

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-para, for let insertion, and three cents per line for each insertion.
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, and the Maritime Provinces, and is read by all the prominent business men of the Dominion.
Editor: Miramichi Advance, Chatham, N. B.

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.

ASK FOR
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. Our Branch Compositions Castings are worthy a trial, being noted throughout the country. 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 despatch.
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
Weather and Waterproof.
Kalsomine, all shades.
7 lbs. English Boiled and Raw Oil, Pare.
Turpentine.
100 Kegs English White Lead and Colored Paints.
1 bbl. Machine Oil, Extra Good, Neats Foot Harness Oil.
Ready-Mixed Metallic Roofing, 92 per cent. Iron.
10 Tons Reddish Iron, 92 per cent. Iron.
Paint and White Wash Brushes.
VARNISHES, Elastic Oak, Carriage, Copal, Demar, Furniture Hard Oil
Finish, Pure Shellac, Dri.
Joiners' and Machinists' Tools, a specialty.
Special attention to Builders' Materials in Locks, Knobs, Hinges, etc.
Sheet Lead and Zinc, Lead Pipe, Pumps.
75 Rolls Dry and Tarred Sheathing Paper.
75 Kegs Wire Nails, 22.45 per Keg.
30 Boxes Window Glass.
20 Kegs Horse Shoes, \$3.90 per keg; 15 Boxes Horse Nails, \$3.00 box.
10 Tons Reddish Iron, \$2.50 per 100 lbs.
Cast Steel, Bellows, Chain, Nuts, Bolts, Washers, Grindstones, Grinding Fixtures.
White Mountain Ice Cream Freezers, \$1.90. Clothes Wringers, \$2.50. Daisy Ouburns, \$3.75.
Cart and Wagon Axes, Cow Bells, Wire Screen Doors, Window Screens, Green Wove Wire 144 yd., Barbed Wire Fencing, Counter Scales, Weigh Beams, Steelyards, Carpet Sweepers, Blasting Powder and Fuse, Sporting Powder, Guns, Revolvers. To arrive from Belgium 35 Single and Double Barrel Bunch Loading Guns.
Barber's Toilet Clippers, Horse Clippers, Lawn Shears, Accordion, Violins, Bows and Fixings.
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 always down below the lowest, prove this by calling.
J. R. GOGGIN.

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

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

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 80,000, 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 come into 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 belonging to 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 Times editor 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 in England occasionally 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 Governor of the Bank of England write 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 a network of correspondents. The Times prints more news than any other newspaper, 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, and pay them a salary. The Times still receives a retainer of £300 or £400 a year to monopolize the understanding that he should write for the Times, and will not write for any other newspaper, but they do not undertake to receive a similar compensation. As a rule the salaries paid to the London newspaper men are much smaller than those received by journalists in America. There are a few men like Sir Edwin Arnold, who receive a compensation. His salary is said to be \$15,000 a year. Fifty dollars a week is considered a big salary. The managing editor of one of the most prominent London newspapers, Mr. H. G. Wainwright, told me that the best man on his staff received \$80 a week.

COST OF ADVERTISING.
As a rule, the London newspapers pay higher dividends on the capital invested than those of Chicago or New York. The English are great advertisers. The advertising rates in the Times, Telegraph, and other first class newspapers, vary but little, and it is curious that they charge more in proportion for large advertisements than for little ones. For example, the rate is 7 1/2 cents a line for the first forty-eight lines, and after that 50 cents a line for legal, financial, educational, amusement, and similar notices. "Trade" advertisements, as they call those furnished by merchants, auctioneers, etc., are charged for at the rate of 4 shillings for the first five lines and 1 shilling a line thereafter. Domestic servants applying for situations are given reduced rates—three lines for 1 shilling advertisement. Rents and other real estate advertisements pay a shilling a line for the first six lines and 1 shilling and sixpence thereafter. Marriage and death notices are received at the same rates.

MUST PAY FOR SOCIETY NOTES.
All the personal paragraphs and society news that appear in the London papers is paid for, except the royal and nobility and the diplomatic corps. If an ordinary citizen gives a ball or a dinner, or if his daughter or entertains the Prince of Wales at dinner, he is compelled to pay for the notice. Mr. Mackay, Mr. William Waldorf Astor, and other ordinary persons, native or foreign in London, will pay for every notice they receive in the newspapers; sometimes the report of a ball or wedding costs \$300 or \$400.

FARMING OF THE FUTURE.
PLOWING AND HARVESTING WILL BE DONE BY ELECTRICITY.

