

BUSINESS NOTICE
The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" is published at Chatham, N. B., every Thursday morning in time for despatch by the earliest mails of that day.
It is sent to any address in Canada, or the United States (Postage prepaid by the publisher) at the rate of \$1.00 a year in advance.
Advertisements, other than early or by the season are inserted at eight cents per line non-remunerative, for let insertion, and three cents per line for each continuation.
Early or season advertisements are taken at the rate of \$5.00 an inch per year. The matter, if space is secured by the year, or season, may be changed under arrangement made hereafter with the publisher.
The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" having its large circulation is distributed principally in the Counties of Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester and Hants, New Brunswick and in the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and is a valuable medium for advertising in all these provinces. Address: Editor Miramichi Advance, Chatham, N. B.

Building Stone
The subscriber is prepared to furnish stone for building and other purposes. Apply to J. L. TWEEDIE, at the office of L. J. Tweedie.

G. B. FRASER
ATTORNEY & BARRISTER
NOTARY PUBLIC.
AGENT FOR THE
MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO.
MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

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

Homan & Puddington
SHIP BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
pruce Lumber, Laths & Anthracite Coal.
129 BROAD STREET,
Cor. South Street, NEW YORK
Correspondence and Consignments Solicited.

DRS. G. J. & H. SPROUL
SURGEON DENTISTS.
Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas or other Anesthetics.
Artificial Teeth set in Gold, Rubber and Celluloid. Special attention given to the preservation and regulating of the natural teeth.
Also Crown and Bridge work. All work guaranteed in every respect by the year, or season, may be changed under arrangement made hereafter with the publisher.
Office in Chatham, Benson Block. Telephone No. 23.
In Newcastle opposite Square, over J. G. Keth's Barber Shop, Telephone No. 6.

Furnaces! Furnaces!!
Wood or Coal which I can furnish at Reasonable Prices.
STOVES
COOKING, HALL AND PARLOR STOVES at low prices.
PUMPS! PUMPS!!
Sinks, Iron Pipe, Baths, Creamers the very best, also Jugs stamped and plain tinware in endless variety, all of the best stock, which I will sell low for cash.
A. C. McLean, Chatham.

IMPROVED PREMISES
Just arrived and on Sale at
Roger Flanagan's
Wall Papers, Window Shades, Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Gent's Furnishings, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c., &c.
Also a choice lot of
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
R. Flanagan
ST. JOHN STREET, CHATHAM

Spectacles
The undermentioned advantages are claimed for Mackenzie's spectacles.
1st—That from the peculiar construction of the Glasses they Assist and Preserve the sight, rendering frequent changes unnecessary.
2nd—That they confer a brilliancy and distinctness of vision, with an amount of Ease and Comfort not hitherto enjoyed by spectacle wearers.
3rd—That the material from which the Lenses are ground is manufactured especially for optical purposes, by Dr. CHARLES MACKENZIE'S improved patent method, and is Pure, Hard and Brilliant and not liable to become scratched.
4th—That the frames in which they are set, whether in Gold, Silver or Steel, are of the finest quality and finish, and guaranteed perfect in every respect.
5th—Long evenings are here and you will want a pair of good glasses, so come to the Medical Hall and be properly fitted or no charge.
J. D. F. MACKENZIE,
Chatham, N.B., Sept. 24, 1898.

30 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
PATENTS
TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &c.
Anyone sending a sketch and description may receive our opinion free without any obligation. Inventions are promptly patented. Communications should be addressed to J. D. F. MACKENZIE, Patent Attorney, 301 Broadway, New York.
Scientific American,
MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 57 St. Washington, D. C.

Has your sister Lulu become engaged very often during her stay at the seashore this summer? No, the only fellow she has met were three last

MIRAMICHI ADVANCE

Vol. 24. No. 45. CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK, SEPTEMBER 21, 1899. D. G. SMITH, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR
TERMS—\$1.00 a Year, in Advance

MIRAMICHI FOUNDRY
STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS
Chatham, N. B.
JOSEPH M. RUDDOCK, PROPRIETOR

Steam Engines and Boilers, Mill Machinery of all kinds; Steamers of any size constructed & furnished complete. GANG EDGERS, SHINGLE AND LATH MACHINES, CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

CAN DIERS.
Iron Pipe Valves and Fittings of All Kinds.
DESIGNS, PLANS AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

MONARCH
Steel Wire Nails,
THEY NEVER LET GO,
AND TAKE NO OTHERS.
KERR & ROBERTSON,
SAINT JOHN N. B.
N. B.—IN STOCK AND TO ARRIVE 100 DOZEN K. & R. AXES.

Miller's Foundry & Machine Works
RITCHIE WHARF, CHATHAM, N.B.
(Successors to GILLESPIE FOUNDRY, Established 1852).
Mill, Railway, and Machine Work, Marine Engines, Boiler repairing, Graining Combs, Dry Colors, all shades. All work personally supervised. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for estimates before ordering elsewhere. Mill Supplies, Fittings, Pipe, etc., in stock and to order.

TUG BOATS, STEAM YACHTS and other Crafts built to Order.
Our Marine Slip has a Capacity for Vessels up to 100 Tons.
Repairs effected with quick dispatch.
Jas. G. Miller.

Paints, Oils, Varnishes and Hardware
Ready-Mixed Paints, all shades, including the Celebrated
Weather and Waterproof
THE BEST EVER MADE.
School Blackboard Paint, Gloss Carriage Paint, requires no Varnishing. Graining Colors, all kinds. Graining Combs, Dry Colors, all shades. Gold Leaf, Gold Bronze, Gold Paint. Stains, Walnut, Oak, Cherry, Mahogany, Rosewood, Floor Paints Water and Waterproof.

Roger Flanagan's
Wall Papers, Window Shades, Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Gent's Furnishings, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c., &c.
Also a choice lot of
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
R. Flanagan
ST. JOHN STREET, CHATHAM

Spectacles
The undermentioned advantages are claimed for Mackenzie's spectacles.
1st—That from the peculiar construction of the Glasses they Assist and Preserve the sight, rendering frequent changes unnecessary.
2nd—That they confer a brilliancy and distinctness of vision, with an amount of Ease and Comfort not hitherto enjoyed by spectacle wearers.
3rd—That the material from which the Lenses are ground is manufactured especially for optical purposes, by Dr. CHARLES MACKENZIE'S improved patent method, and is Pure, Hard and Brilliant and not liable to become scratched.
4th—That the frames in which they are set, whether in Gold, Silver or Steel, are of the finest quality and finish, and guaranteed perfect in every respect.
5th—Long evenings are here and you will want a pair of good glasses, so come to the Medical Hall and be properly fitted or no charge.
J. D. F. MACKENZIE,
Chatham, N.B., Sept. 24, 1898.

J. R. GOGGIN.

WE DO
Job Printing
Letter Heads, Note Heads, Bill Heads, Envelopes, Tags, Hand Bills.
Printing For Saw Mills
WE PRINT—WOOD, LINEN, COTTON, OR PAPER WITH EQUAL FACILITY.
Compare our work with that of others.
Miramichi Advance Job Printing Office
CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK

THE LONDON NEWSPAPERS
WHAT IT COSTS THEM TO GET THE NEWS OF THE DAY.
Some Circulation Figures—Price of Advertising Space—What Society People Pay to Get Into Print.
The London Daily Telegraph, I am informed by the leading advertising agents in London, has an average daily circulation from one year's end to the other of about 250,000 copies, says a writer recently. Mr. Harroworth's Mail has outstripped the Telegraph and has a circulation of 500,000 copies daily, while his Evening News has a circulation of 250,000 copies.

The London Chronicle's circulation will average as high as 180,000 daily. It is the organ of the labour unions, and prints more telegraphic news than any other London daily. The Daily News has 125,000 circulation, the Echo has 85,000, the Globe 70,000, the Post and Standard from 60,000 to 75,000 each, and the Times from 40,000 to 50,000, but nobody knows how many. The circulation of the Times, like the authorship of its editorials, is a mystery, but the paper dealers say that it is not half as large as it is used to be. The Parnell affair injured it immensely, and cost it much advertising, as well as circulation. The Telegraph and the News have caught it, and although the Times still has more influence with the British people than all the rest of the newspapers combined, it is not "the thunder" that it used to be. Men have endured the condemnation of the Times and survived. Men have enjoyed its support and failed. The Times says for three times as much as any other daily paper, and it still the most important newspaper property as well as the most important source of intelligence in Europe, and probably in the world. GAINING UPON THE TIMES.

The London Telegraph is gaining gradually upon the Times in influence and dividends, and is a much more popular paper. The Times prints everything verbatim, the proceedings of Parliament, the County Council, the School Board, and all important public documents appear in full in its columns. Its editorials are sometimes written by statesmen, and are more important than any other. There is a good deal of humbug about this, but it certainly gives them a great deal more influence than they otherwise would have. The public often reads with breathless awe "a leader" as they call it, written by some member of the staff, and proclaim it as one of the strongest arguments that Lord Salisbury ever uttered, when an article in the next column that was actually written by the Prime Minister himself, and without any attention whatever. It is true that members of the Ministry write for the Times. It is also true that the most famous statesmen and authors (English and occasionally foreign) contribute to its columns. It has paid as much as £250 for a single editorial, and £100 for a poem of not more than thirty lines, but this extravagance is very infrequent. It is the policy of the Times to make people believe that the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Government are in the habit of writing the daily column of finance, the Prime Minister the comments on the policy of the Government, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, the articles on religion. This pretension has a slender foundation.

Another strong point of the Times is its correspondence from all parts of the world, which is gathered in by its own correspondents, and every issue contains unpaid contributions from men of name and importance on all sorts of subjects. WHAT NEWS COSTS.

It is customary for the Times, the Telegraph, and the other papers of England to "retain" prominent writers and famous correspondents in their own offices. For example, Archibald Forbes, who has written for the Times since 1852, is retained at a salary of £300 a year, and receives a retainer of £300 or £400 a year to monopolize the understanding of the public. The Times is not a newspaper, but a collection of articles, and as a rule the salaries paid to the writers are small. The Times is not a newspaper, but a collection of articles, and as a rule the salaries paid to the writers are small. The Times is not a newspaper, but a collection of articles, and as a rule the salaries paid to the writers are small.

Farming Tools, All Kinds
Mower Sections, 70c. doz. Heads, 40c. each. Knife Heads, \$3.00. Guards, 35c. each, Rivets, Oilers.
My Stock of General Hardware is complete in every branch and too numerous to mention.
All persons requiring goods in my line will save money by calling on me, as they will find my prices away down below the lowest, prove this by calling.
J. R. GOGGIN.

FLOUR AND FEED DEPOT.
At the Old Stand Conard Street,
Shorts Bran
Oatmeal
Cracked Feed
Hay and Oats
E. A. STRANG

For every newspaper it appears in. The following standing announcement concerning what is known as the "agency column" will be found in the London papers:
"All society, personal, and fashionable paragraphs, except those relating to royalty and official incidents, will be charged for at a minimum rate of one guinea for two lines, each succeeding line 10 shillings and sixpence additional."

NOTICES PAID FOR.
Therefore when any of your friends in London send you a copy of an English newspaper containing a personal notice you may understand it has been paid for.
All the advertising in English newspapers is on outside pages. The news and other reading matter is on the inside.
A curious feature of all the London papers is the religious advertisements. Somebody pays for them, and a good many of them are for religious societies, for they appear regularly every morning in the personal columns.

