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circulation distributed principally in the
lumbering districts of New Brunswick,
Gaspé, and the Maritime Provinces,
is particularly well adapted to
the interests of lumbermen, fishing and
agricultural pursuits, and offers superior inducements
to persons who desire to have their
advertisements inserted in it.

Editor Miramichi Advance, Chatham, N.B.

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BARRISTER-AT-LAW
Notary Public, Insurance Agent,
ETC., ETC., ETC.,
Chatham, N.B.

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The subscriber is prepared to furnish
stone for building and other purposes.
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J. L. TWEEDE,
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DRS. G. J. & H. SPROUL
SURGEON DENTISTS.

Tooth extracted without pain by the use
of Nitrous Oxide gas or other Anes-

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and Celluloid. Special attention given to
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ephone 22.

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This Hotel has been entirely Refurnished
throughout and every possible arrangement
has been made to accommodate the comfort
of guests. Sample Rooms on the premises.

TEAMS will be in attendance on the ar-
rival of all trains.
GOOD STABLING, &c.

THOS. FLANAGAN,
Proprietor.

Furnaces! Furnaces!!
Wood or Coal which I can furnish
at Reasonable Prices.

STOVES
COOKING, HALL AND PARLOR
STOVES at low prices.

PUMPS! PUMPS!!
Sticks, Iron Pipe, Baths, Creemers 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

Undermentioned advantages are
offered for MacKenzie's spectacles.
1st.—From the peculiar construction
of the glasses they are perfectly
light, render frequent changes un-
necessary.

2d.—That they confer a brilliancy and
distinctness of vision, with an amount of
ease and comfort not hitherto enjoyed by
spectacle wearers.

3d.—That the material from which the
glasses are made is manufactured espe-
cially for optical purposes, by DR. CHARLES
BARDOE's improved patent method, and is
pure, hard and brilliant and not liable to
any scratches.

4th.—That the frames in which they are
set, whether in Gold, Silver or Steel, are
of the finest quality and finish, and guar-
anteed for many years.

The 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. R. MACKENZIE,
Chatham, N.B., Sept. 26, 1895.

MIRAMICHI ADVANCE

Vol. 24. No. 37.

CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK, JULY 27, 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 DIES.
Iron Pipe Valves and Fittings
OF ALL KINDS.

DESIGNS, PLANS AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

EDITORIAL NOTE.

Now that the Court of Cassation has annulled the judgment of the court martial of 1894, which condemned Dreyfus, the French government need not be called to push the issue to the end without respect of persons. Under the decision of the court, Dreyfus is to be tried before a second military tribunal, but the latter is to sit at Bénes, in Brittany, where the conditions are much more favorable to a just verdict than in Paris, and the new court is, besides, to be chosen by the Council of Ministers. Moreover, the trial will result in the acquittal of the accused in his re-investigation, in a former military case, seems assured by the restriction of the inquiry to the question whether Dreyfus, in 1894, encouraged a foreign power to engage in hostilities with France, and "supplied it with notes and documents contained in a document called the *bordereau*!" As it appears to be proved that the *bordereau* was forged by Esterhazy, that worthy having confessed that he wrote it in obedience to the orders of his superiors, and the notes or letters contained in the *bordereau* are conceded to be false, or to apply to other officers as well as to Dreyfus, the trial must be largely in the nature of a formality. As respects Dreyfus, then, the speedy end

of the market's of the present day call for cheese of a certain standard quality, whether of domestic or factory manufacture. The standard must be a first-class one in order to obtain a profitable price, and unless one feels full confidence in his ability to meet market requirements, he should consider milk as too valuable material to experiment with.

Nearly every one, however, who contemplates home cheese making possesses knowledge of the art, and the more or less expert can go to work to direct my remarks. You will not find it profitable to attempt home cheese making with too small a quantity of milk. I would place the minimum daily quantity that you should attempt to make up at all at 150 pounds, while 300 pounds, and from that up, would be better.

Do not attempt the manufacturing task with crude apparatus, any more than you would think of producing No. 1000. This theory is set forth in a recent article in the *French Journal of Agriculture*. The writer having been conversant with the cheese making industry from boyhood, would not advise any one to go into it at home without some previous practical knowledge of the business.