Forcing Houses Will be Established for Stimulating Vegetables and Flowers. There are Great Changes Coming for the Farmer of the Future.
The model farm 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. Beyond the rich soil of 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 used to stimulate the growth of the plants, and 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 mode of the stimulating of the growth 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 deepened near his source, forming a large storage reservoir. This artificial pond is not a dam, but a low dam, and as the water tumbles over the open water gates it turns several large turbines. From 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 for 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 plowing and sowing is connected with the power houses by a network of wires similar to those which connect the houses and living houses are lighted by electric light. The great bar and living houses are lighted by electric light. The same place, movable cables radiate from the electric house to the turbines of 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. There are huge pulleys that turn over six feet of fresh soil at once, haystacks and reapers which perform their duties automatically, electric weeders and fertilizers, corn huskers and shears, hay choppers and grain threshing and fanning mills. Electric reapers rush across the extensive fields with a roar of machinery, cutting, moving their broad tires with difficulty over the rough, uneven surface, and behind the plows and harrows the automatic seeders follow in close succession, dropping the corn, wheat or other seed at regular intervals in the freshly turned furrows. The electric machinery is so arranged that the farmer can be guided by disciplined hands and propelled by the new motive power that has caused all the revolution in the domain of electricity.

There are two general types of these electric plows, which will serve to illustrate the general principle of operation in each class. The first type is propelled by a fixed motor.
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 cable is run through the field. The cable winds and unwinds upon a spool as the machinery is set in motion. The cable is set in motion by the electric power, which is applied to the motor on wheels. The second type of electric plow is run by a movable motor attached to the plow itself. The cable is fixed to an anchor on the opposite side of the field and the electric motor follows the cable dragging the heavy plow. Even the weeding is accomplished by electricity. The force that stimulates plant growth and gives motive power to all the machinery can be used in the most delicate way, as in the case of electricity may give life and vigor to plant life, but a powerful current destroys every germ of life, animal or vegetable, in the spring of the year the new weed destroyer goes over the field, and annihilates weeds, insects and larvae. As the vehicle moves along a series of many wire brushes drag on the earth and kills everything that comes in contact with it. A field overgrown with rank weeds can thus be comparatively cleared in a remarkably short time of every noxious growth.

Death is just as sure and sudden as if each plant received a lightning stroke from the summer clouds. The seeder goes over the field after storm, so that the wet stalks will act as more perfect conductors. There comes from Bado-Pesth the first **ELECTRIC TRIP 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.

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 of power and energy, and they are employed in his own house, farm a little land and move about within a considerable area unwatched by the guard. He can send for wife and children, or, if a bachelor, marry the girl of his choice. 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
The Russian 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.

MURPHY THE WITCH.
Indians Wanted to Shoot Him, But the Fishermen Were Not.

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?"
"A way 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 scalp Indian. They say he will—he will shoot without loading—Indian no hit him—he kill good man—Indian—he not 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."
"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.
Whenever 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.

DEAD OF HICCOUGH.
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, and 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 imberbiates, 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 Clincher—(Try)—If 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 an.

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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 continued by the undersigned who represents the following companies:
SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL.
ALBION.
IMPERIAL LONDON & LANCASTER, LANCASTER, LANCASHIRE.
ETA, 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.

Messereau'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 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, etc.

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.

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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 year.

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...

Sheridan's Powder. It causes perfect assimilation of the food elements needed to form eggs in the winter.

PHOTOGRAPHS still hold a prominent place for PRESENTS.

DERAVIN & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Cable Address: Deravin.

Z. TINGLEY, HAIRDRESSER, ETC., SHAVING PARLOR.

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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 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.

It can be seen from the above that Sir William Van Horne gives an emphatic denial to the alleged interview which has recently been published in certain Toronto and other newspapers, purporting to give his views on the past and future of the company.

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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."

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 are 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.

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It is contended also that things have changed for the worse during recent years. The charges are summarized: "(1) The Chief Justice has been dismissed 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 police are now drawn from a class hostile to Englishmen. Whittaker's case 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 statistics and pictures of the harm wrought in this way incredible. Unhappily they are authentic."

The Edgar case was 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 they consider to be illegitimate spheres 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 of justice 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 unbridled grievances, and calling vainly for Her 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."

Professor A. G. Nathorst's expedition on the coast of the Spitzbergen, which was spoken of the Spitzbergen coast of Greenland for the missing arctic, Professor Andre, arrived on 12th inst. at Maimo, Sweden. Nathorst reports that he explored Franz Josef Land, on the east coast of Greenland, and discovered a series of islands.

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.