HUMOURS OF GENDER.
Some Nations Have Far Gender, and Some Far Gender to Them.
There is a top which the reader do not suspect in the study of languages. Observe the detail of gender. It seems to us that nature itself has regulated that matter once for all. In most languages, inanimate things are treated as masculine or feminine; everybody knows that our forefathers did the same long ago. But in any case, male, female, and neuter genders exist, and the possibilities of gender are not more than three genders or less than two, for the sexes must be distinguished. So it appears to the civilized mortal. But an Australian of Daily River contrives to recognize four, while an Algonquin of North America and a Dravidian of India have two, indeed, but they are not male and female. For the Daily River person insists that plants shall have a gender of their own; the Algonquin and the Dravidian agree that it is the distinction of living and dead, not that of sex, which should be maintained.

The Fulah nation also ignores male and female, and makes one comprehensive gender for human beings, and everything that relates thereto, and another for all creatures and things outside. Thus, tame cattle are distinguished from wild, and a tree and a bush are treated as one gender, and distinguished from the other. Upon the other hand, these poor Americans have not even one gender, but three genders, and they are reckoned in the speech of the Basuto Kaffirs—no less do these interesting barbarians regard the sexes of their animals. They call upon them to agree with the news in gender as well as in number and person. That is the exclusive domain of the Molluk-Molluks, Cherries and peaches, among whom Mr. McKillop and his brethren spend their days, desperately wrestling with the subject.

Another contrivance, not exclusive, but more highly developed on the part of the Basuto, is the inflection of the adjective. Besides singular and plural they have, we should expect, the "and," and they are very strict about the use of it.

CONVICT ISLAND.
Where the Worst Type of Criminals Have Been Sent.
Since 1858 the Andamans, a group of thickly wooded islands toward the east side of the Bay of Bengal, have been used by the Indian Government as a penal settlement for life convicts. There are about 1,200 convicts in the settlement at Port Blair, which is considered as a practical reformatory for the reform of the criminals. Every convict knows that his treatment depends, after a certain preliminary period of severe discipline, entirely on himself. He also knows that good behavior will only commute the life sentence to one of 20 years. A large number of the convicts are men sentenced for theft sentences. They are sent to the island in small boats, and are put in a separate cubicle at night. For the next three years he is locked up in barracks at night with prisoners of the same class and kept hard at work all day. After this period the severity is eased down, the tasks are not so irksome and his capacity is studied in the employment given to him and he begins to earn a small allowance which he can either spend on little luxuries or put into the savings bank. At the end of 10 years he is eligible for a ticket-of-leave, with liberty to earn his living within the island settlement in his own way. He can live in his own house, farm a little land and move about within a considerable area unwatched. He can send for wife and children, or, if a bachelor, marry a girl of his own race. At the end of 20 years if of good behavior he obtains an absolute release, with free conveyance to India to make a fresh start as a free man.

At St. Petersburg correspondent says that 5,000 Finns have left Finland since February. The Finnish Workingmen's Association has decided to send agents to choose lands in Australia for emigrants. The peculiar methods of Russia's internal policy are gradually but surely driving out her most industrious and hardiest sons.

Very few marriages grow out of these summer attachments, said the observing man. No mostly trial heats, replied the horse man.

FARMING OF THE FUTURE.
PLOWING AND HARVESTING WILL BE DONE BY ELECTRICITY.
Farming Houses Will be Established for Stimulating Vegetables and Flowers. There are Great Changes Coming for the Farmer of the Future.
The model farm of to-morrow and of the future must avail itself of the most economical systems of plant propagation, and the geomorphologist must play an important part in its workings. Banish the rich soil in the gardens where the delicate vegetables are growing networks of invisible wires are laid, collecting and distributing the atmospheric electricity to all the plants.

In the forcing houses similar arrangements are made for stimulating the water vegetables and flowers for forcing in half the regular time required by nature. In the fields of wheat and corn the more powerful currents are directed to the soil, and similar results, lessening the season of growth and doubling the yield of crops, are obtained. The danger from late and early frosts are thus partly avoided on the electric farms, while, if necessary, two crops can be raised in one season where formerly only one could be grown. The electric power that the farmer has at his command enables him to regulate the growth of his plants to suit the season of the market. One portion of the garden can be forced, while the other is left to nature. There is no limit to the use of the new invisible power which he gathers from the atmosphere around him or generates from the stored-up energy of the neighboring stream of water. This is the true meaning of the success of the new power that propels the machinery on the farm.

A SMALL STREAM OF WATER.
The farmer of the future will have an irregular course, fertilizing the meadows and irrigating the upland districts. He will have a dam, a reservoir, and a water wheel, and a large storage reservoir. This artificial pond is not a dam, but a reservoir, and the water tumbles over the open water gates it turns several large water wheels. These wheels do not move the machinery of a flour mill but constantly manufacture electricity for use on the farm. By means of the huge storage reservoir the water power never gives out, and the electric power is always ready to do its work. From this electric house the motive power is conducted to all parts of the farm. The forcing house for growing plants is connected with the power houses by a network of wires similar to those which connect the houses and living rooms. The great barn and living houses are lighted by electric light, and the electric power is used to get their source of energy in the same place. Movable cables radiate from the farm, and connect the fields and to those electric motors are attached for performing the various labor assigned to them by the inventive genius of man.

The electric machinery worked by the motors is full of interest. Here are huge plows that turn over six furrows of fresh soil at once, haystacks and reapers which perform their duties automatically, electric weeders and fertilizers, corn huskers and shellers, hay choppers and grain threshing and fanning mills. Electric reapers rush across the extensive fields with a roar, and are guided by the farmer's hand. They are huge plows that turn over six furrows of fresh soil at once, haystacks and reapers which perform their duties automatically, electric weeders and fertilizers, corn huskers and shellers, hay choppers and grain threshing and fanning mills. Electric reapers rush across the extensive fields with a roar, and are guided by the farmer's hand. They are huge plows that turn over six furrows of fresh soil at once, haystacks and reapers which perform their duties automatically, electric weeders and fertilizers, corn huskers and shellers, hay choppers and grain threshing and fanning mills.

The electric power that the farmer has at his command enables him to regulate the growth of his plants to suit the season of the market. One portion of the garden can be forced, while the other is left to nature. There is no limit to the use of the new invisible power which he gathers from the atmosphere around him or generates from the stored-up energy of the neighboring stream of water. This is the true meaning of the success of the new power that propels the machinery on the farm.

THE FIELD SELECTED
For plowing is divided into sections of equal width of the cable used for pulling the plow. A heavy, powerful electric motor on wheels is stationed at each side of the field, and the electric current is carried by cable winds and unwinds upon a spool as the machinery is set in motion. The cable is set in motion by a powerful motor carried on a truck, and the electric current is carried by cable winds and unwinds upon a spool as the machinery is set in motion. The cable is set in motion by a powerful motor carried on a truck, and the electric current is carried by cable winds and unwinds upon a spool as the machinery is set in motion.

ELECTRIC TREE DESTROYER
The farmer who has extensive woodlands to clear finds science ready to help him in this respect. The tree-destroying machines were invented to help him in this respect. The tree-destroying machines were invented to help him in this respect. The tree-destroying machines were invented to help him in this respect.

To complete the picture of the model farm of the future, we have seen from one part of the extensive estate to another in his automobile victoria or upon a motor bicycle. Where elec-

tricity can be obtained so cheaply thousands of the newest inventions can be introduced without difficulty. In his spacious living quarters his wife no longer stews over obstinate wood or coal fires; she simply turns on the electric current, when needed power that cooks her dinner and lights her house makes the atmosphere of the dining room delicious and refreshing. There is no longer any tri-weekly churning to try one's temper, for the near-by creamery converts the milk into butter by the most approved methods. Even the drinking water is pumped up from artesian wells by electricity, and supplied in a cool and refreshing stream to all who ask it.

MURPHY THE WITCH.
Indians Wanted to Shoot Him, But the Indians Were Wary.
Just before the conclusion of the war of 1812, says an American exchange, as one Murphy was at labor in clearing a piece of woodland near the Canadian frontier, he saw a full Indian approaching him from the woods with a rifle on his shoulder. As he came nearer, a belt might be seen round his waist, in which was a tomahawk and scapling knife that was partially concealed by a large blanket thrown over his shoulders. "Which way are you travelling?" asked Murphy. "Don't know," said the Indian. "Where do you live?" enquired Murphy. "There," returned the Indian, pointing towards Canada; "and where do you live?" "Down here." "Do you know old Murphy?" was the next question put by the Indian. "Well, well—yes," was the response. "Where does he live?" "Away off—roadside," pointing in a wrong direction; "but what do you want of him?" "Oh, nothing," said the Indian, apparently embarrassed. "Murphy is a wicked old rascal." "Yes," said the Indian; "he kill my brother—he kill Indian—he scap Indian. They say he witch—he shoot without loadin—Indian no hit him—he kill me—I kill him." Murphy's blood began to boil, but he concealed his excitement as much as possible, and remarked— "You a very good rifle there." "Yes." "Do you ever shoot at a mark?" "Oh, yes. Do you shoot at a mark?" "Well, suppose we try," said Murphy. The Indian ran off some distance, and putting up a mark against a stump returned— "You shoot first," said the Indian. "No," said Murphy, "you shoot first." The Indian then shot, and, to the astonishment of Murphy, pierced the centre of the mark. The rifle was then reloaded, and on Murphy receiving it, he bounded back, exclaiming— "I am Murphy." The savage gave a yell that reverberated through the hills, and drawing his hunting-knife, sprang towards Murphy, but ere he reached him a ball from the rifle entered his breast.

BE PREPARED.
Whether grass or clover is to be cut with reapers or harvesters, all the repairs to be needed should be secured in advance. There should be entire sets of knives on the bars, and fully protected by full sets of guards, to replace any that may be broken. It is better to have all these in stock, as we have often known men and teams to be delayed several hours when a bar broke or some other part of the machinery got out of order, while some one was sent to the city to procure a new one. The repairs cost heavily if bought separately from the machines. There is so much competition among dealers in implements to sell machines that the manufacturers have given up trying to make much on them, but they tack it on when the buyer goes to buy repairs. We have fancied, too, that these cheap machines were made purposely weak, so that the buyer will have to make more repairs.

Mr. Charles Williams, the veteran war correspondent, contemplates retiring from the more active duties of his profession. This information is scarcely surprising, in view of the fact that the advance of age was Mr. Williams' tenth campaign, and that for forty years he has been a very hard-worked as well as a most able journalist. It is a rather curious coincidence that two days before he obtained his first journalistic appointment, Mr. Williams, then 1858, the connection with both the professions with which he has since been associated, extends just over two score years. Whenever he has been on active service he has always been in the front, and at the battle of Omdurman was slightly wounded.

DIED OF HICCUGHES.
A despatch from Mattawan, N.Y., says—Barton Fitzsimmons died in the General Hospital, Fishkill landing on Wednesday night, of hiccoughs. The attack began last Sunday, in spite of the efforts of several physicians, continued until he died of exhaustion.

At an inquest at Westminster on James Baxter Bailey, a medical man, who had lately been residing at a home for imberberies, and who was found poisoned at the Grosvenor Hotel, it was stated that 400 grains of chloral were found in the stomach. A verdict of suicide during temporary insanity was returned.

