last and I was able to enjoy Irving's hospitality.

With one exception, I quite forget the components of the supper, although I know that it was a very good one. The exception was a dish of pigs' feet, for which my host and his guests seemed to have a passionate admiration. I have nothing to say against pigs' feet, and, turning to the "Dictionnaire de Cuisine" of Alexandre Dumas the elder, I find a very succulent menu for cooking these delicacies. The feet must be split in halves, and securely bound with tape to keep them in their proper position; then they must be placed in a saucepan with some broth, some pepper and salt, an onion, a bunch of parsley, a sprig of thyme, a bay leaf, two cloves and three sticks of celery.

After simmering for three hours the feet are drained, the large bones are drawn out, and the feet are pressed between two dishes till they are cold and stiff. Then they are dipped in clarified butter, covered thickly with highly seasoned bread crumbs and broiled over a clear fire. I am not quite certain as to whether the pigs' feet at the Grand Pacific were not fried in batter, but in any case I found them highly appetizing.

But why, you ask, should I have regarded these pieds de cochon a la Sainte Menehoulde as an exceptional dish? The only explanation that I am able to offer is that I had never before eaten pigs' feet prepared in any manner whatever; and cogitating during a partially sleepless night—the insomnia may have been due to the supper—over the porcine dainties which Henry Irving had consumed with such infinite relish, I arrived at the conviction that pigs' feet were a traditionally favorite supper dish with actors.—G. A. Sala, in London Telegraph.

GOETHE'S PROPHECY.

The German Poet Foresaw the Building of the Isthmian Canal.

In a recent issue of the Overland Monthly a remarkable prophecy concerning the Nicaragua canal is recalled. It was made by the poet Goethe, and is chronicled in his "Conversations with Echermann and Soreh," (pp. 222-223). The authors say that on February 21, 1827, while at dinner, the illustrious German began to talk of Humboldt's scheme for piercing the isthmus, and delivered himself as follows:

"I should wonder if the United States were to let an opportunity escape of getting such a work into their own hands. It may be foreseen that this young state, with its decided predilection to the west, will in thirty or forty years have occupied and peopled the large tract of land beyond the Rocky mountains. It may further-

JOHANN WOLFGANG GOETHE.

more be foreseen that along the whole coast of the Pacific ocean, where nature has already formed the most capacious and secure harbors, important commercial towns will gradually arise for the furtherance of intercourse between China and the East Indies and the United States. In such a case it would not only be desirable, but almost necessary, that a more rapid communication should be maintained between the eastern and western shores of North America, both by merchant ships and men-of-war, than has hitherto been possible with the tedious, disagreeable and expensive voyage around Cape Horn.

"I therefore repeat," continued Goethe, "that it is absolutely indispensable for the United States to effect a passage from the Mexican gulf to the Pacific ocean, and I am certain that they will do it. Would that I may live to see it, but I shall not. I should like to see another thing, the junction of the Danube and the Rhine. But this undertaking is so gigantic that I have doubts of its completion, particularly when I consider our German resources. And, thirdly and lastly, I should wish to see England in possession of a canal through the Isthmus of Suez. Would I could live to see these three great works! It should be worth the trouble to last some fifty years more for the purpose."

The Noise of a City.

You have read and been told a good deal about the thunder and noise of a city. On the streets or on the top floor of an ordinary building the rumble and clatter and push and confusion of the city do strike the ear with force. But at a distance of less than half a mile upward silence reigns supreme. At a short distance in any other direction, less than a quarter of a mile, the thunder of the city is not heard. One ceases to hear the tread and noise half way between the shore and the Government pier. In the depths of any of the parks this thunder of the city is never heard. The idea of people in the country about the noise and confusion of the city is largely imaginative.—Chicago Tribune.

MR. JOSEPH PULITZER.

THE GREAT PROPRIETOR OF THE NEW YORK WORLD.

The Creator of the World of To-day—He Took It As a Moribund Concern and Made it Pay—A Short Sketch of Mr. Pulitzer's Career.