The Montreal Herald says:—Mr. Pottinger, the general manager of the I. C. R., Mr. Price, the chief superintendent, and the divisional officers accompanying them arrived in Montreal on Tuesday, having completed their tour of inspection over the system to Montreal. This inspection has been of a most thorough character.

The will of the late Senator Temple has been probated. The personal estate is valued at the petition at \$23,400, and the real estate at \$1,500, exclusive of some lands in Antioch, of which petitioner was not able to state the value.

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."

At Plattsburg, N. Y., despatch of the 15th inst. says: "Snow fell in the town of Franconia, Franklin County, near Plattsburgh, 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.

John Dool, one of the most prominent citizens of Halifax, died last Thursday morning. He was president of the Bank

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 Dooly, 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 driven in front of a large five-foot circular saw, and was mangled in such a way as to die shortly afterwards. Dooly was unmarried. He took the piece of another man who was absent, and had only started work when he met a horrible death. The flesh was sawed 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 schooner Juventa passed lobsters over to the schooner 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 company, was discovered and now all hands are in prison. Both were Nova Scotia vessels.

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

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.

FARM JOURNAL Great Offer 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.

SCH. "CAPT. EMERSON," which went ashore in the gale of 6-7 inst. at Ft. Crook, P. E. I., was got off and taken to Finesport, 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 Letson slip.

CAMP BURNED.—The Snowball depot camp on the Bathurst road was burned early this week. A lot of camp bladders 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. Bar was given the second prize for Red Fire 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 PRIZES.—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. Sand, last of 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 PEOPLE place at each page of a newspaper for about five seconds then cast it aside and say there is nothing in it.—[Ad- vocate.] Our inopportune 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 not too cheap to be good; it is full of ginger and gumption, and has as many other good things in it that you can see on 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.

BRIDGE SWISS BOOK is just as valuable for a man with a hog in his field as for a man with a hundred hogs feeding on the sheltered side of a barbed wire fence. Its chapters on "Chickens" 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 services 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:—

CHATHAM. Miss Winslow beat Miss Harvey 6-3. Miss Winslow beat Miss Harvey 6-3. Miss Winslow beat Miss Harvey 6-3.

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 in our local columns to matters and events in which they are interested, or may think their friends may be interested. They can do this 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. R. CHANGES.—Several important changes have been made in the trackmasters of the I. C. R. 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. Flavia 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 St. John, P. J. Conroy, retired, as trackmaster between St. Flavia and Riverview Loop, Mr. James Yeo, Jr., succeeds his father, Mr. J. Yeo, Sr., who retires through old age, as trackmaster on the Riverview Loop and Levis section, 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 she would be driven into the Gulf. Much uneasiness was felt for those on board, and apparently, not without good reason, for on Saturday last as some fishermen were about four miles off Malpeque, P. E. I. they discovered the Avon dismasted with rail level with the water at anchorage. Fourteen fathoms of water. There was no sign of any of the crew, and it is quite certain that they were all lost.

It is evident that the vessel was blown clear of the North Cape, P. E. I., by the northwest gale of Wednesday, which, it will be remembered, hauled the north on Wednesday night. This would blow her into the high of the north side of the Island where she was four or five miles from the shore. The Avon was 49 tons measurement, built in Lahave, 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 beach. Capt. Lee there were two other men, Andrew Mahr and Peter Connor of Malgrave, N. S. on board at the time of the disaster.

Newcastle Town Council.—Mayor Ritchie presided and aldermen Rundle, Creighton, Street, Fish, Ferguson, and Morrison were present at a meeting of Newcastle Town Council on Friday evening last. Standing committees were appointed as follows: Finance—Ald. Rundle, Creighton and Ferguson. Public Works—Ald. Street, Morrison and Fish. Police and Appointment to Office—Ald. Sinclair, Street and Lawlor. By-Laws and Licenses—Ald. Fish, Creighton and Morrison. Park and Fire—Ald. Morrison, Street and Lawlor.

The regular meetings of council were ordered to be held on the first Wednesday of each month, for one month, and to be held every Wednesday evening. Ald. Morrison was appointed to represent the town in the municipal council.

Different subjects of interest were discussed, and it seemed to be agreed that amongst the first things to be done would be the securing of electric lights, improved fire service, and water service.

The Twentieth Century enters upon the heritage of a remedy that is sure, safe and painless. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor never fails, never causes pain nor the slightest discomfort.

DEAR ADVANCE.—The crop of hay has been good; also oats, and the weather for securing them also.