A Clinker-truck—It is no use talking to me any more. I'll never give my consent. But father he has offered to support me!
Old Lady—Goodness! How dangerous it is to go up in a balloon. Balloonist—Not half as dangerous as it is to come down. 25 am.

Canada House.
Corner Water and St. John Sts., 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

The Factory
JOHN McDONALD & CO.
(Successors to George Cassidy.)
Manufacturers of Doors, Sashes, Mouldings
Builders' Furnishings generally.
Lumber Planed and Matched to order.
BAND AND SCROLL SAWING.
Stock of Dimension and other Lumber constantly on hand.
East End Factory, Chatham, N. B.

INSURANCE
The Insurance business heretofore carried on by the late Thomas F. Gillespie, deceased, is confirmed by the undersigned who represents the following companies:
SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL
ALBION
IMPERIAL LONDON & LANCASHIRE, LANCASHIRE.
AETNA, HARTFORD, NORWICH UNION ALLIANCE, PHENIX OF LONDON, MANCHESTER
JAS. G. MILLER

Mark You!
We have the BEST Studio, BEST assistants and the largest and most varied EXPERIENCE, and use only the BEST materials and therefore produce the
Best Photographs.
Whether our patrons be RICH or POOR we aim to please every one.
—IF YOU WANT—
Picture Frames Photographs or Tintypes
Come and See Us.
Marsereau's Photo Rooms
Water Street, Chatham.

WOOD GOODS!
WE MANUFACTURE & HAVE FOR SALE
Laths
Paling
Box-Shooks
Barrel Heading
Matched Flooring
Matched Sheathing
Dimensioned Lumber
Sawn Spruce Shingles,
THOS. W. FLEET,
Nelson.

Medical - Hall
BATH GLOVES AND MITTS
PONGES
A Beautiful Line of
Toilet Soaps
from Five Cents to One Dollar per Cake
Just Arrived
—AT—
Mackenzie's Medical Hall
CHATHAM, N. B.

Headquarters
The Headquarters for Drugs, Patent Medicines and Toilet articles is at the
NEWCASTLE DRUG STORE
We have on hand, as usual, a
Large & Fresh Supply
of the different Medicines, Liniments, Cough Syrups, Tonics, Dyspepsia, Rheumatic, Kidney, Asthma, and Catarrh Cures.
ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF
Tooth Brushes, Hair Brushes, Combs, Tooth Powders and Pastes, Perfumes and Soaps.
Our perfumes and soaps are the finest in town, and as we have a very large assortment of Soaps, we will offer them at special prices.
We shall call your attention to our Cigars, Tobacco Pouches, Cigar and Cigarette Holders, &c.

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.

General Business.



The long experience as a practical Accountant and Commercial teacher...

Fredericton Business College

The popular college of the Maritime Provinces. Present attendance more than double that of last year.

For the next four months the demand will be large. Get your pullets early...

Now is the time to get the Powder sent to you. One can't get the Powder sent to you...

It causes perfect assimilation of the food elements needed to form eggs in the winter.

Photographs still hold a prominent place for presents.

Now is the time to sit for them at Mersereau's Photo Rooms.

Deravin & Co. Commission Merchants. Cable Address: Deravin.

Z. Tingley, Hairdresser, Etc., Shaving Parlor. Water Street, - Chatham.

Hickey's Drug Store. For any of the following: Persiatio Plant Food, Fly and Insect Powder, Carpet and Cloth Powder, Bed Bug Exterminator, Dog Wash, Horse Wash.

1874 NOTICE 1899. That F. O. PETERSON, Merchant Tailor, is still at the same business.

Quarter of a Century. He has been doing in Chatham. Always had a large stock of the most fashionable clothing and trimmings.

The London Guarantee and Accident Co. The only British Co. in Canada issuing Guarantee Bonds and Accident Policies.

Convent of the Congregation de Notre Dame, Newcastle, N. B. This institution overlooking the Miramichi River, and on the site of the International Railway, remains closed-work on.

First Monday in September. The situation is inviting and beautiful; the course of studies, comprehensive and thorough, embracing all the most modern branches of education.

Asolid and refined Education. In which Greek, Latin, French, Drawing and every kind of modern improvement is included.

Notice. All parties indebted to John McDonald & Co. are requested to call and arrange the amount of their indebtedness within 30 days from date.

GO TO PORTLAND, BOSTON, ETC. VIA THE CANADIAN EASTERN RAILWAY.

GO TO PORTLAND, BOSTON, ETC. VIA THE CANADIAN EASTERN RAILWAY. Pullman Sleeper runs through from Fredericton Junction to Boston.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., SEPTEMBER 21, 1899.

Sir William Van Horne Denies.

Certain newspapers, as we all know, have been endeavoring to make political capital out of the differences between the Minister of Railways and the C. P. R. management in reference to the claims of the latter for special privileges over the I. C. R. Included in the matter published by them was an alleged interview between a press representative and Sir William Van Horne, chairman of the C. P. R. board of directors, which was said to have taken place when Sir William was on a recent trip to Newfoundland. The great railway magnate was represented as insisting that the C. P. R. must have full control of the I. C. R., and that never could be a fast mail and passenger line between the Dominion and Great Britain. The idea was elaborately worked up and the "interview" dutifully reproduced in many of the party papers. A recent Montreal despatch, however, says: "Sir William Van Horne gives an emphatic denial to the alleged interview with him recently published in certain Toronto and other newspapers, purporting to give his views on the fast line and other questions. Sir William authorizes the following statement: 'The so-called interview is nothing but a rebash of a private conversation, during which I explained the tenor of the negotiations which took place between the government and the Canadian Pacific in Sir John Thompson's time, and had no reference whatever to the policy of the company at any time since. That is the whole story, and there is nothing else in the alleged interview.'"

Railway Matters.

The people of New Brunswick are glad to learn that the difficulties between the Minister of Railways and the C. P. R. management have been so far arranged in an amicable way as to insure the continuance of St. John's winter port business by the C. P. R., as heretofore. It has, for some time, been apparent that a change must come, sooner or later, in the arrangements under which the C. P. R. does business over the portion of the I. C. R. between St. John and Halifax, and Mr. Blair, as Minister of Railways and Canals, having regard to the interests of the people of Canada who own the latter railway, desired to place its traffic arrangements on a businesslike basis. He affirms the principle that the Intercolonial should be run on the same basis as other great railways—that advantage should be taken of conditions which favor it, as an offset to those which are unfavorable—and that it should not force any legitimate arrangement which might increase its earning capabilities. On the other hand, there is a class of men who appear to think that the Intercolonial should be treated merely as a political interest, to be so managed as to contribute to the success and earning powers of connecting lines, without regard to business principles. In fact, we have heard prominent railway men say that the Government of Canada has no right to own a railway and run it in competition with roads run by railway corporations.

It happens, however, that the Intercolonial is the national railway of the maritime provinces, at least. It was built and operated by the people before the C. P. R. and some other big railways were thought of. Its owners afterwards practically built the C. P. R. and made a present of it to the company which now runs it. While we are all proud of that railway and of the enterprise of the Company for whom the treasury of Canada has done so much, we can hardly subscribe to the doctrine that it should attempt to push its beneficiaries out of the railway business entirely, or succeed in enforcing its claim that the people's railway should forego its legitimate traffic business, in order that the C. P. R. may monopolize all.

It is these considerations which made the recent negotiations between Mr. Blair and the C. P. R. management of great public interest. It was a matter of regret that such papers as the St. John Sun endeavored to complicate the situation for party reasons, in their work of accentuating the difficulties Mr. Blair had to encounter in lessening the handicap his predecessors had placed upon the I. C. R., they entirely lost sight of their duty to the public whose interests were at stake, and their appeals to local prejudices were as narrow as their motives were unworthy.

No one accepted the declaration of the party newspapers that the policy adopted by Mr. Blair would close up St. John as a winter port, and the fact that Railway Minister Blair and C. P. R. President Shaughnessy have joined in the statement that they have arrived at an understanding by which St. John's winter-port business is to go on as usual, is a piece of good news for a business standpoint, as well as a rebuke to the political party heeler who intruded themselves into the controversy with their usual absurd and cheap officiousness.

Whatever are the terms of the present arrangement between the responsible railway men, it may be taken for granted that Mr. Blair has done the best thing possible in the public interest, for the time being, and that he has not, by any means, abandoned his declared policy of finally securing to our national railway the traffic to which it is entitled. We believe that the C. P. R. management will conclude,

by and bye, that it ought to be satisfied with just such an arrangement with the Intercolonial as it would be willing to make did it control that road and Mr. Blair the C. P. R. Mr. Blair seems to aim at bringing his friends of the C. P. R. to that frame of mind, at all events, and he will, in his endeavors looking to that end, have the sympathy and support of all the independent people of the country.

Quebec Methods.

The Quebec government has taken over the fisheries of that province to manage, instead of leaving them under the control of the Department at Ottawa, as heretofore. One of the first acts of the provincial authorities was to attempt a most extraordinary imposition on the smelt fishermen by ordering a tax of ten dollars each on passenger line between the Dominion and Great Britain. The idea was elaborately worked up and the "interview" dutifully reproduced in many of the party papers. A recent Montreal despatch, however, says: "Sir William Van Horne gives an emphatic denial to the alleged interview with him recently published in certain Toronto and other newspapers, purporting to give his views on the fast line and other questions. Sir William authorizes the following statement: 'The so-called interview is nothing but a rebash of a private conversation, during which I explained the tenor of the negotiations which took place between the government and the Canadian Pacific in Sir John Thompson's time, and had no reference whatever to the policy of the company at any time since. That is the whole story, and there is nothing else in the alleged interview.'"

A Move in the Right Direction.

A test is to be made by the Public Works Committee of the water supply underlying the Town of Chatham, which it is thought may turn out to be ample for the proposed system to be introduced at—we hope—no distant day. Artesian borings that have been made, such as those from which the Bank of Montreal and Mayor Winslow's building, the Dominion Public building, and the Richards mill are supplied, encourage the belief that there is an abundance of pure water to be reached at an average depth of 150 feet, and which will overflow to a height of six or seven feet at the surface anywhere along the lower levels of Water Street. Should the favorable conditions which the ADVANCE has always held existing be verified by the test four-inch boring which is proposed to be made at the rear of the Town Hall, and the water works be built with such wells as their source of supply, a large portion of the estimated cost of obtaining water from the Morrison Brook will be saved.

Somebody has succeeded in creating an impression amongst those who are not acquainted with the subject of artesian water systems, that the water thus obtained must, necessarily, have its source in the locality when it is brought to the surface, and they argue that if water underlying Chatham is brought up as proposed it must be injuriously affected by drainage from the town. This may look plausible, but scientific facts are against the theory. The sanitary analysis made in October last of the water from the Morrison Brook and that from Mr. Winslow's artesian boring north of Water Street, by H. W. Clark, chemist of Lawrence, Mass., for Engineer Cuthbert, showed that there was practically no difference in the two in the matter of purity. Mr. Clark, in his report of the analysis, "Either or both of the waters are suitable for a public supply." The Chatham borings are through solid, unbroken sandstone for the greater part of their depth, and the water thus reached is from comparatively distant sources. If it be found in large quantities, as it is under some of the cities of the United States, where millions of gallons are daily pumped up and used for domestic and all other purposes, our water may be considered fortunate. By all means let the test boring be made forthwith.