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The action of the electric current in

leaving white scars on the skin when it is used with the needle in minor surgical operations has suggested to some one that it may destroy the pigment cells and hence, applied on a large scale, might be able to whiten a negro's skin. This theory is set forth in a somewhat sprightly fashion, by M. Emile Gautier, the French scientist.

"It is known throughout the world of science that electricity can exert a characteristic action on the tissues and liquids of the organism. What is the exact nature of this action? What is its exact mechanism? Is it exclusively mechanical or exclusively chemical?

Or does it act by electrolysis or by vibration, or both? Over all these delicate questions hangs still the mystery of

"Is this does not prevent physi-
cians and therapists from making
common use of electricity in all its
forms, and in particular by the method
of electrotherapy, by which they
stimulate the tissues and liquids of the
body?"

"The method is used not only for
destroying undesirable growths of hair
eradicating birth-marks, warts, etc.,

but also with great success for the
removal of moles that had been sup-
posed to be inedible. Electricity, therefore,

is finding the tissues and liquids of the
body, and in particular the skin, to be
easily affected by provoking certain chemical
reactions or certain changes of state, or
by suspending or stopping the circulation
of the blood-vessels and nerves."

"CURIOSITY AND ENCOURAGING."

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by suspending or stopping the circulation
of the blood-vessels and nerves."

"These girls are perhaps not easily
convinced, but the French girls are very
bold, and although the laws that govern
them remain hidden in obscurity they
have no fear of manifesting themselves by
the less manifest themselves by
the more of them, and it is an uncommon
thing for a child to be seen in public.

"While going to market, the same
girls are seen in public, and it is an
uncommon thing for a child to be seen in public.

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easily affected by provoking certain chemical
reactions or certain changes of state, or
by suspending or stopping the circulation
of the blood-vessels and nerves."

"It is extremely rare that in the
cases noted above of the surgical use
of electricity, it does not leave a scar
so distinct that it alters the color of
the skin on which it appears, a white
mark being produced to turn like
quality of milk into butter."

The writer having been conversant with
the cheese making industry from boyhood,
would not advise any one to go into it
without some previous knowledge of the
business.

It should be borne in mind, how-
ever, that these diminutive cheeses
being a better price in market, are
more likely to be sold for the out-
rage. All this is going to the root of
the matter with a vengeance, and it is
sufficient to say that to go to market
with a cheese of this size is an indication
of the radical change in popular feel-
ing, that in doing so the government
commands the strong backing of the
Senate and Chamber.

Moreover, decided action is to be
taken against the crew of titled young

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MIRAMICHI ADVANCE. CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK, JULY 27, 1899.

General Business.



Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - JULY 27, 1899.

THE EDITORIAL CHARGE of the ADVANCE is in the hands of Mr. J. J. VANCE is in the hands of Mr. J. J. Pierc during Mr. Smith's temporary absence from home.

England and France.

It would have been a good thing for France if the fleet that left her shores for England conveying the army of William the Conqueror had been lost and destroyed on the passage by a storm. If it had, France would have been saved from many humiliating defeats and national disasters in after years and at all likelihood the people of the two countries would have been friends and neighbors in place of the bitter and deadly enemies they were to each other for centuries. Unfortunately, this did not happen, as William landed safely in England with his forces and after gaining the Battle of Hastings, in which the Saxon King Harold was slain, conquered the country and afterwards divided it among the leaders of his victorious army. It was the descendants of this same army who, in after years, visited the land of their fathers. They did not go as friends however, but as deadly enemies bound for conquest and for plunder. Although the leaders and prominent men of these armies were the descendants of the men who were victorious at Hastings, the great majority of the archers and men-at-arms who stood the brunt of all the battles that were fought were the Saxon descendants of the men who lost the day at Hastings. These men, after gaining the battles of Cressy, Poitiers and Agincourt and almost conquering the whole of France, must have thought that they were taking ample revenge and satisfaction out of France for the Battle of Hastings as well as the misery and persecution that Saxon England had to endure for many years after it had been fought. These battles were the commencement of the national enmity and rivalry that existed among the people of the two countries, and from that time until the commencement of the present century their national animosity and fought for dominion in every quarter of the globe. The result of these conflicts was that England despoiled France of most of her colonies in the two hemispheres, but since the First Napoleon was defeated at Waterloo and banished to St. Helena the two nations have been at peace.