All kinds of garden produce have been a failure on account of extreme drought for the past six weeks. Fruit has not matured. Potatoes on dry land are only partly matured, being dried out.

Seldom in the history of the country has the forest been so dry and dead. In this critical time every man should ask his neighbor to use great caution to prevent fire spreading. Our woods have been wonderfully preserved through the last six weeks of drought. Many are posting notices and anxiously asking if they might be interested in the matter. In the present condition fire would run over the fields and sweep fences and buildings. All are anxiously hoping and wishing for rain. This morning a light shower fell and it is still cloudy. Sparks from the train come in times and the section men are very vigilant and put them out. We hope that care will be used to keep the proper wires in the smoke stacks until the drought is past and the dangerous period is over. A heavy shower fell in Ludlow last week, ending with hail. The area covered was small—about four miles square.

THE NEW ADAMS HOUSE.—The Adams House, Chatham, which was destroyed by fire last winter, has been a triple phrase, risen from its ashes. Not only so, but it is only the old Adams House in name, for it is much larger than the former one, more imposing and handsome in appearance and supplied with modern improvements and conveniences which were not in the old house.

When the smoke of the fire had cleared away there was practically nothing left of the old Adams House but the portion in which the kitchen and some of the rooms and the servant's quarters were located, so the work of rebuilding embraced an entirely new structure, and that which now occupies the old site is creditable alike to Mr. Thos. Plaganis, the proprietor; to the architect, Mr. R. C. John Dunn, of St. John, and the contractor and builder, Mr. James Troy, of Newcastle.

The former building had a frontage of 46 ft. 6 in. on Wellington Street, but the new one's frontage is 85 ft. and the depth is 61 ft. 6 in., with exception of the western side, which is 42 ft. 7 in. The additional area of the floor plan is secured by extending the building west, to the line adjoining the foundation and 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 clad 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 ornate 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, who, under the superintendence of foreman Reid, have done very artistic and creditable work. The flat ceiling with decorative panels and has been laid off in panels and ornamented with lines and stenciled in harmonious colors. The walls, thoroughly repaired and to a large extent, newly re-plastered, have been painted in light terra cotta color and stucco finished. The pews and gallery front have been grained in dark oak.

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 6 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 foot 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 pulpit seats on the pews of the flight of steps leading into the church.

The energetic pastor of St. Andrew's—Rev. Dr. 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. 15. The programme for the services is as follows: 7 O'clock A.M. HYMN. 1. Invocation, The Pastor, Pulpit, Rev. Dr. Henderson. 2. Reading, Rev. Dr. Henderson. 3. Prayer, Rev. Dr. Henderson. 4. Offering—Annth. Rev. Dr. Henderson. 5. Prayer, Rev. Dr. Henderson. 6. Hymn 66. 7. Offering—Annth. Rev. Dr. Henderson. 8. Prayer, Rev. Dr. Henderson. 9. Hymn 616. 10. Benediction. 11 O'clock P.M. "CHILDREN'S DAY AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S SERVICE." Mr. W. S. Loggie, Supt. of Sabbath School in the chair. Address by Rev. Dr. McMillan, Rev. Messrs. MacLachlan, MacLellan and Young. The Children's Day Service programme prepared by the General Assembly will be used. 7 O'clock P.M. SERVICES. Conducted by Rev. Dr. McMillan and Rev. J. A. MacLachlan. Sabbath Services, Oct. 1, 1899. 8 O'clock P.M.—Communion Service, Sermon by Rev. J. A. MacLachlan. 10 O'clock P.M.—Sabbath School. 11 O'clock P.M.—Sermon, Rev. J. A. MacLachlan.