Banquet to Hon. A. G. Blair.

Appreciation of Hon. A. G. Blair as New Brunswick's leading public man, shown by the fact that a special meeting of the Moncton city council, called by His Worship Mayor Ayer, was held last Thursday evening, and on an unanimous vote of the council an invitation was extended to Mr. Blair to attend a banquet to be given in his honor in that city on the evening of Tuesday, Sept. 26th. Hon. Mr. Blair has accepted. The banquet will be under the auspices of the City Council, and the committee in charge will be composed of His Worship the Mayor, Ald. Wall and Ald. Reed. Another meeting of the city council was held on Tuesday evening, 19th for the purpose of completing the arrangements.

Great Britain and the United States.

In a letter to Chairman Dick of the Ohio Republican State Executive Committee, Hon. John Hay, United States Secretary of State, makes this emphatic statement regarding the alleged secret alliance between England and the United States: "There is no alliance with England nor any other power under Heaven, except those known and published to the world—the treaties of ordinary international friendship for purposes of business and commerce. No treaty other than these exist; none has been suggested on either side; none is in contemplation. It has never entered into the mind of the President nor of any member of the Government to forsake, under any inducement, the wise precept and example of the fathers which forbade extending alliances with European powers."

News and Notes.

A Plattsburg, N. Y., despatch of the 15th inst. says: "Snow fell in the town of Franconia, Franklin County, near Paul Smith's, this morning. The fall was quite heavy and completely covered the ground. This is the first snowstorm of the season in the Adirondacks." An explosion occurred in the Block-house gold mines at Halifax on Wednesday last week resulting in the death of one miner and the serious injury of another. The blow-up was without warning. The men struck an old shaft, in which there was a blast that had not been discharged, and the explosion followed.

of Nova Scotia and head of the wholesale dry goods firm of Dool & Miller, before that firm was succeeded by Murdoch's nephews. Deceased was one of the rich men of Halifax, and to a couple of years ago was to the forefront in everything that tended to benefit the city.

Harry Doolley, of Ottawa, twenty-five years of age, a mill hand at J. R. Booth's, while at work last Thursday, was caught between two rollers six inches apart and drawn in front of a large five-foot circular saw, and was mangled in such a way as to die shortly afterwards. Doolley was unmarried. He took the place of another man who was absent, and had only started work when he met a horrible death. The flesh was sawn off the back of his head and part of his shoulders, and his hips were sawn from his body.

A case of crime on the sea is before the courts of Nova Scotia. Last June the scho. St. Thomas near the coast. Then the Juventa, it is claimed, was scuttled to make it possible to put in a claim for insurance on the vessel and cargo. The St. Thomas sold the lobsters and put to sea, where she was scuttled also covered by a good insurance policy. The conspiracy, to defraud the insurance companies was discovered and now all hands are in prison. Both were Nova Scotia vessels.

Professor A. G. Nathorst's expedition on the coast of Antarctica, which was spoken of the Staw on her return from her search along the coast of Greenland for the missing arctic, Professor Andre, arrived on 12th inst. at Malmö, Sweden. Nathorst reports that he explored Franz Josef Land, on the east coast of Greenland, and discovered a series of canals.

He succeeded in securing a valuable ethnological collection relating to the extinct Eskimaux relations and reached 67, 22 north latitude, where he was stopped by the ice. As already cabled, no trace of Andre was found. A person with a considerable amount of time on his hands, and nothing else with which to amuse himself, has collected the following list of words which may be spelled forward or backward—palindromes.

(1) The Chief Justice has been dissatisfied for refusing to accept the subordination of the High Court of Justice to the resolution of the Volksraad, and the direct institution of the Government in the administration of justice. (2) An act has been passed enabling the President to expel anyone he may wish. (3) A law forcing the Englishman to carry passes like the Kaffir was actually passed, and only withdrawn upon the expostulation of the High Commissioner. (4) The press has been gagged. (5) The right of public meetings is suspended. (6) The power to influence the municipal government in Johannesburg has been taken from Englishmen. (7) Vast sums have been spent upon forts and armaments for the purpose of terrorizing the British population. (8) Money has been squandered in bonuses and dols to idle burghers. (9) The report of the Industrial Commission, appointed by the Government, consisting of burghers, has been ignored, because it admitted the grievances complained of to be genuine. (10) Educational grants have been withheld from the British population.

(11) The wages now drawn from a class hostile to Englishmen, Witwatersrand, of the man Jones, who shot the Englishman Edgar. (12) In spite of every remonstrance the drink traffic among the Kaffirs remains unchecked. Unless a man knows the Transvaal well, he will find the stations and pictures of the harm wrought in this way incredible. Unhappily they are authentic.

The Edgar case is that of four Boer policemen breaking into a man's house at night without a warrant and shooting him dead on his making some resistance. The police said that he used a stick, but this was denied by his wife and children. The policeman who fired the shot was acquitted by a Boer Judge and jury. A peaceful meeting of Uitlanders, held for the purpose of discussing grievances, was broken up by an organized mob, under the guidance of Government employees, and redress and inquiry were refused.

Briefly, the Uitlanders allege that they are deprived of the rights and liberties which, as British subjects, they have been taught to prize most dearly; that they have not the right of free discussion either in public meetings or in the press; that they are not only taxed without representation, but taxed for expenditures characterized by extraordinary extravagance and corruption, and for objects which are legitimate in the sphere of government; that they are compelled to lend the money for loans and dols to Boer citizens not by way of charity but in order to pay these citizens for supporting Kruger; that their personal liberty, and even their lives, are not secure under Boer rule; and that the administration has become a farce since the new constitution, which binds the Judges to accept a resolution of the Raad as if it were a law. We may close this article—which is intended to cover only one aspect and one side of the case—with a few sentences from the despatch of Sir Alfred Milner:—"The spectacles of thousands of British subjects kept permanently in the position of helots, constantly chafing under undoubted grievances, and calling vainly for His Majesty's Government for redress, does steadily undermine the influence and reputation of Great Britain and the respect for the British Government with the Queen's dominions. A certain section of the press, not in the Transvaal only, preaches openly and constantly the doctrine of a republic embracing all South Africa, and supports it by menacing references to the armaments of the Transvaal, its alliance with the Orange Free State, and the active sympathy which in case of war it would receive from a section of her Majesty's subjects. I regret to say that this doctrine, supported as it is by a ceaseless stream of malignant lies about the intentions of the British Government, is producing a great effect upon a large number of our Dutch fellow-countrymen. Language is frequently used which seems to imply that the Dutch have some superior right even in this colony to their fellow-citizens of British birth. Thousands of men peaceably disposed, and, if left alone, perfectly satisfied with their position as British subjects, are being drawn into disaffection, and there is a corresponding exasperation on the side of the British."

The total amount paid in dividends by the gold-mining mines was in 1898, \$7,450,000; in 1897, \$13,500,000, and in 1896, \$24,450,000.

After reading these figures it becomes easy to understand the remark made by Sir Alfred Milner the day he left England to return to South Africa, when asked by a reporter what would be his policy with regard to the Transvaal. "If," he said, "you saw a solid pile of gold worth five hundred millions sterling over and with 20,000 Boers armed to the teeth sitting upon it, what would you do?" Less enigmatic was a statement made by Lionel Phillips, one of the Rand millionaires: "We don't care about the franchise, we want the mines."

The Uitlanders' Grievances.

A correspondent says that on the 14th inst. the Transvaal side of the case was presented in The Globe—meaning, we suppose, Kruger's speech in the Raad—and asks us for a concise statement of the British claims. We published some time ago an abstract of the petition of the Uitlanders. It declared that the Uitlanders had no vote in the levying of taxes, no voice in the payment of the officials, no control over education and no share in the municipal government of Johannesburg; that their newspapers were gagged, and that they were not permitted to hold public meetings. The period in which they can acquire citizenship has been extended from two to twelve years; and to obtain citizenship they must renounce British allegiance, and have the consent of three-quarters of the burghers in the district. Their children born in the republic have been denied citizenship. "The parties by whom they are tried are not their peers, but burghers, their political masters. They pay almost the entire taxation of the country. Their interests in the country are burdened by monopolies. Of such—to take one instance of some newly introduced tax—the aerated water concession. To protect the monopolists to whom this was granted a tax of 34 a bottle is placed on all other waters. Their children born in the republic have been deprived of the birthright of citizenship. There is a law which would expel them even of the right to complain. The President of the republic may expel from the country any member of the community whom he may wish to get rid of. This without trial. "Duties levied—given as if personally from the President—made indiscriminately to the burghers. The writer knows of cases where the President's family have been £200 at a time on note of hand. This is not in the way of charity. It is realized on both sides the same principle of constant loyalty and service to the President. An eminent Dutch banker confirms this impression. Of his own experience he is aware of these loans and aware of their significance; it is not expected, he states, that they should be repaid in money or in kind. Thus, the burghers are bound to the states quo. The money comes, of course, from the Uitlanders' pockets in the first instance. It is contended also that things have changed for the worse during recent years. The charges are summarized:— (1) The Chief Justice has been dissatisfied for refusing to accept the subordination of the High Court of Justice to the resolution of the Volksraad, and the direct institution of the Government in the administration of justice. (2) An act has been passed enabling the President to expel anyone he may wish. (3) A law forcing the Englishman to carry passes like the Kaffir was actually passed, and only withdrawn upon the expostulation of the High Commissioner. (4) The press has been gagged. (5) The right of public meetings is suspended. (6) The power to influence the municipal government in Johannesburg has been taken from Englishmen. (7) Vast sums have been spent upon forts and armaments for the purpose of terrorizing the British population. (8) Money has been squandered in bonuses and dols to idle burghers. (9) The report of the Industrial Commission, appointed by the Government, consisting of burghers, has been ignored, because it admitted the grievances complained of to be genuine. (10) Educational grants have been withheld from the British population. (11) The wages now drawn from a class hostile to Englishmen, Witwatersrand, of the man Jones, who shot the Englishman Edgar. (12) In spite of every remonstrance the drink traffic among the Kaffirs remains unchecked. Unless a man knows the Transvaal well, he will find the stations and pictures of the harm wrought in this way incredible. Unhappily they are authentic. The Edgar case is that of four Boer policemen breaking into a man's house at night without a warrant and shooting him dead on his making some resistance. The police said that he used a stick, but this was denied by his wife and children. The policeman who fired the shot was acquitted by a Boer Judge and jury. A peaceful meeting of Uitlanders, held for the purpose of discussing grievances, was broken up by an organized mob, under the guidance of Government employees, and redress and inquiry were refused. Briefly, the Uitlanders allege that they are deprived of the rights and liberties which, as British subjects, they have been taught to prize most dearly; that they have not the right of free discussion either in public meetings or in the press; that they are not only taxed without representation, but taxed for expenditures characterized by extraordinary extravagance and corruption, and for objects which are legitimate in the sphere of government; that they are compelled to lend the money for loans and dols to Boer citizens not by way of charity but in order to pay these citizens for supporting Kruger; that their personal liberty, and even their lives, are not secure under Boer rule; and that the administration has become a farce since the new constitution, which binds the Judges to accept a resolution of the Raad as if it were a law. We may close this article—which is intended to cover only one aspect and one side of the case—with a few sentences from the despatch of Sir Alfred Milner:—"The spectacles of thousands of British subjects kept permanently in the position of helots, constantly chafing under undoubted grievances, and calling vainly for His Majesty's Government for redress, does steadily undermine the influence and reputation of Great Britain and the respect for the British Government with the Queen's dominions. A certain section of the press, not in the Transvaal only, preaches openly and constantly the doctrine of a republic embracing all South Africa, and supports it by menacing references to the armaments of the Transvaal, its alliance with the Orange Free State, and the active sympathy which in case of war it would receive from a section of her Majesty's subjects. I regret to say that this doctrine, supported as it is by a ceaseless stream of malignant lies about the intentions of the British Government, is producing a great effect upon a large number of our Dutch fellow-countrymen. Language is frequently used which seems to imply that the Dutch have some superior right even in this colony to their fellow-citizens of British birth. Thousands of men peaceably disposed, and, if left alone, perfectly satisfied with their position as British subjects, are being drawn into disaffection, and there is a corresponding exasperation on the side of the British."

