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

MIRAMICHI ADVANCE.

VOL. 19. CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK, SEPTEMBER 7, 1893. D. G. SMITH, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

TERMS—$1.00 a Year, in Advance

NEW BUSINESS NOTICE.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" is published at Chatham, Miramichi, 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 ONE DOLLAR A YEAR, payable invariably in advance.

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

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

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

Editor Miramichi Advance, Chatham, N. B

MARBLE WORKS.

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

MONUMENTS, HEAD-STONES. TABLETS & CEMETRY WORK.

generally also, COUNTER and TABLE TOPS and other miscelaneous marble and FINE STONE work.

A good stock of marble constantly on hand.

EDWARD BARRY.

MIRAMICHI MARBLE, FREESTONE AND GRANITE WORKS,

John H. Lawlor & Co.,

PROPRIETORS.

a good stock of Marble always on hand.

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

CUT STONE of all descriptions furnished to order.

CHATHAM N. B.

For Sale or To Let.

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

For terms and further particulars, apply to

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

Dated at Chatham, 24th March, 1891.

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

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

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

TIN SHOP.

As I have now on hand a larger and better assortment of goods than ever before, comprising

Japanned, Stamped
AND
Plain Tinware,

would invite those about to purchase, to call and inspect before buying elsewhere, as I am now selling below former prices for cash

The Peerless Creamer,
ROCHESTER LAMP,
SUCCESS OIL STOVE,
—Also a nice selection of—
PARLOR & COOKING STOVES
—WITH—
PATENT TELESCOPIC OVEN,

the lining of which can be taken out for cleaning, thereby doing away with the removing of pipe or oven as is the trouble with other stoves.

A. C. McLean.

ATTENTION!
GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICES,
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES
LOWER THAN EVER
—AT—
F. W. RUSSEL'S,
BLACK BOOOK.

ENGINE & BOILER FOR SALE.

1 25 Horse Power Portable Engine and Boiler in good order and ready for work. For information as to price and terms, apply to

GEORGE STOTHART,
Chatham, N B

O'FOWLER'S EXT. OF WILD STRAWBERRY CURES COLIC CHOLERA CHOLERA-MORBUS DIARRHOEA DYSENTERY AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS OF CHILDREN OR ADULTS PRICE 35 CTS BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

GENERAL BUSINESS.

K. & R. AXES,
MADE WITH FIRTH'S BEST AXLE STEEL,
ESPECIALLY FOR US.
NONE BETTER.
100 DOZ. NOW IN STOCK.
KERR & ROBERTSON,
WHOLESALE HARDWARE,
ST. JOHN N. B.

Established 1866.

Dunlap Bros. & Co.,
AMHERST, N. S.
Dunlap, McKim & Downs,
WALLACE, N. S.
DUNLAP, COOKE & CO.,
AMHERST, N. S.

DUNLAP COOKE & CO.
MERCHANT TAYLORS,
—AND—
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS,
AMHERST,
N. S.

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

Chatham Foundry,
CHATHAM - - - - N. B.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

Iron and Brass Castings a specialty—for Mills, Steamboats, Railways, etc. Stoves, Iron Railings, Plough and general Agricultural Castings, Babbit Metal, etc. Machinery Made and Repaired with quick despatch.

Orders promptly attended to at reasonable prices and fair Terms.

T. F. GILLESPIE, - - Proprietor.

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.

IRON PIPE, VALVES AND FITTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

DESIGNS, PLANS AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

SPRING STOCK!
COMPLETE IN ALL DEPARTMNETS.
—FULL LINES OF—
Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Provisions,
Boots and Shoes,
Hosiery,
Dress Goods,
Haberdashery,
Carpets,
Cutlery,
Hats,
Caps,
etc., etc.
HARDWARE.
Wholesale & Retail.
J. B. SNOWBALL, CHATHAM.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - - SEPTEMBER 7, 1893.

THE WORLD'S FAIR

Some Interesting Facts About the Exposition.

THE GROUNDS EASILY REACHED

Street Car, Railway and Water Routes to the Greatest Show on Earth—The Cars To be Taken on the Lake Shore in the Evening—Always Something New to See.

WORLD'S FAIR, Aug. 19.—[Special.]—There are some facts about Chicago and the fair which every hesitating American ought to know. They have often been published, and I have mentioned them, but as there are just now some indications that many people are debating about a trip hither they deserve at least one more publication. The first is the ease and cheapness with which one may get from any part of the city to the grounds. From the legion of new hotels in Hyde Park one can walk in from five to fifteen minutes. From any part of that division known as the south side, meaning south of the main river and east of the southern branch thereof, he can ride on the street cars for five cents, in a time varying from a quarter of an hour to an hour and a quarter, while from the remotest sections of the north side and west side only another nickel fare is needed.