A neat triple folder issued for the occasion gives the programme of the services, and also contains a list of the members of the organizations connected with St. Andrew's as well as other information, as follows: SESSION: Rev. Dr. Henderson, B. Sc., Moderator. Dr. J. S. Benson, Mr. W. J. Carstairs, Mr. W. S. Loggie, Clerk. J. Edgar, J. A. MacLachlan, Mr. F. P. Fennell, Mr. D. Stoddart. TRIBUTES: Mr. A. A. Anderson, D. Ferguson, John MacDonald, J. P. MacLachlan, Wm. W. Watt, Wm. Scott, G. Dickson, Wm. Robertson, Alex. Robertson, John Templeton, George Stewart, (secretary) Robert Murray. USHERS: Mr. D. Sadler, Mr. A. McEwen, Mr. F. C. Johnson, Mr. H. Muirhead, Mr. F. C. Johnson, Mr. A. Simpson. CHARITABLE SOCIETY: Superintendent: Mr. W. S. Loggie; Stenographer: Miss Beattie Creighton; Organist: Miss Annie MacLachlan; Librarian: Miss Jessie Stoddart; Secretary: Miss Jessie Stoddart. TEACHERS: Mrs. MacLachlan, Mrs. Irving, Mrs. Dickson, Mrs. Robinson, Miss E. Fricker, Miss M. C. Loggie, Mrs. W. S. Loggie, Mrs. J. A. MacLachlan, Mrs. Morris, Miss H. Lockhart, Mrs. M. Williamson, Mrs. G. Henderson, Miss E. Fricker, Miss S. Creighton, Miss Alice Loggie, Miss B. Edgar, Miss May MacDonald, Miss Beattie Walling, Rev. Dr. Henderson, Messrs. A. Fraser, R. Flett, W. S. Loggie, Andrew Barr. THE CHORUS: Organist and Leader: Miss Edgar. Soprano: Mrs. A. Cameron, Mrs. A. Waters, Miss E. Fricker, Miss N. Currie, Miss M. C. Loggie, Miss Beattie Creighton. Alto: Mrs. L. P. MacLachlan, Miss Alice Loggie. Tenor: Mr. N. S. Edgar, Mr. A. Barr, Mr. W. S. Loggie, Mr. Wm. D. D. MacLachlan, Dr. Loggie, Mr. Clyde Johnston, Mr. Fred Loggie. LADIES' AID SOCIETY: President: Mrs. A. A. Anderson; Vice-Presidents: Mrs. Wm. Sinclair, Mrs. Wm. Scott, Mrs. Wm. Johnston, Mrs. James Stoddart; Secretary: Miss A. G. MacLachlan. JUNIOR G. W. SOCIETY: Superintendent: Miss W. S. Loggie; Vice-Pres: Emily Walling; Secretary: Miss Jessie Stoddart; Organist: Miss Jessie Stoddart; Treasurer: Miss Beattie Walling. YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETY: President: Rev. Dr. Henderson; Vice-Presidents: Mr. H. P. MacLachlan; Secretary: Miss A. G. MacLachlan; Recording-Secy: Miss A. G. MacLachlan; Organist: Miss Annie McEachern, Mr. D. Henderson. (June 1899)

LIST OF FACTORS OF ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH: Rev. James Thomson—(1846-1892); Rev. W. G. Johnson—(1849-1892); Rev. Wm. Sinclair—(1854-1892); Rev. John MacLachlan—(1858-1892); Rev. Wm. Stewart—(1864-1892); Rev. Charles O'Connell—(1868-1892); Rev. Wm. Walling—(1874-1892); Rev. R. Justice—(1878-1892); Rev. Wm. Walling—(1884-1892); Rev. J. McJoy—(1888-1892); Rev. D. Henderson—(1892-1899).

MEMORANDA: 1—Congregation Organized, 1846. 2—First Church Built, 1847. 3—Present Church Built, 1864. 4—Dedicated, 1865. 5—Public Worship every Sabbath at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 6—Sabbath School at 9 p.m. 7—W. S. C. E. every Sabbath at 8:15 p.m. 8—Prayer Meeting, Wednesday, at 7:30 p.m. 9—Choir Practice, Thursday, at 8 p.m. 10—Meeting of Trustees first Thursday of each month at 8 p.m. 11—Meeting of Ladies' Aid Society last Wednesday of each month at 8:15 p.m. 12—Annual Business Congregational Meeting, second Wednesday of the year, at 8 p.m. 13—Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, first Sabbath in March, July and November. 14—"Parson's" at Home "on Friday evening as announced. 15—Meeting of Session call of Moderator from the pulpit. 16—Holy Y. P. C. E. every Friday, at 4 p.m. 17—C. E. Business Meeting last Wednesday of each month at 8 p.m. The members of the congregation of St. Andrew's were never more united, prosperous and numerous and they are looking forward to the reopening of their church, with pride and pleasure, both of which are fully shared by their pastor, who has done great work for the upbuilding of the organization since he took charge of it some fifteen months ago.

WANTED—SEVERAL BRIGHT AND HONEST persons to represent us as Managers in this and close by counties. Salary \$300 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 conducted at home. References: E. Jones and addressed standard envelope. THE DORRINGTON COMPANY, Dept. 3, Chicago, 1-14, 0.

A Good Offer.—The Farm Journal advertised (together with the Biggle Books) in another column, is offered free for five years to all new subscribers to the Advance who send their subscriptions within one month. The Biggle Books may also be obtained through this office at the advertised price.

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