During this long period of upwards of eighty years the people of the two nations have become better acquainted with each other than ever they were before, and the result has been that the national enmity which so long existed has almost died out. In addition to this the trade and commerce that have grown up and are now being carried on between the two countries is immense and the benefit that their inhabitants receive from it is incalculable. At the present time the disposition of both peoples is in favor of peace. They have both learned by sad experience that war carries in its train ruin and death, while peace produces national prosperity which makes a happy as well as a prosperous and contented people. It is to be hoped that the wisdom and knowledge that have taken the inhabitants of both countries centuries to learn will not be forgotten in any hour of insane passion to avenge fancied wrongs.

War Against the Trusts.

The manufacturers of the United States who have become wealthy in consequence of the protective policy of the Government are at present pursuing a course which, if it does not destroy, may greatly injure the cause of protection in that country. It appears that these men, not satisfied with the legitimate profits they have been making are waging a conflict on its hands and the strikers have the universal sympathy of the great mass of the people of the country in their favor. The leading papers of almost every state in the Union have also taken the matter up and after reminding the trusts that they are the children of the protective tariff, forcibly advocate that tariff reform and down with the trusts be a potent issue in next year's presidential campaign.

Sir Charles Tupper's Veracity.

During his lengthy political career, Sir Charles Tupper has gained for himself the unenviable reputation of being the "Great Stretcher" owing to the reckless manner in which he makes charges against political opponents for the purpose of damaging their reputation in the opinion of the public. His latest feat in this direction was made the other day in the Canadian parliament when he denounced Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier, for refusing to accept preferential trade in the British markets for Canada when it had been offered by the Duke of Devonshire.

The truth of this statement Sir Wilfrid denied but Sir Charles reiterated it by saying that both the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Chamberlain had made absolute offers of preferential trade to the colonies. The Hon. Mr. Mulock replied to Sir Charles and during the course of his speech said that to

this matter he had written to the Duke of Devonshire early in April. This letter he read as well as the Duke's answer which contained the following paragraph:—"I had no authority to offer and did not offer to Canada a preference in British markets."

After this straightforward and unequivocal denial by the Duke, it is not at all likely that we will hear any more from Sir Charles respecting the refusal of preferential trade in the British markets.

Ottawa Letter.

OTTAWA, 20th July.—The country will breathe freely now that the Drummond railway bills have passed the Senate and there is a reasonable prospect of little more being heard of this transaction. The struggle was acute while it lasted, and at one time there was a grave danger that the Conservative senators would yield to the promptings of the C. P. R. lobbyists and throw out the bill; but better judgment prevailed and in the end a compromise was effected. Under the amendment the Government will have power to terminate the traffic agreement with the Grand Trunk on giving six months notice. The main features of the bill, however, were left intact. During the somewhat protracted debate in the Senate, it was quite entertaining to watch the rivalry and the moves and counter moves between the two sections of the Tory party. The government, however, Mr. Chamberlain added, observes that the Volkmar had still retained a number of provisions of this alleged want for nothing. The Conservative papers only repeated the reproach with increased persistency. At last the Duke of Devonshire, himself, wrote a letter on the subject, which completely spikes the Tory guns on this subject. His Grace says:—"I do not think that in any of my speeches you will find anything to support the view of my opinion on the question of the policy of granting preferential trade to the colonies which appears to have been held by Sir Charles Tupper. I had no authority to offer and did not offer to Canada a preference in British markets." Perhaps it is too much to expect that this contradiction by the Duke of Devonshire will be accepted by Sir Wilfrid's traducers.

The Redistribution Bill was given a short life in the Senate. Sir Mackenzie Bowell's speech on the subject, voicing the sentiments of the majority, made it quite clear that the measure would be thrown out without much ado or ceremony. This result has been anticipated all along. The Conservatives in the Commons did not hesitate to announce their reliance on the Senate to do what they could not accomplish themselves. But Sir Mackenzie's chief reason for opposing the bill was inconsistent, and does not reflect credit on his judgment nor sense of fair play. He explained that in 1882 the Liberals in the Senate had voted against the Conservative gerrymander, and it was only that the Conservatives in that House should now array themselves against the Liberal gerrymander. He does not see the important difference between what a minority did in 1882 and what a majority proposes to do now; nor does he recognise the further fact that the predominant majority in the Commons have some rights in a matter of this kind. This is a measure which peculiarly affects the Commons. It had been debated at great length in the popular House and was carried by a large majority. Under our system of government the Senate should not have interfered with the essential features of the bill, and in doing so they have acted in a strictly partisan spirit. Carried far enough, the exercise of such a spirit would make it impossible for a Liberal government to conduct public business while a Conservative majority remains in the Senate. This would simply be intolerable.