* * *

Any one who is not a cripple can make the Illinois Central station in fifteen minutes from any place in the heart of the city, and for ten cents can reach the gates of the White city in a few minutes. But the nicest trip, all things considered, is by boat from the landings on the lake front. One is thoroughly cooled, rested, and refreshed, and enters the central section of the fair with a fine appetite for walking and sight-seeing. And on all the grounds there is no more delightful place of afternoons and evenings than the slope and walk along the shore. In the morning the sun beats on it a little too powerfully. Passing out of the group of state buildings at the northeast corner of the grounds—on the lake side porch of several of these is a delightful place of rest—one can walk far to the southeast with the blue-green waters of Lake Michigan to his left and to his right in their turn the buildings of France, Ceylon, Norway, Germany, Spain, Canada and Great Britain.

This brings the rambler to the north pier, but if he has any sort of intelligent curiosity about foreign peoples and strange races, he will go back and forward there many times. Just behind those mentioned are the quaint little structures of Costa Rica, Colombia, Siam, the East Indies, Hayti and New South Wales, and back of the latter, between the North Pond and Fisheries building, are a dozen more interesting peoples, and all those like all the others take their evening recreation on the lake front. There one can see men of nearly all races and colors, clad in their native costumes and enjoying themselves in their home ways, and the kinship of races is shown in at least one thing—they all smoke tobacco. The lake has been comparatively calm during almost the entire fair, but in the only two days of wind and storm it quite made friends. Between the city landing and the piers for the fair scores of passengers took their first experience in sea sickness, and the visitors from Indiana who came across the south end of the lake (and that is the favorite way) had dreadful stories to tell of their night of misery.

* * *

Between the north pier and the main land, in front of the peristyle, the lake shore veers inward in a grand semicircle, and there one finds of evenings chiefly an American, at any rate an Aryan crowd. It is there that the open air restaurants and wine tables line the north side of the great manufactures building, and there the most lively music is dispensed from the band stand. On the broad promenade and gently sloping shore, though paved to the water's edge, there is ample room for 30,000 people to sit and enjoy the cool air, the music, the moonlight on the lake, or the fireworks on moonless nights, as these last are sent up from a float some distance out in the lake. Directly in front of the famous brick battlest ip Illinois, the more famous Viking ship is anchored, and all day long visitors flock to inspect this faithful reproduction of the ancient Norseman's warship. South of the main pier the first attraction on the lake front is the convent La Rabida, and next in turn are the Indian School, Krupp's exhibit, the Forestry building, and in the extreme southeast of the grounds, the Power house. And through all this grand promenade one rarely finds it too warm after 2 p. m., and never sees or hears anything disagreeable. It is not only a congress of nations, but of the ladies and gentlemen of those nations.

* * *

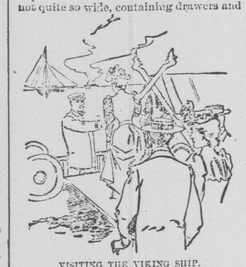
The greatest discovery a man can make at this fair is to discover himself. That is, he finds himself capable of enjoying many things he had previously taken no interest in. And not only does he awake to many new beauties, but in time finds in himself new capacities. For instance, I have recently discovered that I have some taste in art. Neither I nor my best friends had ever suspected it, but it must have been concealed about my person somewhere, for every day I walk around any big building I discover new beauties in the exterior decorations, and every time I visit the Fine Arts rooms I am delighted with some beauty I had not seen before. Some of the figures in other buildings, those put up as mere curiosities, I dislike and cannot tell why. The statues in chocolate gave me no pleasure and I was really glad when they fell to pieces. The equestrian statue of prunes in the California building is quite a curiosity, but it gives me a pain. At first I thought this was because a great mass, or mess, of anything eatable is offensive to one with a delicate stomach, and later I decided it was because the thing looks so gummy and sticky. I must read up in art and find out why I don't like it.

Very many people who had no chance hitherto have discovered since coming here that they were born to appreciate certain things in art or mechanics. Strange as it may seem, it occasionally happens that a country boy who never heard anything finer than "Suwanee River" on a too-rural fiddle, shows keen appreciation of the classical music here. Perhaps this is not so strange after all, for they tell us that birds and mice appreciate the most cultivated and delicate music, especially on a violin, but flee in disgust from a rollicking jig, and very likely the cause is the same as with the boy, that is, a certain delicacy of nerve. Among the women who are surprised at their enjoyment of artistic products, the great majority are captivated by lace pottery, delicate inlaid work, that is the so-called "damascening" of gold or silver in delicate figures, and other products of that class. As to embroidery and nice things in silk and wool, of course they knew of these before coming, and were already prepared to admire.