Joseph Pulitzer, the creator of the New York World of to-day, was born in Austria-Hungary in 1847. He had a rough and ready boyhood, picked up the elements of an education and emigrated to this country a poor young fellow in his eighteenth year. He landed at Castle Garden without a cent. He knew no one and no place to appeal for aid. He did not ask for assistance as a matter of fact, but enlisted in the army which was then advancing to crush the Southern rebellion. Without any but a mere smattering of the language of those with whom he fought, without any very clear idea of the issues at stake, he rode forth in a German cavalry regiment and served until the war was ended. At the close of the war as if obeying the injunction of Horace Greeley, he went west and cast about him for a career. Meanwhile he worked in a cavalry barracks, and as a farm-hand, and even hired out as deck assistant on a river steamboat. But during all this storm and stress period, while his fellow workmen were spending their spare time in the saloons or union halls, discussing the troubles of labor, Mr. Pulitzer was hard at work learning the language, reading omnivorously and even plunging into the study of the law. In a word, he was fashioning his armor and sharpening his intellectual falchion for the future and greater battle in which he was destined to reap such high honors.

Mr. Pulitzer was admitted to the bar in 1868. He settled in St. Louis, but was not a success as a lawyer. The profession was too slow for him; the tedious routine exasperated him. That he would have been successful eventually no one can doubt, but he looked about for an occupation in

MR. JOSEPH PULITZER.

which he could bring all his latent energies into play, and found it in journalism. His first assignment was on the Westliche Post, a German paper of republican politics, then conducted by Carl Schurz.

This was the opportunity he had been waiting for. His contributions and his business tact made the paper a success and himself a reputation. While still a reporter he was a chief promotor of the influences which resulted in the combination of democrats and liberal republicans which restored popular self-government to Missouri in 1872. He became city editor and managing editor of the paper and acquired an interest in it. In 1874 he went abroad to acquire an education, which so far was of his own getting.

He resolved to have a paper of his own, and in 1878 returned to St. Louis and bought the Evening Dispatch. This was a local paper which had never paid a profit and was regarded as utterly worthless. Mr. Pulitzer bought it for $2,500. His friends laughed at this exploit, but while they were enjoying their joke Mr. Pulitzer suddenly bought the Post also and combined the papers into the Post-Dispatch of to-day. He selected John Cockerill, one of the best all round newspaper men in the country, at the head of it and let it go. And the Post-Dispatch now goes at the tune of about $100,000 a year net profit.

Almost any other man than Joseph Pulitzer would have been satisfied with having built up a great newspaper out of nothing in a few years and would have remained in the Western town to enjoy the results of his tireless energy and almost unparalleled success. But he was not content. St. Louis, great city though it was, was not big enough for him. He looked around for fresh worlds to conquer. Having placed his Western paper on a firm foundation, he resolved to go to New York and tempt fortune in the metropolis.

The New York World had never made a striking success. It had been started in June, 1860 as a penny paper of absolutely blameless features, eschewing in its make-up intelligence of scandals, divorces and even dramatic news. Its backing was ample, but it failed to make money. In 1876 William H. Hurlbert took charge and made of it a brilliant paper, employing on its staff the ablest writers of the day and giving to its editorial page a flavor of power and originality unexcelled by any metropolitan journal.

Mr. Pulitzer bought this moribund paper, and took possession May 10, 1883. Enormous difficulties confronted him from the start. To take a non-paying piece of newspaper property and turn it into a paying concern is frequently a much more difficult task than starting wholly anew. From the first he was almost entirely ignored by his fellow editors, but the time soon came when he compelled all to consider him as one of the leaning forces in the journalism of the country.

Of late years Mr. Pulitzer's health has not been of the best, an affection of the eyes rendering the prolonged devotion to work characteristic of his earlier career in this city impracticable. He has, therefore, been obliged to spend much of his time abroad, or at his magnificent country seat at Bar Harbor. But his hand is felt, directing the destinies of the great journal he created, no matter in what corner of the globe the master may happen to be. The success of the Evening World, another of this indefatigable man's enterprises, has been just as phenomenal as that of the mother paper.

Mr. Pulitzer's extraordinary career furnishes a striking example of what can be accomplished in this country by brains, energy and indomitable perseverance.

The Laplander's Hell.