The Conservatives are overdoing the business of developing scandals. According to their notions everything which the government does is corrupt and mischievous. During the past week they have been trying to make out that there was something wrong in connection with the purchase of the Long Wharf property in St. John; but their scandal in this instance was based upon a distortion of the facts. They assumed that Mr. Blair had paid, or was about to pay, the price put upon the property by the valuers, rather than the sum asked for by the owners. The minister, however, stated clearly that he would not pay more than \$100,000 demanded by the owners, although a board of valuers had determined the value at \$115,000. The Conservatives really ought not to say anything on the subject of property purchases in St. John. After paying \$200,000 for the Harris lot in 1895 they ought to regard the Long Wharf property as exceedingly cheap at \$100,000. It is clearly worth twice as much as the Harris property.

The Conservative press has gone into convulsions over the final estimates brought down a day or two ago, proposing a further expenditure, chiefly on capital account, of five million dollars. This indication is, however, quite artificial. It would have suited their game very much better if the Government had exhibited a niggardly spirit in the appreciation of public needs at this time. The great prosperity of the country just now makes it unnecessary for the Government to impose any unnecessary responsibility upon the Government, and it would have been a sign of fatal weakness if they had stayed their hands in meeting the urgent needs of the Dominion out of fear for the criticism of their opponents. What the Government will be held accountable for is not the volume of expenditure, but the prudence with which the money is laid out. This is Canada's growing time, and it is the plain duty of the present Liberal administration to see that the foundations for further development and progress are laid deeply and well. The Conservatives are howling because the Liberals will not make themselves slaves to statements that were made in their opposition days, under vastly different conditions and national circumstances. It is to the credit of the Liberals that they have risen superior to the narrow views which some of them express when fighting against the waste and improvidence of the late Conservative Government.

The Tories have unearthed a frightful scandal in relation to the binder twine manufactured at the Kingston penitentiary. The entire product was sold to Messrs. Bates & Co. for something like 5 cents per pound, and by them it was distributed among the wholesale trade. The more the Conservatives talked about this transaction the worse they made it appear. Little by little they kept reducing the cost of the twine to Messrs. Bates & Co., and raising the ultimate price to the farmer. In the end it was made to appear that the Bates got the twine for nothing, while the poor struggling farmer was made to pay 15 cents per pound for it. Of course, all

this was mere poppycock. The transaction was in every respect defensible, and under the present low duty on binder twine it would be impossible for any dealer to get more than the prevailing market price. Competition is very keen in this article, and the margin of profit is necessarily small.

Preferential Trade is one of the Conservatives' sore spots. The reason for this acute sensitiveness on the subject is obvious. They always assume to have a complete monopoly of all the Imperial sentiment in the country, and in the same sense Preferential Trade was held to be of great importance. The Opposition are, however, still in a most belligerent mood, and they have not yet shown any disposition to expedite the business remaining to be done. These protracted sessions will continue at the caprice of the Tories until the people fully realize the cost of such obstructive tactics.

Britain and the Transvaal.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons on the 20th inst. regarding the relations between Great Britain and the South African Republic, the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, said that the modifications made in the franchise law of the Transvaal led the government to hope that the new law may prove the basis of a settlement when the issue is laid down by Sir Alfred Milner, the British high commissioner of South Africa. The government, however, Mr. Chamberlain added, observes that the Volkmar had still retained a number of provisions of this alleged want for nothing.

The Conservative papers only repeated the reproach with increased persistency. At last the Duke of Devonshire, himself, wrote a letter on the subject, which completely spikes the Tory guns on this subject. His Grace says:—"I do not think that in any of my speeches you will find anything to support the view of my opinion on the question of the policy of granting preferential trade to the colonies which appears to have been held by Sir Charles Tupper. I had no authority to offer and did not offer to Canada a preference in British markets." Perhaps it is too much to expect that this contradiction by the Duke of Devonshire will be accepted by Sir Wilfrid's traducers.