* * *

There is an old story in some "Child's History of Greece" I have read, to the effect that one Glaucus, an artist in metals, was condemned to death, and won a reprieve by working for the temple at Delphi a silver goblet resting on an iron base, with figures in wrought of gold showing all the games and religious ceremonies, with various fauns and flowers. I believe it is added that Glaucus worked all the rest of his life on the piece, and so his pardon was not clear gain, but the work was a wonder for many hundred years. Of course the Hindoo claim to have had this art of damascening (the exhibitor pronounce that like Ki) ever so many thousand years before Damascus was founded, and the Japanese exhibitor in that line says he does not know when his people began it, but evidently it took thousands of years of slow and patient progress to bring it to its present stage. And the Japanese have here what all the experts declare to be the three finest pieces of damascening in the world.

In one of them the ordinary eye cannot perceive the delicate inlaying, and a microscope reveals that every separate filament in the feathers of a bird is worked in with bits of gold and silver, finer than the point of a cambric needle; and lines which to the eye seem no wider than the finest hair, are found to be composed of three lines in separate metals, so ingeniously arranged as to show shadings of color when viewed from opposite sides. There is always a group of women gazing in silent wonder and admiration at a Japanese cabinet which is a foot high and not quite so wide, containing drawers and



VISITING THE VIKING SHIP.

pigeonholes, and finished above like a temple with projecting roof. At first glance it seems beautiful, but not very elaborate, but a closer view shows that every part, even the minutest space in any corner, even the "edge of a knob," is wrought with marvelous patience and a skill to be but faintly imagined and not described. Iron and gold are laid together in lines so fine, and varying in such delicate proportions that the color shades off from dark to purple, and then brightens to yellow, and only the most powerful eye can by long and minute inspection mark the edge of any shade. The space covered by a silver dime contains a picture which amounts to an elaborate work of art. It almost hurts a man's feelings to learn that the price of this is but $700, so cheap is artistic labor in Japan.

* * *

The Manufacturers and Liberal Arts building, in which most of the wonders in delicate work are, draws and holds the largest crowds of course, not so much because it contains the greatest variety of those things which interest the largest number of people. The Anthropological department is sometimes quite neglected and the Electricity building, which men of science says outdoes everything else on the ground for curiosities, is patronized thiefly at night. In the Fine Arts building there is seldom a very great crowd, and often the Transportation building actually looks lonesome. The Woman's building is a favorite place and in it the Cincinnati room is almost crowded. Cincinnati claims supreme excellence in wood carving and china painting, and has seat teachers in these two lines to other cities. I might dispute her pre-eminence in the first named, as I am far more impressed with the work of Mr. Bartels of Illinois, and some productions from California, but Cincinnati is great.

It was Miss Louise McLaughlin, of Cincinnati, who discovered the process of linoqsfaience in 1877, and Miss Laura Fry, of that city, has been instructor in wood carving at Chautauqua for many years. The finest specimens of their work are shown in this room. Miss Agnes Pitman is said to be the first woman wood carver of note in the United States, and the beautiful and elaborate frieze of the Cincinnati room was designed by her. Other attractive pieces of carving are a mahogany desk, an upright piano and a hanging cabinet.

* * *

As to future events at the fair, those attracting most attention just now, so far as I can see, are Indiana Day, on Aug. 22, Illinois Day, the 24th, Colored Peoples' Day, the 25th, Netherlands Day, the 31st, New York Day, Sept. 5, and Pennsylvania, Sept. 7. It is evident that the managers are rapidly changing the scheme so as to furnish far more that is amusing. At first music was provided for as a high art; it is henceforth to be as a popular entertainment. This was suggested by Mr. Theodore Thomas when he resigned. There are to be foot races, running contests, trials of skill and strength in many lines, and all sorts of breaks in the monotony of looking at marvels. In short, there is to be a great deal more "circus" in the thing, for experience has shown that prolonged gazing at great masterpieces leaves one depressed.

When I sit on the south porch of the Indiana building late in the afternoon and note the crowd coming from the central part of the grounds, I see that they are not only very tired, but almost every face has a melancholy look, as if they had taken it too seriously. The trouble is, I guess, that most of them are trying to see it all in three days, while no human being can do it in three months.

The Indians of all tribes have had their boat race and given their open air dances of all kinds, and are to give other exhibitions alleged to be amusing—that is, if anything about an Indian can be amusing. The League of American Wheelmen have had their evening parade and some contests, and are to have more. There are to be rifle matches, wrestling matches, etc. In short there is to be a good deal more fun all around the grounds.