The orthodox believers among the Laplanders insist that hell is a place of perpetual frost. Their ideal of exquisite physical suffering is to forever freeze. To attempt to hold up the prospect of eternal fire to them as a deterrent from further transgression is to make them go and sin some more.

AN UNEXPECTED ANSWER.

It Came from the Mouths of Babes and Sucklings, but it Struck Home.

"Waal—er—hem!—children," began Col Handy Polk, the well known real estate loan and insurance agent of Oklahoma who had wandered into a Sunday-school and been invited by the superintendent to address the children, "I didn't come yere with the expectation of makin' a speech but now that I have been called on, I say a few words on the—er—ah—beautiful of honesty and—er—truth. Honesty is the best policy.

"Always be honest, children, and always be truthful. As—er—er—What's his-name truly said, an honest man is the—er—er—noblest work of God. And a truthful man is better than—er—ah—many sparrers.

"Always remember that, children. If everybody was honest, what a different world this would be! But, alas! they hain't. Instead, the generality of mankind in—er—general is forever tryin' to git the better of the—er—er—generality of mankind in—er—ah—general, so to speak. From this we should learn—should learn, as it were, to—er—be honest. But I'll tell you a little story to sorter illustrate my meanin'.

"Once on a time there was a boy whose parents were poor but honest, and tried to raise him up in the—er—way he should go. But he wouldn't obey 'em, and seemed to take delight in doin' wrong. He began stealin' little things when he was no higher than the table, and 'peared to prefer to lie when the truth would have done just as well, or even better. He grew worse and worse as time passed on, and by the time he had grown to be a man he had become a regular out-and-out scoundrel. He made a business of swindlin', lyin' and cheatin' and seemed to glory in his shame.

"And what do you suppose became of him?"

"I ask you, children, whur do you reckon he is at now?"

And the Colonel's innocent hearers answered in one voice:

"He now stands before us!"—Harper's Magazine.

A Boy With Ideas.

A little boy in one of the grammar schools was asked to write an original composition, in his own words and with his own ideas. The following gem is what he handed in to his teacher:

"A woman is a curus thing. If they wuz born with big sleeves O how they woul kick. They like high hats cause they think when they are wareing them no body can see ahead of them. Suppose in their heads wus made that way? And then they ain't good fer nothing but belering. You alwus find them bawlin about something. The first thing they do when they are born is to holler and holler. And when they git to be five or six when they want sumpin they start to bawling like all possessed My spelling aint grate but I has my ideas about what I know fer a fact I got a sister, and she is sixteen and don't do nothing but read love stories and potry, and she plays the planer and bawls cause the herer dont marry the hererin. I never see the likes. She wus reading a story the other day where a feller popped, and what do you suppose the hererin did when she saw that she had a chance to get married? Bawled. When my sister meets her finance, that's what maw calls it, I suppose she'll alwus be bellering around the house and make us all tired. And there is maw. She don't do nothing but bawl when paw brings home any bills and kicks about them. And girls eat more ice cream and bawl then anything else. I like a dog better than I do girls, cause dogs don't bawl only when you kicks them. Paw says that a woman is nothing but figger covered with a lot of cloths. I've seen people at parties who didn't wear many clothes. The next composition I'll rite will be on some boys I know."

Indeed, but this boy knows a good deal for his age. If he keeps on he'll write philosophy when he gets to be an old man.

A Guinea Well Invested.

A few days ago, says our Dover correspondent, the Ipswich shooner Union, which had stranded during a gale on Sandwich Flats, where it was thought she had no chance of getting off, was sold under the hammer for twenty-one shillings, the cargo of grit being sold for the equally ridiculous price of three shillings. The purchaser of the craft has since had the cargo discharged, and having had the good fortune of favorable weather, yesterday succeeded in floating the vessel and getting her off in a comparatively sound condition. —London Daily News.

Feminine Vanity.

Some fuss has been made at Mannheim about a well-known old lady resident, Frau Sophie Brechter, having completed her hundredth year. Letters of congratulation poured in upon her, the municipality waited upon her in a body with an address, and even the German Empress sent her a portrait and autograph signature. The old lady, however, still preserves enough feminine vanity to feel quite annoyed at these attentions. She declares she is only eighty-eight, a figure at which, according to reliable witnesses, she has stood for twelve years past.—London Daily News.