Doctors were hastily called, but their verdict was that death had come when Mrs. Ingersoll saw the movement of the eyeballs. Ingersoll was out of the most eminent law firm in the city. He was a lawyer of great ability and was held in the highest esteem in the courts of the country. There was no office in the gift of the world that he could not have obtained but for his religious scruples. He was a devout Christian. A man of unimpeachable moral uprightness, honest in his dealing, open-hearted, generous, patriotic, kind, and set his face against the teachings of revelation and, as his spare moments permitted, conducted an energetic warfare against the Church of Christ. As an orator he had few living equals.

Canada's Merchant Marine.

The Dominion shipping list issued by the Maritime department shows that although last year there were a few more vessels than in the preceding year, the trend of Canadian shipping is downward, and the number of vessels of all kinds on the registry has steadily decreased. Last year 278 vessels of 24,622 tons were built and 236 vessels of 17,094 tons in 1897 and 326 vessels of 21,243 tons in 1898. The registry shows that in 1879 there were 7,411 vessels, in 1880 there were 7,153 vessels of all kinds, with tonnage of 1,040,483, and in 1898 there were 6,643 vessels of 693,782 tons. The value of the vessels built last year is estimated at \$1,103,490 and the total value of Canada's merchant marine is placed at \$20,803,460.

Death of Robert G. Ingersoll.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Col. Robert G. Ingersoll died at his summer home, Walston-Hudson, near Dobie Ferry, a few minutes after noon yesterday. His death was sudden and unexpected, and was due to heart trouble, with which he had been afflicted since 1896. In that year, during the Republican National convention, he was taken ill with heart disease and had to return home. He never fully recovered from the attack, and was under the care of Dr. A. Smith constantly. He had frequently to take nitroglycerine to aid the action of the heart. For the last three days Mr. Ingersoll had not been feeling well. He had some stomach trouble, but it was not considered serious. Thursday night he was in better health and spent a portion of the evening playing billiards with Walston H. Brown, his son-in-law, and C. P. Farrel, his brother-in-law. Yesterday morning he arose at the usual

time and found he was unable to get out of bed. He was soon seated in a chair and was able to walk about the room. He was under the care of Dr. A. Smith constantly. He had frequently to take nitroglycerine to aid the action of the heart. For the last three days Mr. Ingersoll had not been feeling well. He had some stomach trouble, but it was not considered serious. Thursday night he was in better health and spent a portion of the evening playing billiards with Walston H. Brown, his son-in-law, and C. P. Farrel, his brother-in-law. Yesterday morning he arose at the usual

Strike in Cape Breton.

SYDNEY, C. B., July 22.—The Dominion Coal Company is having a series of strikes. The mine at Dominion No. 1 is idle on account of a strike, the first in Cape Breton since the one at Lingan several years ago. The dissatisfaction comes mainly from the drivers. They had a meeting Wednesday night and decided on demanding an advance of fifteen cents. This was refused and yesterday morning they went out on strike. They threaten the road makers and others with violence if they persist in going to work while they are out. The drivers are determined to fight the master out, and are receiving encouragement from some of the miners.

Doctor Prescribes Tea.

"To the lady," after her shopping tour, or after her game of tennis, or her bicycle ride; to the fatigued professional or business man; to one whose nerves are strung from one cause or another, there is nothing better than a cup of good, properly prepared tea. To be forbidden, never!"

The above statement was recently made by a London city physician, in reply to an enquiry as to the use of tea.

The American Journal of Health has tested the well-known qualities of Red Rose tea, which is blended and packed by T. H. Estabrook, St. John. Therefore a cup of Red Rose tea exactly meets the case.

A Good Offer.

The Farm Journal advertised in another column is offered free five years to all new subscribers to the Farm Journal and send your subscription within one month.

The BIGGLE Books may also be obtained through this office at the advertised price.

Farm Journal

Is your paper made for you and not a child? It is years old; it is the great bold-headed, hit-the-ball-on-the-head—quarrel-you've-said-it, Farm and Household paper in the world. It has helped millions of farmers in America—having over a million and a half regular readers.

Any ONE of the BIGGLE BOOKS, and the FARM JOURNAL

for 5 YEARS (remainder of 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 and 1903) will be sent by mail to your address.

Send for FARM JOURNAL and circular describing BIGGLE BOOKS free.