J. H. BEADLE.

General News and Notes.

Telescopes were first made by Jansen in 500.

Rochester has a company of deaf mute soldiers.

Europe now imports every year 660,000 tons of meat.

Ceylon has cinnamon plantations covering 26,000 acres.

In the rock of Gibraltar there are 70 miles of tunnels.

ITCH, on human or animals, cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Warranted by J Fallen & Sons.

The Union Pacific railroad crosses nine mountain ranges.

The Chinese live longer than people of any other nation.

The anchors of the steamship Campania weigh 8½ tons each.

Either I will find a way or I will make one.—Sir P. Sidney.

When we assert that
Dodd's
Kidney Pills
Cure Backache, Dropsy, Lumbago, Bright's Disease, Rheumatism and all other forms of Kidney Troubles, we are backed by the testimony of all who have used them.
THEY CURE TO STAY CURED.
By all druggists or mail on receipt of price, 50 cents. Dr. L. A. Smith & Co., Toronto.

5,000 HIDES!
Five Thousand Hides Wanted.

I will pay cash on delivery for all the hides I can procure; also, I will buy one thousand calf skins either for cash or for exchange.

Parties in any part of the County needing plastering hair can be supplied by sending in their orders to me.

WILLIAM TROY.

5.15
Chatham, May 15th, 1893.

STORE TO RENT 1st JULY.

A splendid business stand the Argyle House—next new post office, Water street, recently rebuilt, painted and modernized; also office upstairs.

Apply to
J. D. CREAGHAN.

SATURDAYS ONLY.
SOMETHING NEW
—AT THE—
GOGGIN BUILDING.

In future on every Saturday all goods in the Hardware line will positively be

SOLD AT COST.

Remember those prices are for

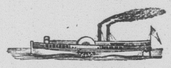
SATURDAYS ONLY.

It will be useless to ask or expect goods at Saturdays prices on other days through the week.

TERMS - CASH.

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

MIRAMICHI
STEAM NAVIGATION CO.



The Steamers "NELSON" and "MIRAMICHI" will run daily on their respective routes from FRIDAY JUNE 2nd, as follows:—

STR. "MIRAMICHI" Capt. DeGrace, will leave Chatham for points up River at 7 a. m. and Newcastle for Chatham and points down river at 8.45 a. m.

STR. "NELSON,"
CAPT. JOHN BULLICK,
—WILL LEAVE—

Chatham.	Nelson.	Newcastle.
For Douglastown Bushville, Newcastle & Nelson.	For Newcastle Bushville, Douglastown & Chatham.	(Call's Wharf) For Bushville Douglastown and Chatham
SOLAR TIME	SOLAR TIME	SOLAR TIME
9 00 a m	9 40 a m	10 15 p m
11 00 a m	11 40 a m	12 15 p m
2 00 p m	2 40 p m	3 15 p m
4 30 p m	5 10 p m	5 45 p m
7 00 p m		7 45 p m

Carrying freight and passengers between the points named.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Single fare between Chatham and Newcastle, or Nelson, or vice versa, 20 cents. Return Tickets issued on board at 30 cents. Card Tickets good for 25 trips issued at the rate of 12 cents a trio, to other points corresponding reduction will be made.

STR. "MIRAMICHI"
CAPT. DEGRACE,

Will leave Chatham for points down river, viz.—Black Brook, Lapham's Oak Point, Burnt Church, Neguac and Point aux Carr, daily, at 9 a. m., calling at Escuminac on Mondays, Wednesday, and Fridays; and Bay du Vin on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, carrying Passengers and Freight between all points named, and the "Miramichi's" passengers for points up-river will be sent thereto by the "Nelson" free of charge. Meals served on board the "Miramichi at regular hours and at reasonable rates. Tickets from all points, 50 cents, good to return the same day.

Excursion tickets will be issued on Saturdays for points down river, during the months of June and July good for that day only. Fares from Chatham 25 cents, Douglastown, Bushville, 30 cents, Newcastle and Nelson 35 cts.

Parties having Freight to ship to any points down-river must have it on the wharf not later than 8.30 a m. All freight charges must be prepaid on both boats. Freight will be at Shipper's and Owner' risk.

W. T. CONNORS, Manager.

Chatham, May 9th, 1893.

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

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

Tenders will be received at the office of Sect'y of school trustees No. 9 district, Chatham, N B., for the erection of

OUT BUILDINGS

according to plans and specifications, on and up to the 29th July 1893. The names of two surities to accompany each tender.

THOS. F. GILLESPIE, Sect'y School trustees
24th July District No. 9 Chatham.