A Brave in the Tolls.

Charles De Witt is the name of a brute who has recently been before police magistrate Marsh, Fredericton, on a preliminary hearing for having caused the death of his forty-year-old daughter, Clara Wright. The child, together with her two little brothers were subjected to the man's unmerciful disposition to beat and ill-treat them, notwithstanding the presence and remonstrances of their mother, who had the misfortune to marry him a year or two after the death of their father. One of the boys was driven from home by the step-father's cruelties and was being cared for by a neighboring family at the time that he beat the little girl into convulsions, from which she died, with marks of violence on her head and also on her throat where his choked her. On Saturday last De Witt was committed for trial for man-slaughter. The prisoner talks about taking up arms, but it is hoped that the crown officers will decide to present an indictment for murder as well as man-slaughter, in which case he would not be entitled to a speedy trial. He certainly deserves the sternest treatment the law will permit. It seems a pity he is not down in Georgia where they have a summary way of dealing with animals of his kind.

Shamrock Breaks her Cap.

New York, Sept. 12.—The Shamrock proceeded under her own sail to Scotland lightship, this morning, where a start was to be made for a run of 15 miles to leeward and return, against time. Captain Hogarth put her through a lot of moves to get ready for the signal at 11.40. At that moment her spinnaker was broken out to port, and she crossed the line a minute later, carrying a 10 knot clip. At 11.47, just six minutes after the start, the steel gaff broke about 10 feet from the jaws. The throat halyards would not overhaul after let go and nearly 45 minutes elapsed before the crew were able to get the mastal down. They had finally to cut two hoops clear of the mast, and when the Erin's launch had towed the yacht to head to the wind they were able to get the sail on deck. At 12.45 the tug Lawrence took the Shamrock in tow. She arrived at her mooring an hour later. The Shamrock has another gaff ready.

Low Rate Autumn Excursions to Montreal and West.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is again to the front with a special attraction for the travelling public and is advertising a number of exceptionally attractive LOW RATE EXCURSIONS TO MONTREAL, OTTAWA, TORONTO, NIAGARA FALLS, DETROIT AND CHICAGO, ILL., and as the rates have been put down within the reach of all, there is sure to be a large number of Maritime Province people who will avail themselves of this splendid opportunity of visiting the cities named above and also a number of other Upper Canadian points that can be reached by the Canadian Pacific's latest excursion. On Sept. 25th to Oct. 3rd, round trip tickets will be sold to Montreal via St. John and the C.P.R. at the following low rates:— From St. John, N. B. \$10.00 Montreal, N. B. \$10.00 Fredericton, N. B. \$12.00 St. Stephen, N. B. \$11.00 Amherst, N. S. \$14.00 Halifax, N. S. \$15.00 New Glasgow, N. S. \$16.00 Pictou, N. S. \$17.00 St. John, N. B. \$18.00 Summerside, P. E. I. \$18.00 Antigonish, N. S. \$19.00 Kentville, N. S. \$20.00 Digby, N. S. \$21.00 Farmville, N. S. \$22.00 All above tickets good to return to Montreal up to and including Oct. 18th. On Sept. 25th, 29th and 30th, excursion tickets will be issued to points west of Montreal at rates made by adding the following amounts to above rates to Montreal:— From St. John, N. B. \$2.50 Brockville, Ont. \$4.00 Belleville, Ont. \$4.50 Toronto, Ont. \$5.00 Hamilton, Ont. \$5.50 Windsor, Ont. \$6.00 Detroit, Mich. \$6.50 Chicago, Ill. \$7.00 St. Paul, Minn. \$7.50 St. Louis, Mo. \$8.00 Kansas City, Mo. \$8.50 Omaha, Neb. \$9.00 Denver, Colo. \$9.50 Salt Lake City, Utah \$10.00 Los Angeles, Cal. \$10.50 San Francisco, Cal. \$11.00 Seattle, Wash. \$11.50 Portland, Ore. \$12.00 Vancouver, B. C. \$12.50 Seattle, Wash. \$13.00 Portland, Ore. \$13.50 Vancouver, B. C. \$14.00 On Sept. 30th only round trip tickets will be sold to Chicago, Ill. at rates made by adding \$10.00 to the above amounts to Montreal. The excursion tickets to all points west of Montreal will be good for return passage twenty-one days from date of sale.

Mr. Coleman's Frog.

Geo. H. Schrader, importer and dealer in birds, animals and aquatic, New York, writes to Mr. F. B. Coleman of Fredericton as follows: "My friend, Mr. T. A. Sharkey has of late given me the I almost consider a ghost or rather a bullfrog story, stating that you were the proud possessor of a bullfrog weighing the mere trifle of sixtysix (66) pounds. I have handled and exported many hundreds to Germany and England, and I remember a lot of some forty old which I received from the province of Quebec several years ago was one weighing about 7 pounds, which I considered a monster and exhibited in Germany as a wonder. I hope you will excuse my boldness in addressing and troubling you, but should you have the extreme kindness to give me particulars as to the locality where this monster came from, and if there be any chance of getting one or more of even one quarter its weight, you would everlastingly oblige. Your obedient servant, Geo. H. SCHRADER."

WANTED—SEVERAL BRILLIANT AND HONEST persons to represent us as Managers in this and other by counties. Salary \$800 a year and expenses. Straight, bona-fide, no more, no less salary. Position permanent. Our references, any bank in any town. It is mainly office work connected with advertising and travelling only. Addressed stamped envelope. THE DOMINION COMPANY DEPT. C, Chicago.—1,4.00.

JOSIE NOONAN'S Mammoth Millinery

LADIES READY TO WEAR Garment Establishment. My constant aim is to give my customers the very latest styles in London, Paris and New York fashions, and to do so with great economy by business so increased that to-day I carry the largest and most reliable stock in my line in the Maritime Provinces.

This fact at once convinces the shopping public of the advantage found in trading with me. In a position to buy so largely for cash enables me to secure my goods at the prices which others for imitations. My price of goods is so low that my goods are made under my own personal supervision and leave my establishment with the fullest assurance to the wearer of style and value.

Thinking the public for their appreciation of my former efforts and ensuring them that my goods at all times will be found their requirements at the lowest price than quoted by dealers of the large cities. JOSIE NOONAN. SPECIALS THIS WEEK are Pique and Washed Silks, All color Hats, half price.

Biggle Books

A Farm Library of unequalled value—Practical, Up-to-date, Concise and Comprehensive—Handsomely Printed and Beautifully Illustrated. BY JACOB BIGGLE. No. 1—BIGGLE HORSE BOOK. All about Horses—A Common-Sense Treatise, with over 75 illustrations; a standard work. Price, 50 Cents. No. 2—BIGGLE BERRY BOOK. All about growing Small Fruits—read and learn how to contain 43 colored life-like reproductions of all leading varieties and 100 other illustrations. Price, 50 Cents. No. 3—BIGGLE POULTRY BOOK. All about Poultry; the best Poultry Book in existence tells everything; with colored life-like reproductions of all the principal breeds, with 103 other illustrations. Price, 50 Cents. No. 4—BIGGLE COW BOOK. All about Cows and the Dairy Business; having a great sale; contains 43 colored life-like reproductions of each breed, with 150 other illustrations. Price, 50 Cents. No. 5—BIGGLE SWINE BOOK. Just out. All about Hogs—Breeding, Feeding, Ditching, etc. Contains over 80 beautiful half-tones and other engravings. Price, 50 Cents. THE BIGGLE BOOKS are unique original methods—you never saw anything like them—so practical, so accessible. They are the best of their kind, and are the only ones in the world—the biggest paper of its size in the United States of America—having the largest regular readers.

Any ONE of the BIGGLE BOOKS, and the FARM JOURNAL 5 YEARS (remainder of 1900, 1901, 1902 and 1903) will be sent by mail to any address for A DOLLAR BILLS. Sample of FARM JOURNAL and circular describing BIGGLE BOOKS free. WILMER ATENSON, Address, FARM JOURNAL, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Established 1866.

Dunlap Bros. & Co., AMHERST, N. S. Dunlap, McKim & Downs, WALLACE, N. S. DUNLAP, COOKE & CO., AMHERST, N. S. DUNLAP COOKE & CO. MERCHANT TAILORS, GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS. AMHERST, N. S.

CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY.