WILLIAM ATKINSON, CHAS. F. JENKINS, Address, FARM JOURNAL PHILADELPHIA.

CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY

SUMMER 1899.

Between Fredericton Chatham and Leggettsville.

GOING NORTH.

FOR CHATHAM	FOR FREDERICTON	Express	Mixed
MIXED	EXTRA	EXTRA (exp)	Mixed
6 00 a.m. 2 55 ...Fredericton, ...	12 15 a.m. 6 00	10 45 " 1 10 "	12 50 p.m. 2 30 " m
6 10 2 55 ...Gibson, ...	12 15 p.m. 3 07	11 00 " 1 15 "	1 10 " 2 30 "
6 20 2 55 ...Blackville, ...	12 15 p.m. 3 07	11 05 " 1 20 "	1 15 " 2 30 "
6 30 2 55 ...Cross Creek, ...	12 15 p.m. 3 07	11 10 " 1 25 "	1 20 " 2 30 "
6 40 2 55 ...Neguac, ...	12 15 p.m. 3 07	11 15 " 1 30 "	1 25 " 2 30 "
6 50 2 55 ...Doaktown, ...	12 15 p.m. 3 07	11 20 " 1 35 "	1 30 " 2 30 "
7 00 3 05 ...Blackville, ...	12 15 p.m. 3 07	11 25 " 1 40 "	1 35 " 2 30 "
7 10 3 05 ...Gibson, ...	12 15 p.m. 3 07	11 30 " 1 45 "	1 40 " 2 30 "
7 20 3 05 ...Neguac, ...	12 15 p.m. 3 07	11 35 " 1 50 "	1 45 " 2 30 "
7 30 3 05 ...Blackville, ...	12 15 p.m. 3 07	11 40 " 1 55 "	1 50 " 2 30 "
7 40 3 05 ...Gibson, ...	12 15 p.m. 3 07	11 45 " 2 00 "	1 55 " 2 30 "
7 50 3 05 ...Neguac, ...	12 15 p.m. 3 07	11 50 " 2 05 "	2 00 " 2 30 "
8 00 3 05 ...Blackville, ...	12 15 p.m. 3 07	11 55 " 2 10 "	2 05 " 2 30 "
8 10 3 05 ...Gibson, ...	12 15 p.m. 3 07	12 00 " 2 15 "	2 10 " 2 30 "
8 20 3 05 ...Neguac, ...	12 15 p.m. 3 07	12 05 " 2 20 "	2 15 " 2 30 "
8 30 3 05 ...Blackville, ...	12 15 p.m. 3 07	12 10 " 2 25 "	2 20 " 2 30 "
8 40 3 05 ...Gibson, ...	12 15 p.m. 3 07	12 15 " 2 30 "	2 25 " 2 30 "
8 50 3 05 ...Neguac, ...	12 15 p.m. 3 07	12 20 " 2 35 "	2 30 " 2 30 "
9 00 3 05 ...Blackville, ...	12 15 p.m. 3 07	12 25 " 2 40 "	2 35 " 2 30 "
9 10 3 05 ...Gibson, ...	12 15 p.m. 3 07	12 30 " 2 45 "	2 40 " 2 30 "
9 20 3 05 ...Neguac, ...	12 15 p.m. 3 07		

MIRAMICHI ADVANCE, CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK, JULY 27, 1899.

Farmer's Friend IS A GOOD SCYTHE.

We have in stock a complete line of scythes and other HAYING TOOLS. If you need any such articles, call, and we are sure we can suit you.

S. LOGGIE COMPANY, LIMITED.

We have SELF-SEALING JARS in pints, quarts and half gallon sizes. Nothing is finer than a self-sealing jar for preserving fruit in. TRY THEM.

News and Notes.

The Nova Scotia provincial examination for teachers, three hundred passed and took out licenses last week.

The Manitoba legislature was prorogued on Friday last to meet again on Thursday, the 28th August.

It is estimated that the exports of wheat flour from the United States this year will aggregate over 16,000,000 barrels.

An explosion on the torpedo boat destroyer Bullock on the Solent, during her trial trip the other day killed seven and injured eleven of those on board.

The death of Hon. G. A. Geoffrion, M.P., member of the Cabinet without portfolio removes from politics one of the most prominent of French Canadian Liberals.