WANTED.

A general agent for one of the leading life Insurance Companies, to whom a large territory and best of terms will be given. Apply by letter, giving references to "General Manager,"
134 Prince William St St. John, N. B

Salary and expenses weekly from start. Liberal commission to local part-time agents. Permanent position. Good chance for advancement. Exclusive territory. Largest growers of Nursery stock in Canada, and only growers in both Canada and United States. Clean, hardy stock true to name, and fair treatment guaranteed. No substitution on our orders. No competition from other houses, on account of low prices and peculiar advantages. We can interest any one not earning $75 per month and expenses. Don't hesitate because of previous failures in this or other lines. We can make you a success. Outfit free. Address for particulars, BROWN BROS. CO., Continental Nurseries (This house is reliable.) TORONTO, ONT.

CANVASSER

HOW have we acquired our present standing and prosperity?

(1) By giving the most complete Business Course, the most thorough Shorthand and Typewriting training, and the best Penman-ship instruction obtainable in Canada.

(2) By devoting our entire time, energies and skill to the interests of our students.

(3) By making no promises we have not kept.

Genuine specimens of Penmanship, and Circulars giving full information respecting terms, course of study, etc., mailed free to any address,

KERR & PRINGLE,
St. John, N. B.

THE ST. JOHN BUSINESS COLLEGE SHORTHAND INSTITUTE

LESS THAN $1
is the cost per week to use the
MICROBE KILLER.
The one Great Cause of its popularity is that it makes no unfounded pretensions, but
Performs all that is claimed for it. By its use you not only
Treat but cure Catarrh,
Treat and cure Asthma,
Treat and cure Rheumatism,
Treat and cure Bronchitis,
Treat and cure Lung Troubles,
Treat and cure Skin Diseases,
Treat and cure Nervous Disorders,
Treat and cure Rectal Ailments,
But treat and cure all forms of chronic disease when all else has failed.
Do not wait until too late.
For sale at all chemists.
Advice free from Head Office.
WM. RADAM. MICROBE KILLER CO. LTD.
120 King Street, Toronto, Ont.
E. Lee Street, Druggist, Newcastle N. B., Agent.

TO LET.

Upper end of double house on King street at present occupied by Donald McDonal Possession given 1st June apply to
J. B. SNOWBALL.

SALT! SALT!

For Sale in Bags or bulk by
GEO. BURCHILL & SONS,
Nelson.

SALESMAN Wanted—Salary and expenses paid. BROWN BROS. Co., Nurserymen, Toronto, Ont.

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

NOTICE.

For sale one second hand carding machine breaker and carder, nearly all new cards, guaranteed to make good work, also supply machine cards, cranks, plate, cleaners, emery, wool pickers, mineral paint fire proof.
9-21-93
W. MORICE & CO.
Sackville Co Westmoreland N. B

May 20 1893

TO LET.

The residence and premises on St. John Street (opposite the Pro-Cathedral) known as the Hon John M. Johnson property.

Also; the house and premises known as the Letson homestead (suitable for two families) on the west side Cunard Street, south of Church St.

Immediate possession given. Apply to
MRS. ISABELLA LETSON, or
L J TWEEDIE.

Stop that
CHRONIC COUGH NOW!
For if you do not it may become consumptive. For *Consumption, Scrofula, General Debility* and *Wasting Diseases*, there is nothing like
SCOTT'S EMULSION
Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and HYPOPHOSPHITES
Of Lime and Soda.
It is almost as palatable as milk. Far better than other so-called Emulsions. A wonderful flesh producer.
SCOTT'S EMULSION
is put up in a salmon color wrapper. Be sure and get the genuine. Sold by all Dealers at 50c. and $1.00.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

CAIN'S RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES.

The subscriber begs to direct the attention of all persons concerned to the following extract from the Act of Assembly passed 15th April 1893, entitled An Act to Further Amend the Fisheries Act 1884":—

1. Section 16 of "The Fisheries Act, 1884," is hereby repealed, and the following enacted in lieu thereof:—

"16. Any person trespassing upon the Fishery of any riparian proprietor or person occupying under him, and any person fishing in the waters of any lake without permission of the owner or lessee thereof, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than five, nor more than twenty dollars for each offence, which may be recovered before any Justice of the Peace for the County in which the offence is committed, and in default of payment of such fine and costs of prosecution, shall be liable to imprisonment in the common goal of the County for a term not exceeding thirty days."

The provisions of the foregoing section of the law will hereafter be enforced against any and all persons who may be found trespassing or to have trespassed upon the waters of Cain's river and its tributaries, which are under lease from the government of New Brunswick to the subscriber

J. M. RUDDOCK.

Chatham, N. B., May 1, 1893.