A. D. 2,000.

She—Have you ever been kissed by a girl before?

He—(blushing)—What a question! Of course I haven't.

War About a Kiss.

That kissing should go by favor on the stage as elsewhere is evidently the opinion of Mme. Lenthold, a Vienna actress. Our correspondent writes: A tragi-comical war has been waged for some weeks past at the Raimund Theatre here. Mme. Lenthold absolutely refused to be kissed by Herr Ranzenberg, her partner, in the scenes of a play in which the author demands that she should be kissed. A few nights ago, when it came to the point, Frau Lenthold covered her face with her hands, and Herr Ranzenberg took them down and kissed her by sheer force. The director was distracted between them, and gave Frau Lenthold's part to another actress. Feeling that she had been unjustly treated, the lady gave notice to leave the theatre altogether, and her resignation has been accepted.—London Daily News.

An Immense Lamp.

A Belgian inventor has devised an immense lamp such as has probably never been seen before. It is 6 feet high and measures 7.10 feet in diameter. It is fed with lard oil, and the consumption is said to be very small.

BELL'S PHOTOPHONE.

HOW TELEPHONING MAY BE DONE WITHOUT A WIRE.

A New Wrinkle in Material Science That is Very Much in the Line of the Occult—How the Feat is Performed Over a Ray of Light.

In the last few years, in connection with Mr. Preece's experiments in England and otherwise, we have heard a good deal about telegraphing without wires. It has also been found practicable to telephone without wires. In the former operation induction is the means employed; in the latter, apparatus invented by Prof. Bell, the author of the telephone, and called the "photophone." Nelson W. Perry describes it in a recent number of Electricity. Light emanating from any source. L, is passed through a lens, A, in order to render its rays parallel, before they fall upon the mirror, B, whence they are reflected to a parabolic mirror, D, in whose focus is placed a piece of selenium, E, The selenium forms part of the circuit of the telephone, T, operated by a battery, F.

The mirror B is composed of a very thin

BELL'S PHOTOPHONE.

sheet of glass or mica, silvered on its face, and mounted so as to vibrate like a telephone diaphragm when a person speaks into the mouthpiece, C, behind it. Now, when the tones of the voice cause the diaphragm to bulge forward, the rays reflected toward D will diverge slightly instead of being parallel, and less light will be concentrated upon E; but when, at the other stage of any vibrations, the plate is rendered concave, the rays will converge, and more light will be thrown upon the selenium. As the electrical conductivity of this remarkable substance varies in proportion to the amount of light to which it is subjected, the intensity of the telephone current will be modified thereby, and the telephone itself will distinctly reproduce the words uttered in the mouthpiece C. It is not stated at how great a distance this apparatus will work; but it will be seen that therein a beam of light takes the place of the ordinary metallic connections between the two instruments.

Since Bell accomplished the result here described, Mr. Perry says, Tainter has substituted soot for the selenium, and dispensed with the battery altogether, using instead of the ordinary telephone receiver the two-pronged hearing tube, by means of which one listens to a phonograph. As so constructed, Mercadier calls the instrument a "radiophone." In the apparatus perfected by Richards, a pellet of burned cork in a bulb at the end of a small glass tube is placed in the focus at E, and the other end of the glass connects with the rubber hearing tube. It is well-known that when light falls upon the substance which does not reflect all the rays, that which is absorbed is turned into heat. Of course lusterless black is a high absorbent. In the radiphone the fluctuations of light intensity are attended by rapid but minute alterations of temperature. The heat received expands both the particles of carbon and the air in the interstices; and the cooling contracts them. This compression and rare faction have been found adequate to excite sound vibration in the adjacent air in the glass tube although articulate speech is not yet very faithfully reproduced.

As to Snake Bites.