A fatal fire occurred in Lawrenceville, Annapolis Co., on the 20th inst., when an old man, aged 88 years, was burned to a cinder in his house, which was reduced to ashes by the conflagration.

There were 36 convicts only, in Dorchester penitentiary, out of 225, who could not read and write; 27 could read and 102 could both read and write. So says last year's report.

The closing of the Newfoundland Legislature on Friday last was marked by the presence of 1,000 British seamen and marines. A peaceful settlement of the French shore difficulty was foreshadowed in the Governor's speech.

General Alger has resigned the Secretariate of War in Mr. McKinley's Cabinet. The London Times describes his resignation as a decided victory for public opinion and public morale over political organizations.

The building stones of New Brunswick will be well represented at the Paris Exposition. Marble has been secured from Sandy Point; black granite from St. George, and grey from Spooon Island; olive sandstones from Newcastle, brown from Woodpoint and red from Sackville.

The Victoria Club at Boston have decided to erect a monument to the British soldiers who fell at Bunker Hill. The idea is to erect the monument in the cemetery or the common where the British heroes were buried. The shaft will make another link in the chain of Anglo-American unity.

Late despatches from New York say that the other day seven thousand men employed in the garment trade struck work and organized a union. They claim that in the course of a few days twice as many will be greatly increased when they will continue the strike until their terms are complied with by the bosses.

The session of the Newfoundland legislature closed on the 19th inst. No legislation has been passed continuing the existing regulations in which the French are maintained in the right to take lobsters on the treaty coast. This failure to re-enact the measure now in force renders it certain that trouble will occur between the fishermen of the two nations when the next fishing season opens.

Cape Breton at the present time appears to be the happy hunting ground of American tourists. The Sydney Herald says on Sunday, the 18th inst., that the Grand Duchess arrived, with over five hundred passengers, principally tourists. Most of these tourists take the S.S. Marion at Hawkesbury and enjoy the beautiful sail and magnificent scenery of the Bras d'Or Lakes, landing at Whyte-mountain, Baddeck and the Sydenays.

Secretary Alger's retirement from the cabinet of President McKinley will leave in only three of those members who entered it at the beginning of the administration, namely, Messrs. Gage, Long and Wilson. During the two and a half years that it has been in existence six cabinet officers have resigned either to retire or to accept other positions at the hands of the president.

As Mr. Alger is said to be worth \$100,000, we would think that after the experience he has had, he would not be anxious to accept another position from the President.

Death has been very busy among the public men of Canada within the last few months. In the Commons alone four gaps have been made since the beginning of the session. Following the tragic death of Jameson of Winnipeg, Wood of Brockville, and Ives of Richmond passed away, and now parliament has lost another brilliant member in the death of Hon. Mr. Geoffrion. Of these four two were fifty-one councillors who at one time or another had important portfolios in the federal government, and one, Mr. Geoffrion, was a member with portfolio in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's ministry. Only a few days ago too the Senate suffered a severe loss in the death of Senator Stanford, at Moosejaw. The committee can ill afford to lose the services of such men as these, who despite their different political views, were all animated by loyalty and patriotism.

The number of casualties to persons on account of railway accidents in the United States during the year ending June 30, 1899, was 47,741. The aggregate number of persons killed as a result of railway accidents during the year was 6,859, and the number injured was 40,882. Of railway employees, 1,968 were killed and 31,781 were injured during the year covered by this report. With respect to the three general classes of employees, the casualties were divided as follows: Trainmen, 1,141 killed, 15,645 injured; switchmen, flagmen, and watchmen, 242 killed, 2,677 injured; other employees, 575 killed, 13,439 injured. The casualties to employees resulting from coupling and uncoupling cars were, persons killed, 279; injured, 6,968. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were, killed, 214; injured, 6,283.

ed and in a few minutes retreated, giving the man a chance to get out of the field.

FIVE MONTHS IN JAIL.—On Wednesday, the 19th inst., Policeman Rambotham arrested John Cribbs for smashing the Miramichi Foundry windows by driving into them with a horse and buggy. When arrested, Cribbs, who is a prominent leader of the working-class here and well known, was a constable of the town. He is the son of the Mayor and a couple of other citizens induced him when he was taken to the lockup. The Police Magistrate sentenced the youth to five months in the county jail.

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THANKS TO ALDERMAN SNOWBALL.