WILD CHERRY COUGH SYRUP
Made from balsams combined with Extract of Wild Cherry.

Guaranteed to give satisfaction or money cheerfully refunded.
PRICE 25 CTS. PER BOTTLE.
Perfectly safe for the youngest infant
Remember it is sold on a guarantee
—AT—
MEDICAL HALL.
J. D. B. F. MACKENZIE.
Chatham Jan. 11, 1893.

J. C. RISTEEN & CO.

MANUFACTURERS
—OF—
Doors, Sashes,
Blinds & Mouldings,
Flooring, Sheathing
—AND—
ALL KINDS OF STOCK FOR BUILDING.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.
—ALSO—
SUPPLY SCHOOL CHURCH FURNITURE.
J. C. RISTEEN & Co.
No. 2, Queen St., Fredericton.

ALEX. MACKINNON,
WATER ST., CHATHAM.
I am now prepared to offer my customers and the public generally, goods at
REDUCED PRICES
in the following lines, viz:—
Mixed Candy, Nuts, Grapes, Lemons Raisins, Currants, Citron and Lemon Peel, Flavoring Extracts and Pure Spices, and other Groceries.
—ALSO—
A nice line of gift cups & saucers,
Mugs, Lamps, and a General assortment of
Glass and Earthenware &c.
ALEX. MCKINNON,
December 13th 1892.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION
—ON—
Piano and Pipe Organ.
Miss Carter, organist of St. Luke's Church, Chatham (Graduate of the Toronto College of Music) is prepared to receive pupils for instruction in the above, in primary and advanced grades.
Terms on application at the residence of E. A. Strang, Esq., Duke Street, Chatham.

SEEDS! SEEDS!!
I HAVE NOW IN STOCK
White Russian & White Fye Wheat.
TIMOTHY AND
CLOVER SEEDS.
and a large variety of Vegetable Seeds, also Peas Beans, Flower Seeds, &c. Also
FLOUR, OAT MEAL & FEED,
Hams, Beacon, Teas and a full line of
FINE GROCERIES &C.
All of which I will sell at LOWEST PRICES
Alex. McKinnon,
Water St., Chatham, May 9th, 1893,

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

IMPROVED PREMISES
—O—
Just arrived and on Sale at
Roger Flanagan's
Garden, and Field Seeds,
Choice Timothy Seed, and Wheat,
Wall Papers, Window Shades,
Dry Goods,
Ready Made, Clothing,
Gents' Furnishings
Hats, Caps
Boots, Shoes &c. &c.
Also a choice lot of
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.
R. FLANAGAN,
ST. JOHN STREET & WATER STREET.

REAL ESTATE SALE.
The subscriber will sell by public auction in front of the Post Office, Chatham, at 11 a. m. on
Saturday, Sept. 16th,
The premises on Henderson street, where she now resides. The lot is 52 feet in front and 100 feet deep, and has dwelling, shop, and convenient out buildings.
ALSO:
The five-acre field on the Richibucto road, known as the Duncan field. It has a good barn on it, is in good condition and one of the most productive pieces of land in Chatham parish.
ALSO:
A building lot on Centre Street, shipyard hill 98 feet in front and 100 feet deep, situated between John Shanahan's and Wm. Dick, and bounded in the rear by Patrick Foley's.
Terms:—For the field and building lot, cash: For the homestead, one-third down, one-third in a year and the remainder in two years, with interest.
WM WYSE, MARY CONWAY,
Auctioneer.
Chatham, August 1st, 1893.

Z. TINGLEY,
HAIRDRESSER, ETC.,
HAS REMOVED
—HIS—
SHAVING PARLOR
Benson Building
Water Street, - Chatham.
He will also keep a first-class stock of
Cigars, Tobaccos, Pipes,
Smokers' Goods generally.

COTTOLENE

CUT OF THE FRYING PAN

Has come not a little knowledge as to cookery—what to do, as well as what *not* to do. Thus we have learned to use

COTTOLENE,

the most pure and perfect and popular cooking material for all frying and shortening purposes.

PROGRESSIVE COOKING

is the natural outcome of the age, and it teaches us *not* to use lard, but rather the new shortening,

COTTOLENE,

which is far cleaner, and more digestible than any lard can be.

The success of Cottolene has called out worthless imitations under similar names. Look out for these! Ask your Grocer for COTTOLENE, and be sure that you get it.

Made only by N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., Wellington and Ann Sts., MONTREAL.

COTTOLENE

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!
OVER ONE-QUARTER OF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS take place semi-Annually, (June and December,) and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the St. Charles Theatre, New Orleans, La.