UN further notice, trains will run on the above Railway, daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: Between Fredericton Chatham and Loggieville. Connecting with I. C. R. GOING NORTH. Express, Mixed, 10:25 p.m., 12:50 a.m., 10:45 a.m., 1:10 p.m., 11:45 a.m., 1:50 p.m., 12:05 p.m., 2:30 p.m., 10:10 a.m., 11:10 a.m., 11:55 a.m., 12:05 p.m., 12:10 p.m., 12:15 p.m., 12:20 p.m., 12:25 p.m., 12:30 p.m., 12:35 p.m., 12:40 p.m., 12:45 p.m., 12:50 p.m., 12:55 p.m., 1:00 p.m., 1:05 p.m., 1:10 p.m., 1:15 p.m., 1:20 p.m., 1:25 p.m., 1:30 p.m., 1:35 p.m., 1:40 p.m., 1:45 p.m., 1:50 p.m., 1:55 p.m., 2:00 p.m., 2:05 p.m., 2:10 p.m., 2:15 p.m., 2:20 p.m., 2:25 p.m., 2:30 p.m., 2:35 p.m., 2:40 p.m., 2:45 p.m., 2:50 p.m., 2:55 p.m., 3:00 p.m., 3:05 p.m., 3:10 p.m., 3:15 p.m., 3:20 p.m., 3:25 p.m., 3:30 p.m., 3:35 p.m., 3:40 p.m., 3:45 p.m., 3:50 p.m., 3:55 p.m., 4:00 p.m., 4:05 p.m., 4:10 p.m., 4:15 p.m., 4:20 p.m., 4:25 p.m., 4:30 p.m., 4:35 p.m., 4:40 p.m., 4:45 p.m., 4:50 p.m., 4:55 p.m., 5:00 p.m., 5:05 p.m., 5:10 p.m., 5:15 p.m., 5:20 p.m., 5:25 p.m., 5:30 p.m., 5:35 p.m., 5:40 p.m., 5:45 p.m., 5:50 p.m., 5:55 p.m., 6:00 p.m., 6:05 p.m., 6:10 p.m., 6:15 p.m., 6:20 p.m., 6:25 p.m., 6:30 p.m., 6:35 p.m., 6:40 p.m., 6:45 p.m., 6:50 p.m., 6:55 p.m., 7:00 p.m., 7:05 p.m., 7:10 p.m., 7:15 p.m., 7:20 p.m., 7:25 p.m., 7:30 p.m., 7:35 p.m., 7:40 p.m., 7:45 p.m., 7:50 p.m., 7:55 p.m., 8:00 p.m., 8:05 p.m., 8:10 p.m., 8:15 p.m., 8:20 p.m., 8:25 p.m., 8:30 p.m., 8:35 p.m., 8:40 p.m., 8:45 p.m., 8:50 p.m., 8:55 p.m., 9:00 p.m., 9:05 p.m., 9:10 p.m., 9:15 p.m., 9:20 p.m., 9:25 p.m., 9:30 p.m., 9:35 p.m., 9:40 p.m., 9:45 p.m., 9:50 p.m., 9:55 p.m., 10:00 p.m., 10:05 p.m., 10:10 p.m., 10:15 p.m., 10:20 p.m., 10:25 p.m., 10:30 p.m., 10:35 p.m., 10:40 p.m., 10:45 p.m., 10:50 p.m., 10:55 p.m., 11:00 p.m., 11:05 p.m., 11:10 p.m., 11:15 p.m., 11:20 p.m., 11:25 p.m., 11:30 p.m., 11:35 p.m., 11:40 p.m., 11:45 p.m., 11:50 p.m., 11:55 p.m., 12:00 p.m., 12:05 p.m., 12:10 p.m., 12:15 p.m., 12:20 p.m., 12:25 p.m., 12:30 p.m., 12:35 p.m., 12:40 p.m., 12:45 p.m., 12:50 p.m., 12:55 p.m., 1:00 p.m., 1:05 p.m., 1:10 p.m., 1:15 p.m., 1:20 p.m., 1:25 p.m., 1:30 p.m., 1:35 p.m., 1:40 p.m., 1:45 p.m., 1:50 p.m., 1:55 p.m., 2:00 p.m., 2:05 p.m., 2:10 p.m., 2:15 p.m., 2:20 p.m., 2:25 p.m., 2:30 p.m., 2:35 p.m., 2:40 p.m., 2:45 p.m., 2:50 p.m., 2:55 p.m., 3:00 p.m., 3:05 p.m., 3:10 p.m., 3:15 p.m., 3:20 p.m., 3:25 p.m., 3:30 p.m., 3:35 p.m., 3:40 p.m., 3:45 p.m., 3:50 p

Herring! Herring!

We have just received a large lot of CANSO HERRING In barrels and half-barrels. These are choice goods and the price is low. W. S. LOGGIE COMPANY, LIMITED.

A FARM JOURNAL Great From now to Dec. 1903 Nearly 5 Years

Special arrangement made with the publishers of the FARM JOURNAL are enabled to offer that paper to every subscriber who pays for the MIRAMICHI ADVANCE one year ahead, for only \$1—both papers for the price of one only.

Miramichi and the North Shore, etc.

THE PATRIOT-SHOOTING SEASON opened yesterday. THE INTEREST in the Union Blend Tea appears to increase; every variety of Tea wants a key.

SCHE. "CAPT. EMERIE," which went ashore in the gale of 6-7 inst. at Plover, P. E. I., was got off and taken to Fines Cove for examination.

SERIAL SERVICES.—There are to be special services in St. Andrew's every evening next week, except Monday, when the Rev. Dr. McMillan lectures in St. Andrew's Hall.

OBITUARY: The death of Miss Helen Chalmers, which took place at the residence of Alex. Morrison, Esq., Springfield, on Sunday morning is sorely mourned by a large circle of friends.

"A SUFFERER" wonders why the Board of Health does not look after the tenement portion of the old building from the windows of which stench-breeding stuff is thrown down upon the Lagoon slip.

CAMP BURNED.—The Snowball depot camp on the Bathurst road was burned early this week. A lot of camp blankets and utensils and about \$100 worth of provisions were consumed.

WOODMEN FARE.—It appears to have been the only North Shore one to win any award in competition with the whole province at the St. John exhibition. Mr. F. Her was given the second prize for Red Eye Wheat.

MILITARY.—The Newcastle Field Battery and 73rd Battalion are amongst the corps in camp at Sussex. Reports from them indicate that they are holding their own with the best on the field.

EXCHANGE OF PULPITS.—Rev. D. Henderson, St. Andrew's, and Rev. G. M. Young, St. Luke's, exchanged pulpits last Sunday evening. Mr. Henderson also addressed the special children's service held in St. Luke's church in the afternoon.

BIBLE SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Miramichi Ladies' Auxiliary Bible Society will be held in the Temperance Hall, Chatham, on Thursday September 28th at half past three o'clock p.m.

THE SCH. "ADVANCE" Capt. Stand, late of the 6th in the storm of 8th inst. while on the voyage from New York to Chatham. She has anthracite coal under deck for Mr. E. Johnson, which will come along in due time.

CROSS CREEK Mr. D. McCathern, of Fredericton, has gone to Cross Creek, supplied with all requisite mining tools, and will at once begin searching for gold on some of the areas in which he is interested, and which are in the vicinity of the "Blue Chip" claim.

SOME PLEAS place at each page of a newspaper for about five seconds then cast it aside and say there is nothing in it.—[Advt.]

Our innocent shirtwaist contemporary oughtn't to give itself away after the above fashion. The Chatham papers are better appreciated by their readers.

THE FARM JOURNAL is cheap but good; it is full of ginger and gumption, and has as many other good things in it that you can use as any paper at any price. It will be sent for the balance of 1899 and all of 1900, 1901, 1902 and 1903, nearly five years, to subscribers of the ADVANCE who pay one year in advance.

A BIG OFFER.—During the month of September we offer the following:—The Daily Montreal Star, 1 year The Farm Journal for 3 years

THE MIRAMICHI ADVANCE, 1 year. The three papers as above stated for \$1.75, cash in advance. This is an offer never before made and it will open for this month only.

BRIGGS SWINE BOOK is just as valuable for a man with a hog in his feeding as for a man with a hundred hogs feeding on the sheltered side of a barbed wire fence. Its chapters on "Cholera" is alone worth ten times what the book costs. You ought to get it, the ADVANCE says so. The price is 50 cents, free by mail; address the publishers, Wilmer Atkinson Co., Philadelphia.

LECTURE ON EXTREMES.—The Rev. Dr. McMillan, Halifax, who is to be in town this week in connection with the re-opening of St. Andrew's church, has agreed to deliver his popular lecture on "Extremes" on Monday evening, in St. Andrew's Hall, at 8 o'clock. The Hon. L. J. Tweedie, Provincial Secretary, is to preside.

A return lawn tennis match was played between the Chatham and Newcastle club on Saturday last. Hon. Senator Snowball's court being placed at the disposal of the contestants for the occasion. The play was witnessed by a large number of invited guests and the match was a very enjoyable one. The results were as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Player names and scores. Includes names like Miss Winslow, Miss MacLaren, etc.

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

There was quite a large party on board during the trip light refreshments were served. The visiting contingent were landed at Newcastle where others were given for Chatham and duly responded.

TO OUR READERS.—The Advance will be obliged to its numerous readers if they will enable us to make reference to our local columns to matters and events in which they are interested, or may think their friends may be interested. This can be done by giving the information in person at the office, or writing to us about it. Many things proper to be noticed in the Advance's columns do not appear therein, simply because our attention is not called to them by those who would like to see reference to them in the paper, but have omitted to their parts in making them known. Come, therefore, or write and tell us your local news.

I. C. B. CHANGES.—Several important changes have been made in the trackmasters of the I. C. B. During the recent official inspection made by the general manager and his staff, Mr. John McGovern, formerly on one of the G. T. R. sections west of Montreal, succeeded Mr. W. Rainnie, deceased, on the Campbellton and St. Flavie sections. The same time past has been looked after by the trackmaster of the Campbellton-Newcastle section, pending the arrival of Mr. Rainnie's successor. Mr. McGovern is an experienced railroad man. Mr. J. Hendry, of the St. J. P. C. B., retired, as trackmaster between St. Flavie and Riviere du Loup. Mr. James Yeo, Jr., succeeds his father, Mr. J. Yeo, Sr., who retires through old age, as trackmaster on the Riviere du Loup and Levis sections, which extends slightly beyond.

The "AVON'S" Fate.—In the gale of Wednesday, 6th inst., Messrs. A. & R. Loggie's schooner, Avon, was a member of the Tracadie gale. She was in light ballast at the time and could not hold on, and her crew is supposed to have got one anchor up and slipped the other. At all events, she was last seen going before the gale in a southerly direction and it was supposed that the vessel was destroyed with light ballast with the water at anchorage. The Avon was a four masted schooner, built in Lunenburg, N. S. in 1893 and commanded by Capt. John Lee. She had just taken a cargo of canned blueberries to Charlotte and was returning to Tracadie for another when she was blown off the coast.

The Avon was a four masted schooner, built in Lunenburg, N. S. in 1893 and commanded by Capt. John Lee. She had just taken a cargo of canned blueberries to Charlotte and was returning to Tracadie for another when she was blown off the coast.

The Avon was a four masted schooner, built in Lunenburg, N. S. in 1893 and commanded by Capt. John Lee. She had just taken a cargo of canned blueberries to Charlotte and was returning to Tracadie for another when she was blown off the coast.

The Avon was a four masted schooner, built in Lunenburg, N. S. in 1893 and commanded by Capt. John Lee. She had just taken a cargo of canned blueberries to Charlotte and was returning to Tracadie for another when she was blown off the coast.

The Avon was a four masted schooner, built in Lunenburg, N. S. in 1893 and commanded by Capt. John Lee. She had just taken a cargo of canned blueberries to Charlotte and was returning to Tracadie for another when she was blown off the coast.

The Avon was a four masted schooner, built in Lunenburg, N. S. in 1893 and commanded by Capt. John Lee. She had just taken a cargo of canned blueberries to Charlotte and was returning to Tracadie for another when she was blown off the coast.

The Avon was a four masted schooner, built in Lunenburg, N. S. in 1893 and commanded by Capt. John Lee. She had just taken a cargo of canned blueberries to Charlotte and was returning to Tracadie for another when she was blown off the coast.

The Avon was a four masted schooner, built in Lunenburg, N. S. in 1893 and commanded by Capt. John Lee. She had just taken a cargo of canned blueberries to Charlotte and was returning to Tracadie for another when she was blown off the coast.

The Avon was a four masted schooner, built in Lunenburg, N. S. in 1893 and commanded by Capt. John Lee. She had just taken a cargo of canned blueberries to Charlotte and was returning to Tracadie for another when she was blown off the coast.

The Avon was a four masted schooner, built in Lunenburg, N. S. in 1893 and commanded by Capt. John Lee. She had just taken a cargo of canned blueberries to Charlotte and was returning to Tracadie for another when she was blown off the coast.

The Avon was a four masted schooner, built in Lunenburg, N. S. in 1893 and commanded by Capt. John Lee. She had just taken a cargo of canned blueberries to Charlotte and was returning to Tracadie for another when she was blown off the coast.

The Avon was a four masted schooner, built in Lunenburg, N. S. in 1893 and commanded by Capt. John Lee. She had just taken a cargo of canned blueberries to Charlotte and was returning to Tracadie for another when she was blown off the coast.