To the Editor of the ADVANCE.

—In the name of the behalf of the Sabbath school teacher, and congregation of St. Andrew's church, I feel called upon to express through your columns, their high sense of appreciation of the kind ness shown by the Hon. W. B. Snowball, in providing our Sabbath School with transportation facilities for the successful carrying out of their annual picnic at Beaupre's Island last Thursday. Yours, etc., D. HENDERSON.

St. Andrew's Manse, Chatham, July 21, '99.

FACTORY FAIR.

Have convinced people that Putman's Patent Corn Extractor should be given the preference. Get rid of your corns ; get rid of them without pain ; use Putman's Extractor and no other.

HON. PETER MITCHELL STRICKEN WITH PARALYSIS.

The many friends of the Hon. Peter Mitchell in this county as well as throughout the Dominion will be grieved to hear that he now lies seriously ill at Ottawa with but little hope of his recovery. It appears that Mr. Mitchell was returning to the Hotel Cecil after paying a visit to the Dr. McLellan, M.P., Inverness of Cape Breton. The doctor at once saw that the case was one of more or less temporary indisposition and had Mr. Mitchell placed in a cab. He was conveyed to his apartments in the Hotel Cecil.

Later despatches say that Mr. Mitchell's illness has developed into paralysis and he is now in a serious condition.

SPOTS AT BATHURST.

The Bathurst driller was opened at one o'clock Thursday afternoon, according to announcements. Upwards of one thousand people witnessed the different races, which resulted as follows :

3 minutes class—Mr. A. T. Hinton's white pants. Pochabon took three straight heats, time, 3 min. 2.692 and 2.694. P. P. Foley's Nellie was second and P. Wilbur's Bob third.

2.30 class—D. D. Warman's Guy J, three straight heats; time, 2.35, 2.30 and 2.34. Vernon River Boy second, Carnot third.

The bicycle race, half-mile, was won by the boy who had been unable to start when the others had started.

GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS.

Quite a large number of Miramichi men were in attendance.

OIL ON FIRE.

On Tuesday of last week the Standard Oil Company's big tank steamship Maverick, took fire at Africville, near Three Mile Point on Bedford Basin, Halifax, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. In the course of a few hours there was a total loss.

The steamer arrived in port on Sunday, with two barges, all laden with oil in bulk and cases, from New York. She anchored in the stream and remained there till Monday morning when she moved up to the Basin to discharge her cargo.

The discharge began at 1 o'clock at the rate of 100,000 gallons per hour, and at the end of one hour a large 8-inch copper pipe, through which the oil was being discharged burst. A flow of oil covered the vessel in a moment, and ran into the boiler rooms, and in a few minutes the vessel was a mass of flames. One man a fireman, was badly burned.

The Mariner was lost loose from the wharf, and drifted 200 yards away, and grounded, where the most picturesque and fascinating flame of burning oil completed its work of destruction.

The vessel was valued at \$200,000, and the oil at almost \$20,000, without insurance.

WHAT TO DO WITH THE BOY.

A conversation was held a short time ago between husband and wife concerning the future welfare of their only son. The mother was for giving him a profession, but the father thought the profession was crowded, and suggested starting the boy in mercantile life.

The father's reason for being opposed to his son entering professional life, was that he had a brother, who, while very clever, had nothing to show for his years of labor but a mere living and a good, big account on the debit side—the money spent in educating him.

The father, although not having the education of his brother, had some years ago engaged with the Bradley-Garrison Co., Liverpool, England, and, on his return, became a merchant, being engaged from time to time until he was in the very front rank with this company and making lots of money. He has also seen a lot of the world, having been sent to Australia, South Africa, England and the United States. It was therefore not to be wondered that he was opposed to his son taking up a profession, and as the son in question had a liking for money and travel, it was finally decided that he ought to follow in the footsteps of his father and enter with this old reliable shipping line, especially as he had just received a good salary offer from them.

WANTED!

A shrewd, careful young man, of good character, in any township of Canada.

Good wages ; business experience not essential.

BRADLEY-GARRISON CO., LIMITED.

BRANTFORD, ONT.

Storm at Montreal.

MONTRÉAL, July 21.—The wildest and most prolonged lightning storm passed over the city between twelve and five o'clock this morning. There appeared to be three distinct electrical storms, one following the other before the rumbling of the preceding

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