FAMED FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS FOR INTEGRITY OF ITS DRAWINGS AND PROMPT PAYMENT OF PRIZES.

Attested as follows:

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorise the company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
W. L. Cabell

Commissioners.

Col. C. J. Villere succeeds Gen Beauregard as one of our Commissioners to supervise our Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings. Gen. Beauregard always selected Mr. Villere to represent him at the Drawings whenever he was absent. Mr. Villere has already supervised nine of our Drawings.

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.

R. M. Walmsley, Pres. Louisiana Nat. Bk.
Jno. H. Connor, Pres. State Nat'l Bank.
A. Baldwin, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bk.
Carl Kohn, Pres. Union National Bank.

THE MONTHLY $5 DRAWING,

At the St. Charles Theatre, New Orleans, Tuesday, Sept. 12th, 1893.

Capital Prize, $75,000.

100,000 Numbers in the Wheel.

LIST OF PRIZES

1 PRIZE OF	$75,000 is	$75,000
1 PRIZE OF	20,000 is	20,000
1 PRIZE OF	10,000 is	10,000
1 PRIZE OF	5,000 is	5,000
2 PRIZES OF	2,500 are	5,000
5 PRIZES OF	1,000 are	5,000
25 PRIZES OF	300 are	7,500
100 PRIZES OF	200 are	20,000
100 PRIZES OF	100 are	20,000
300 PRIZES OF	60 are	18,000
500 PRIZES OF	40 are	20,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Prizes of	$100 are	$10,000
100 do	60 are	6,000
100 do	40 are	4,000
TERMINAL PRIZES.		
999 Prizes of $20 are		$19,980
999 Prizes of 20 are		19,980
3,434 Prizes	amounting to	$265,460

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets at $5; Two-Fifths $2; One-Fifth $1; One-Tenth 50c; One-Twentieth 25c.

Club Rates, 11 Whole Tickets or their equivalent in fractions for $50.

SPECIAL RATES TO AGENTS.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

IMPORTANT.

SEND MONEY BY EXPRESS AT OUR EXPENSE IN SUMS NOT LESS THAN FIVE DOLLARS, on which we will pay all charges, and we prepay Express Charges on Tickets and Lists of Prizes forwarded to correspondents.

Address PAUL CONRAD, New Orleans, La.

Give full address and make signature plain.

Congress having lately passed laws prohibiting the use of the mails to ALL Lotteries, we use the Express Companies in answering correspondents and sending Lists of Prizes.

Official Lists of Prizes will be sent on application to all Local Agents, after every drawing, in any quantity, by Express, FREE OF COST.

ATTENTION.—After January 1st, 1894, our drawings will take place in Puerto Cortez, Honduras, Central America, under and by virtue of a contract for 25 years with that Government. These drawings will take place monthly as heretofore. There will be no change in the management and no interruption in the business. PAUL CONRAD, President.

In buying a Louisiana State Lottery Ticket, see that the ticket is dated at New Orleans; that the Prize drawn to its number is payable in New Orleans; that the Ticket is signed by PAUL CONRAD, President; that it is endorsed with the signatures of Generals G. T. BEAUREGARD, J. A. EARLY, and W. L. CABELL, having also the guarantee of four National Banks, through their Presidents, to pay any prize presented at their counters.

N. B.—The tickets for the July drawing, and all others thereafter, in addition to the usual endorsements of J. A. EARLY and W. L. CABELL, will bear that of the new commissioner, CH. J. VILLERE, the successor of Gen'l G. T. BEAUREGARD, deceased.

There are so many inferior and dishonest schemes on the market for the sale of which vendors receive enormous commissions, that buyers investing in it, and protect themselves by insisting on having LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY TICKETS and none others, if they want the advertised chance for a prize.

VOICE PRODUCTION
—AND—
THE ART OF MUSIC

Mrs. Porteous (Scholarship Pupil of the late Madame Sainton Dolby, London, Eng.) will receive a limited number of pupils for instruction in the above. First term commences on 1st September 1892.

TERMS ON APPLICATION

A singing class will be formed the particulars of which will be duly advertised.

Chatham, N. B. August 18th, 1892.

M. S. N. CO'Y.

The M. S. N. Coy. will run excursions for points down river on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays during the months of June and July at 25c. per trip for each excursionist. Children, under ten years, accompanied by their parents or guardians will go free; over 10 and up to 15 years, 15c. each. Tickets good for one day only.

Excursionists will be landed at Bay du Vin or Negnac only. Fares on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from Newcastle, 60c; Chatham, 50c.

DRS. G. J. & H. SPROUL
SURGEON DENTISTS.