That no less than 23,000 people should have perished last year in the Indian province of Bengal from snake bites shows how little progress has been made by science toward the discovery of some antidote for the poison of these reptiles. The trouble is that the poison of nearly every species seems to affect a different organ of the body. Thus the bite of a cobra seems to paralyze the lungs, while the poison of the dabola produces terrible convulsions. From time immemorial physicians of every clime and race have devoted their energies to the discovery of cures for these bites; but judging from the heavy rate of casualties from this source alone in Bengal, the most highly civilized province and possessed of the best system of medical supervision of all English colonial dependencies, it would seem that all efforts in this direction have been abortive.—New York Tribune.

To Prevent Frost Windows.

All of us know what a nuisance a steam or frost-covered window is in cold weather. A very thin coat of glycerine applied to both sides of the glass will prevent any moisture forming thereon, and will stay until it collects so much dust that it cannot be seen through. For this reason it should be put on very thin. Surveyors can use it on their instruments in foggy weather and there is no film to obstruct the sight. In fact, it can be used anywhere to prevent moisture from forming on a surface.—House Notes.

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WINTER 1894.

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Between Fredericton Chatham and Loggieville. Connecting with the I. C. R.

FOR CHATHAM MIXED (read down)		FOR FRED. MIXED (read up)
7 10 a m lv	..Fredericton....	ar. 3 35 p m
7 20	.....Gibson,....	3 30
7 40	...Marysville,...	3 15
9 15	..Cross Creek,..	1 45
10 30	...Boiestown,...	12 30
11 20 ar / 11 40 lv	...Doaktown,...	11 35 / 11 15
12 40 p m	...Blackville,...	10 05
2 00 ar / 2 25 lv	..Chatham Jct..	8 30 / 8 00
2 45	..... Nelson ...	8 13
2 55 p m ar	...Chatham....	7 45
3 45	.. Loggieville. ..	7 10 a m

FOR IND'TON	INDIANTOWN BRANCH.	FOR BLK'VLE
lv 8.00 a m	Blackville	ar 4.50 p m
ar 8 50 "	Indiantown	lv 4.05 "

GOING NORTH.

	EXPRESS.	MIXED
lv Chatham,	8 50 pm m.	1 40 p. m.
Nelson	9.10 "	2.00 "
Ar. Chatham Junc.	9.30 "	2.20 "
Lv. " "	9.50 "	2.40 "
Nelson	10 10 "	3 00 "
Ar. Chatham,	10.30 "	3.20 "

GOING SOUTH

	EXPRESS.	MIXED
Lv. Chatham,	3.20 a. m.	10.00 a. m
Nelson	—	10 25 "
Ar. Chatham Junction,	4.00 "	10 50 "
Lv. " "	4.25 "	11 20 "
Nelson	—	11.45 "
Ar. Chatham	5.00 "	12.10 p m

The above Table is made up on Eastern standard time.

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

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

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

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This firm carries one of the finest selections of Cloths including all the different makes suitable for fine trade. Their cutters and staff of workmen employed are the best obtainable, and the clothing from his establishment has a superior tone and finish. All inspection of the samples will convince you that the prices are right.

THE GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN
NERVINE TONIC
—AND—
Stomach and Liver Cure
The Most Astonishing Medical Discovery of the Last One Hundred Years.
It is Pleasant to the Taste as the Sweetest Nectar.
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
Nervousness, Nervous Prostration, Nervous Headache, Sick Headache, Female Weakness, Nervous Chills, Paralysis, Nervous Paroxysms and Nervous Choking, Hot Flashes, Palpitation of the Heart, Mental Despondency, Sleeplessness, St. Vitus' Dance, Nervousness of Females, Nervousness of Old Age, Neuralgia, Pains in the Heart, Pains in the Back, Failing Health, Broken Constitution, Debility of Old Age, Indigestion and Dyspepsia, Heartburn and Sour Stomach, Weight and Tenderness in Stomach Loss of Appetite, Frightful Dreams, Dizziness and Ringing in the Ears Weakness of Extremities and Fainting, Impure and Impoverished Blood, Boils and Carbuncles, Scrofula, Scrofulous Swellings and Ulcers, Consumption of the Lungs, Catarrh of the Lungs, Bronchitis and Chronic Cough, Liver Complaint, Chronic Diarrhœa, 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 gladly recommend any person to use this valuable medicine. A few bottles of it have done me more good than any other medicine I ever consider it the great
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