The Avon was a four masted schooner, built in Lunenburg, N. S. in 1893 and commanded by Capt. John Lee. She had just taken a cargo of canned blueberries to Charlotte and was returning to Tracadie for another when she was blown off the coast.

The Avon was a four masted schooner, built in Lunenburg, N. S. in 1893 and commanded by Capt. John Lee. She had just taken a cargo of canned blueberries to Charlotte and was returning to Tracadie for another when she was blown off the coast.

The Avon was a four masted schooner, built in Lunenburg, N. S. in 1893 and commanded by Capt. John Lee. She had just taken a cargo of canned blueberries to Charlotte and was returning to Tracadie for another when she was blown off the coast.

The Avon was a four masted schooner, built in Lunenburg, N. S. in 1893 and commanded by Capt. John Lee. She had just taken a cargo of canned blueberries to Charlotte and was returning to Tracadie for another when she was blown off the coast.

The Avon was a four masted schooner, built in Lunenburg, N. S. in 1893 and commanded by Capt. John Lee. She had just taken a cargo of canned blueberries to Charlotte and was returning to Tracadie for another when she was blown off the coast.

The Avon was a four masted schooner, built in Lunenburg, N. S. in 1893 and commanded by Capt. John Lee. She had just taken a cargo of canned blueberries to Charlotte and was returning to Tracadie for another when she was blown off the coast.

The Avon was a four masted schooner, built in Lunenburg, N. S. in 1893 and commanded by Capt. John Lee. She had just taken a cargo of canned blueberries to Charlotte and was returning to Tracadie for another when she was blown off the coast.

The Avon was a four masted schooner, built in Lunenburg, N. S. in 1893 and commanded by Capt. John Lee. She had just taken a cargo of canned blueberries to Charlotte and was returning to Tracadie for another when she was blown off the coast.

The Avon was a four masted schooner, built in Lunenburg, N. S. in 1893 and commanded by Capt. John Lee. She had just taken a cargo of canned blueberries to Charlotte and was returning to Tracadie for another when she was blown off the coast.

The Avon was a four masted schooner, built in Lunenburg, N. S. in 1893 and commanded by Capt. John Lee. She had just taken a cargo of canned blueberries to Charlotte and was returning to Tracadie for another when she was blown off the coast.

The Avon was a four masted schooner, built in Lunenburg, N. S. in 1893 and commanded by Capt. John Lee. She had just taken a cargo of canned blueberries to Charlotte and was returning to Tracadie for another when she was blown off the coast.

The Avon was a four masted schooner, built in Lunenburg, N. S. in 1893 and commanded by Capt. John Lee. She had just taken a cargo of canned blueberries to Charlotte and was returning to Tracadie for another when she was blown off the coast.

The Avon was a four masted schooner, built in Lunenburg, N. S. in 1893 and commanded by Capt. John Lee. She had just taken a cargo of canned blueberries to Charlotte and was returning to Tracadie for another when she was blown off the coast.

The Avon was a four masted schooner, built in Lunenburg, N. S. in 1893 and commanded by Capt. John Lee. She had just taken a cargo of canned blueberries to Charlotte and was returning to Tracadie for another when she was blown off the coast.

The Avon was a four masted schooner, built in Lunenburg, N. S. in 1893 and commanded by Capt. John Lee. She had just taken a cargo of canned blueberries to Charlotte and was returning to Tracadie for another when she was blown off the coast.

The Avon was a four masted schooner, built in Lunenburg, N. S. in 1893 and commanded by Capt. John Lee. She had just taken a cargo of canned blueberries to Charlotte and was returning to Tracadie for another when she was blown off the coast.

The Avon was a four masted schooner, built in Lunenburg, N. S. in 1893 and commanded by Capt. John Lee. She had just taken a cargo of canned blueberries to Charlotte and was returning to Tracadie for another when she was blown off the coast.

The Avon was a four masted schooner, built in Lunenburg, N. S. in 1893 and commanded by Capt. John Lee. She had just taken a cargo of canned blueberries to Charlotte and was returning to Tracadie for another when she was blown off the coast.

building has been excavated to a depth of two and a half feet, making in all ten and one half of basement height, which, when finished and floored, will give a fine auditorium of over nine feet to ceiling.

In building in the space between the forming or foundation and the walls of the church, when raised, two 12-inch courses of solid rock-faced freestone were placed on the stone foundations, and the remaining six feet of height was framed in with heavy timber, boarded over and clapped in with same finish as the upper part of the walls.

Eighteen windows have been placed in the basement walls, insuring sufficient light in this part of the sacred edifice. The stone and masonry work was furnished by Mr. C. E. Pugh, the French Fort Cove quarries, Newcastle, and the wood work was done by Mr. John McDonald, of Chatham.

The roof of the church building and of the Sabbath School Hall adjoining, have been re-shingled by Mr. James Massey.

The two main entrances of the church has been closed up and the front entrance has been enlarged to a width of eight feet, giving ample access and exit for a large congregation, such as they have in St. Andrew's.

A grand flight of steps in the rear end of the church, giving an easy exit into the S. S. Hall, and swing-doors, covered with ornamental cloth, are placed between the vestibule and the auditorium.

A grand flight of steps in the front of the church leads into the vestibule, where a further flight of four steps brings one to the auditorium floor level.

The contract for painting the exterior of the buildings and interior of the church was given to Mr. John Johnson, of St. John, whose men, under the superintendence of foreman Reid, have done very artistic and creditable work.

The massive pipe organ, placed in the church about seventeen years ago, has been thoroughly cleaned and rebuilt by Mr. F. A. Peters, of St. John.

Two wood-burning furnaces, improved Cumberland pattern—each five feet 6 inches long, with a heating capacity of 90,000 cubic feet are being placed in the church basement by Mr. Geo. H. Marquis, who is also placing one 4 inch furnace in the basement of the S. S. Hall.

The cost of the repairs and improvements is about \$5000.

The Minister and congregation of St. Andrew's are to be heartily congratulated on the most successful termination of the laudable work which was undertaken by them—the beautifying and improving in comfort and appearance of their Church.

The unanimity and harmony existing in St. Andrew's was evidenced by the fact that every family contacted with the church, without an exception, gave to the improvement fund from \$2.50 to \$5 per family.

Every organization connected with the church gave something—Choir, Ladies Aid, E. S. G. C., The Christian Aid, Deaf Society presented the church with the handsome pulpit chair which adorns the platform.

The young men of the church, to whom the pastor preached a sermon once a month, are giving two beautiful light pedestals on the porch of the flight of steps leading into the church.

The energetic pastor of St. Andrew's—Rev. D. Henderson, B. Sc.—is busy preparing for the reopening of the church, which is to take place on Sunday next, services connected with the event to continue daily until Oct. 1st. The programme for the services is as follows:

1. Invocation, 2. Reading, 3. Prayer, 4. Offering—Antiphon, 5. Offering—Antiphon, 6. Prayer, 7. Offering—Antiphon, 8. Prayer, 9. Offering—Antiphon, 10. Prayer, 11. Offering—Antiphon, 12. Prayer, 13. Offering—Antiphon, 14. Prayer, 15. Offering—Antiphon, 16. Prayer, 17. Offering—Antiphon, 18. Prayer, 19. Offering—Antiphon, 20. Prayer, 21. Offering—Antiphon, 22. Prayer, 23. Offering—Antiphon, 24. Prayer, 25. Offering—Antiphon, 26. Prayer, 27. Offering—Antiphon, 28. Prayer, 29. Offering—Antiphon, 30. Prayer, 31. Offering—Antiphon, 32. Prayer, 33. Offering—Antiphon, 34. Prayer, 35. Offering—Antiphon, 36. Prayer, 37. Offering—Antiphon, 38. Prayer, 39. Offering—Antiphon, 40. Prayer, 41. Offering—Antiphon, 42. Prayer, 43. Offering—Antiphon, 44. Prayer, 45. Offering—Antiphon, 46. Prayer, 47. Offering—Antiphon, 48. Prayer, 49. Offering—Antiphon, 50. Prayer, 51. Offering—Antiphon, 52. Prayer, 53. Offering—Antiphon, 54. Prayer, 55. Offering—Antiphon, 56. Prayer, 57. Offering—Antiphon, 58. Prayer, 59. Offering—Antiphon, 60. Prayer, 61. Offering—Antiphon, 62. Prayer, 63. Offering—Antiphon, 64. Prayer, 65. Offering—Antiphon, 66. Prayer, 67. Offering—Antiphon, 68. Prayer, 69. Offering—Antiphon, 70. Prayer, 71. Offering—Antiphon, 72. Prayer, 73. Offering—Antiphon, 74. Prayer, 75. Offering—Antiphon, 76. Prayer, 77. Offering—Antiphon, 78. Prayer, 79. Offering—Antiphon, 80. Prayer, 81. Offering—Antiphon, 82. Prayer, 83. Offering—Antiphon, 84. Prayer, 85. Offering—Antiphon, 86. Prayer, 87. Offering—Antiphon, 88. Prayer, 89. Offering—Antiphon, 90. Prayer, 91. Offering—Antiphon, 92. Prayer, 93. Offering—Antiphon, 94. Prayer, 95. Offering—Antiphon, 96. Prayer, 97. Offering—Antiphon, 98. Prayer, 99. Offering—Antiphon, 100. Prayer, 101. Offering—Antiphon, 102. Prayer, 103. Offering—Antiphon, 104. Prayer, 105. Offering—Antiphon, 106. Prayer, 107. Offering—Antiphon, 108. Prayer, 109. Offering—Antiphon, 110. Prayer, 111. Offering—Antiphon, 112. Prayer, 113. Offering—Antiphon, 114. Prayer, 115. Offering—Antiphon, 116. Prayer, 117. Offering—Antiphon, 118. Prayer, 119. Offering—Antiphon, 120. Prayer, 121. Offering—Antiphon, 122. Prayer, 123. Offering—Antiphon, 124. Prayer, 125. Offering—Antiphon, 126. Prayer, 127. Offering—Antiphon, 128. Prayer, 129. Offering—Antiphon, 130. Prayer, 131. Offering—Antiphon, 132. Prayer, 133. Offering—Antiphon, 134. Prayer, 135. Offering—Antiphon, 136. Prayer, 137. Offering—Antiphon, 138. Prayer, 139. Offering—Antiphon, 140. Prayer, 141. Offering—Antiphon, 142. Prayer, 143. Offering—Antiphon, 144. Prayer, 145. Offering—Antiphon, 146. Prayer, 147. Offering—Antiphon, 148. Prayer, 149. Offering—Antiphon, 150. Prayer, 151. Offering—Antiphon, 152. Prayer, 153. Offering—Antiphon, 154. Prayer, 155. Offering—Antiphon, 156. Prayer, 157. Offering—Antiphon, 158. Prayer, 159. Offering—Antiphon, 160. Prayer, 161. Offering—Antiphon, 162. Prayer, 163. Offering—Antiphon, 164. Prayer, 165. Offering—Antiphon, 166. Prayer, 167. Offering—Antiphon, 168. Prayer, 169. Offering—Antiphon, 170. Prayer, 171. Offering—Antiphon, 172. Prayer, 173. Offering—Antiphon, 174. Prayer, 175. Offering—Antiphon, 176. Prayer, 177. Offering—Antiphon, 178. Prayer, 179. Offering—Antiphon, 180. Prayer, 181. Offering—Antiphon, 182. Prayer, 183. Offering—Antiphon, 184. Prayer, 185. Offering—Antiphon, 186. Prayer, 187. Offering—Antiphon, 188. Prayer, 189. Offering—Antiphon, 190. Prayer, 191. Offering—Antiphon, 192. Prayer, 193. Offering—Antiphon, 194. Prayer, 195. Offering—Antiphon, 196. Prayer, 197. Offering—Antiphon, 198. Prayer, 199. Offering—Antiphon, 200. Prayer, 201. Offering—Antiphon, 202. Prayer, 203. Offering—Antiphon, 204. Prayer, 205. Offering—Antiphon, 206. Prayer, 207. Offering—Antiphon, 208. Prayer, 209. Offering—Antiphon, 210. Prayer, 211. Offering—Antiphon, 212. Prayer, 213. Offering—Antiphon, 214. Prayer, 215. Offering—Antiphon, 216. Prayer, 217. Offering—Antiphon, 218. Prayer, 219. Offering—Antiphon, 220. Prayer, 221. Offering—Antiphon, 222. Prayer, 223. Offering—Antiphon, 224. Prayer, 225. Offering—Antiphon, 226. Prayer, 227. Offering—Antiphon, 228. Prayer, 229. Offering—Antiphon, 230. Prayer, 231. Offering—Antiphon, 232. Prayer, 233. Offering—Antiphon, 234. Prayer, 235. Offering—Antiphon, 236. Prayer, 237. Offering—Antiphon, 238. Prayer, 239. Offering—Antiphon, 240. Prayer, 241. Offering—Antiphon, 242. Prayer, 243. Offering—Antiphon, 244. Prayer, 245. Offering—Antiphon, 246. Prayer, 247. Offering—Antiphon, 248. Prayer, 249. Offering—Antiphon, 250. Prayer, 251. Offering—Antiphon, 252. Prayer, 253. Offering—Antiphon, 254. Prayer, 255. Offering—Antiphon, 256. Prayer, 257. Offering—Antiphon, 258. Prayer, 259. Offering—Antiphon, 260. Prayer, 261. Offering—Antiphon, 262. Prayer, 263. Offering—Antiphon, 264. Prayer, 265. Offering—Antiphon, 266. Prayer, 267. Offering—Antiphon, 268. Prayer, 269. Offering—Antiphon, 270. Prayer, 271. Offering—Antiphon, 272. Prayer, 273. Offering—Antiphon, 274. Prayer, 275. Offering—Antiphon, 276. Prayer, 277. Offering—Antiphon, 278. Prayer, 279. Offering—Antiphon, 280. Prayer, 281. Offering—Antiphon, 282. Prayer, 283. Offering—Antiphon, 284. Prayer, 285. Offering—Antiphon, 286. Prayer, 287. Offering—Antiphon, 288. Prayer, 289. Offering—Antiphon, 290. Prayer, 291. Offering—Antiphon, 292. Prayer, 293. Offering—Antiphon, 294. Prayer, 295. Offering—Antiphon, 296. Prayer, 297. Offering—Antiphon, 298. Prayer, 299. Offering—Antiphon, 300. Prayer, 301. Offering—Antiphon, 302. Prayer, 303. Offering—Antiphon, 304. Prayer, 305. Offering—Antiphon, 306. Prayer, 307. Offering—Antiphon, 308. Prayer, 309. Offering—Antiphon, 310. Prayer, 311. Offering—Antiphon, 312. Prayer, 313. Offering—Antiphon, 314. Prayer, 315. Offering—Antiphon, 316. Prayer, 317. Offering—Antiphon, 318. Prayer, 319. Offering—Antiphon, 320. Prayer, 321. Offering—Antiphon, 322. Prayer, 323. Offering—Antiphon, 324. Prayer, 325. Offering—Antiphon, 326. Prayer, 327. Offering—Antiphon, 328. Prayer, 329. Offering—Antiphon, 330. Prayer, 331. Offering—Antiphon, 332. Prayer, 333. Offering—Antiphon, 334. Prayer, 335. Offering—Antiphon, 336. Prayer, 337. Offering—Antiphon, 338. Prayer, 339. Offering—Antiphon, 340. Prayer, 341. Offering—Antiphon, 342. Prayer, 343. Offering—Antiphon, 344. Prayer, 345. Offering—Antiphon, 346. Prayer, 347. Offering—Antiphon, 348. Prayer, 349. Offering—Antiphon, 350. Prayer, 351. Offering—Antiphon, 352. Prayer, 353. Offering—Antiphon, 354. Prayer, 355. Offering—Antiphon, 356. Prayer, 357. Offering—Antiphon, 358. Prayer, 359. Offering—Antiphon, 360. Prayer, 361. Offering—Antiphon, 362. Prayer, 363. Offering—Antiphon, 364. Prayer, 365. Offering—Antiphon, 366. Prayer, 367. Offering—Antiphon, 368. Prayer, 369. Offering—Antiphon, 370. Prayer, 371. Offering—Antiphon, 372. Prayer, 373. Offering—Antiphon, 374. Prayer, 375. Offering—Antiphon, 376. Prayer, 377. Offering—Antiphon, 378. Prayer, 379. Offering—Antiphon, 380. Prayer, 381. Offering—Antiphon, 382. Prayer, 383. Offering—Antiphon, 384. Prayer, 385. Offering—Antiphon, 386. Prayer, 387. Offering—Antiphon, 388. Prayer, 389. Offering—Antiphon, 390. Prayer, 391. Offering—Antiphon, 392. Prayer, 393. Offering—Antiphon, 394. Prayer, 395. Offering—Antiphon, 396. Prayer, 397. Offering—Antiphon, 398. Prayer, 399. Offering—Antiphon, 400. Prayer, 401. Offering—Antiphon, 402. Prayer, 403. Offering—Antiphon, 404. Prayer, 405. Offering—Antiphon, 406. Prayer, 407. Offering—Antiphon, 408. Prayer, 409. Offering—Antiphon, 410. Prayer, 411. Offering—Antiphon, 412. Prayer, 413. Offering—Antiphon, 414. Prayer, 415. Offering—Antiphon, 416. Prayer, 417. Offering—Antiphon, 418. Prayer, 419. Offering—Antiphon, 420. Prayer, 421. Offering—Antiphon, 422. Prayer, 423. Offering—Antiphon, 424. Prayer, 425. Offering—Antiphon, 426. Prayer, 427. Offering—Antiphon, 428. Prayer, 429. Offering—Antiphon, 430. Prayer, 431. Offering—Antiphon, 432. Prayer, 433. Offering—Antiphon, 434. Prayer, 435. Offering—Antiphon, 436. Prayer, 437. Offering—Antiphon, 438. Prayer, 439. Offering—Antiphon, 440. Prayer, 441. Offering—Antiphon, 442. Prayer, 443. Offering—Antiphon, 444. Prayer, 445. Offering—Antiphon, 446. Prayer, 447. Offering—Antiphon, 448. Prayer, 449. Offering—Antiphon, 450. Prayer, 451. Offering—Antiphon, 452. Prayer, 453. Offering—Antiphon, 454. Prayer, 455. Offering—Antiphon, 456. Prayer, 457. Offering—Antiphon, 458. Prayer, 459. Offering—Antiphon, 460. Prayer, 461. Offering—Antiphon, 462. Prayer, 463. Offering—Antiphon, 464. Prayer, 465. Offering—Antiphon, 466. Prayer, 467. Offering—Antiphon, 468. Prayer, 469. Offering—Antiphon, 470. Prayer, 471. Offering—Antiphon, 472. Prayer, 473. Offering—Antiphon, 474. Prayer, 475. Offering—Antiphon, 476. Prayer, 477. Offering—Antiphon, 478. Prayer, 479. Offering—Antiphon, 480. Prayer, 481. Offering—Antiphon, 482. Prayer, 483. Offering—Antiphon, 484. Prayer, 485. Offering—Antiphon, 486. Prayer, 487. Offering—Antiphon, 488. Prayer, 489. Offering—Antiphon, 490. Prayer, 491. Offering—Antiphon, 492. Prayer, 493. Offering—Antiphon, 494. Prayer, 495. Offering—Antiphon, 496. Prayer, 497. Offering—Antiphon, 498. Prayer, 499. Offering—Antiphon, 500. Prayer, 501. Offering—Antiphon, 502. Prayer, 503. Offering—Antiphon, 504. Prayer, 505. Offering—Antiphon, 506. Prayer, 507. Offering—Antiphon, 508. Prayer, 509. Offering—Antiphon, 510. Prayer, 511. Offering—Antiphon, 512. Prayer, 513. Offering—Antiphon, 514. Prayer, 515. Offering—Antiphon, 516. Prayer, 517. Offering—Antiphon, 518. Prayer, 519. Offering—Antiphon, 520. Prayer, 521. Offering—Antiphon, 522. Prayer, 523. Offering—Antiphon, 524. Prayer, 525. Offering—Antiphon, 526. Prayer, 527. Offering—Antiphon, 528. Prayer, 529. Offering—Antiphon, 530. Prayer, 531. Offering—Antiphon, 532. Prayer, 533. Offering—Antiphon, 534. Prayer, 535. Offering—Antiphon, 536. Prayer, 537. Offering—Antiphon, 538. Prayer, 539. Offering—Antiphon, 540. Prayer, 541. Offering—Antiphon, 542. Prayer, 543. Offering—Antiphon, 544. Prayer, 545. Offering—Antiphon, 546. Prayer, 547. Offering—Antiphon, 548. Prayer, 549. Offering—Antiphon, 550. Prayer, 551. Offering—Antiphon, 552. Prayer, 553. Offering—Antiphon, 554. Prayer, 555. Offering—Antiphon, 556. Prayer, 557. Offering—Antiphon, 558. Prayer, 559. Offering—Antiphon, 560. Prayer, 561. Offering—Antiphon, 562. Prayer, 563. Offering—Antiphon, 564. Prayer, 565. Offering—Antiphon, 566. Prayer, 567. Offering—Antiphon, 568. Prayer, 569. Offering—Antiphon, 570. Prayer, 571. Offering—Antiphon, 572. Prayer, 573. Offering—Antiphon, 574. Prayer, 575. Offering—Antiphon, 576. Prayer, 577. Offering—Antiphon, 578. Prayer, 579. Offering—Antiphon, 580. Prayer, 581. Offering—Antiphon, 582. Prayer, 583. Offering—Antiphon, 584. Prayer, 585. Offering—Antiphon, 586. Prayer, 587. Offering—Antiphon, 588. Prayer, 589. Offering—Antiphon, 590. Prayer, 591. Offering—Antiphon, 592. Prayer, 593. Offering—Antiphon, 594. Prayer, 595. Offering—Antiphon, 596. Prayer, 597. Offering—Antiphon, 598. Prayer, 599. Offering—Antiphon, 600. Prayer, 601. Offering—Antiphon, 602. Prayer, 603. Offering—Antiphon, 604. Prayer, 605. Offering—Antiphon, 606. Prayer, 607. Offering—Antiphon, 608. Prayer, 609. Offering—Antiphon, 610. Prayer, 611. Offering—Antiphon, 612. Prayer, 613. Offering—Antiphon, 614. Prayer, 615. Offering—Antiphon, 616. Prayer, 617. Offering—Ant