Teeth extracted without pain by the use Nitrous Oxide Gas or other Anæsthetics.
Artificial Teeth set in Gold, Rubber & Celluloid
Special attention given to the preservation and regulating of the natural teeth.
Also Crown and Bridge work. All work guaranteed in every respect.
Office in Chatham, BENSON BLOCK. Telephone No. 23.
In Newcastle, opposite Square, over J. G KETHRO' Barber shop. Telephone No. 6

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - - SEPTEMBER 7, 1893.

"Canada on Top."

Bank deposits have decreased to the extent of about $200,000,000 in the United States since May 1st. Canadians are leaving that country and coming home as fast as possible. There is no doubt of these facts. Canadian bank deposits—chartered and savings—for 1893 have increased by $13,300,720 over those of 1892. This is also a fact; so with all the cries we hear of Canada being so miserable a country, it seems to be the most prosperous, as it is the biggest, on this side of the Atlantic.

A Telling Answer.

The last paragraph in the report of Mr. Gladstone's speech on the Home Rule Bill, which is in another column, contains a most logical answer to those who have claimed that the people of Ireland are unfit to be entrusted with the responsibility of managing their own local affairs. It shows that the grand old man has not yet lost his grip of the most potent weapon that a parliamentary debater can use.

The Crown Land Sales.

We have in preparation a statement showing the mileage of lands bought and sums paid therefor by each purchaser in the counties of Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche, at the crown land sales in Fredericton last week, but for the sake of securing greater accuracy we defer its publication until next week.

It is both interesting and amusing to read the comments of the papers opposed to the government, in connection with the Crown Land sales. On the morning after the first day's bidding, when it seemed that speculative buying threatened to inflate prices, and that an unduly large sum would be realised, the comments of those papers paved the way for the charge against the government that its lumber policy was bearing with crushing pressure upon an already struggling industry. When, however, owing to better understandings on all sides, the sum total realised by the sales was only a little more than might be reasonably expected, the opposition organs labored to show that it ought to have been much more. They thought they had got it down fine. They assumed that the sales of last week were the sales for the year, and they figured out, by a process of calculation of their own, that $15,000 more ought to have been realised. The trouble with such critics is that they have had so many lumber policies in their time—as proclaimed by their different leaders—that the public mind is sure to be confused over the subject, should it attempt to take them seriously, so it has come about that every new declaration of the Sun and the lesser opposition organs, on the subject of the Crown Lands, are read for amusement only. We are sorry, for the Sun's sake, that it has gone from one extreme to the other in a very short time. The echoes of its cries against the government's policy being the means of robbing those engaged in the lumber industry had hardly died away, when we find it as vehemently denouncing the same government for taking a step in the direction advocated by it and in line with the policy of the other great lumbering provinces of the Dominion. All who are acquainted with the subject realise that the change made in the Crown Land policy of the government is a good one; that while it has secured to the province more revenue than has been heretofore derived from its lands, it also gives a character of permanency to the tenure of timber-areas which is a guarantee of safety to those who invest their capital in our lumbering enterprises. No business can be considered on a satisfactory basis that is not protected from the guerilla-like attacks of those are always lying in wait to profit by the honest industry and efforts of others. These carping newspapers, for the mere sake of keeping up their denunciations of the government and promoting the cause of the opposition, would have their readers believe that the great staple industry of the province should continue to be handicapped by the policy which they themselves condemned but a short time since. They cannot succeed, however, in misleading the people in reference to a subject so vital to their interests and now so well understood. The many who are dependent upon the lumber business will not fail, however, to note on which side of provincial politics the wreckers, are and avoid both sympathy and association with them.

[From the Fredericton "Herald."]

The sale of leases to cut lumber and timber of all kinds off the crown lands of the province, took place during the week. There was a large attendance of lumbermen from all parts of the province. The sale took place in the old Legislative Council room of the parliament buildings which had been cleared out for the purpose and afforded ample accommodation for the large number present. The surveyor general, with his staff, was present to look after the sale, while auctioneer Wetmore did the talking in his usually happy manner. The competition, particularly for the more valuable blocks of land, was keen from the start, and the bidding at times became quite exciting. The large tracts of land held by the bank of Montreal seemed to be in general demand and brought large prices. Ernest Hutchison was bound to have his share of them at any price, while Geo. A. Hughes, the dark horse of the sale, who is believed to have been acting for some American capitalists, chased the big financial concern up into three figures every time a block came up. Timothy Lynch came in for a hard pounding, and had to pay a big price for all the land he purchased. For one block he paid $221 per square mile, and for yet another he was forced up to $301 per mile. J. B. Snowball paid well for his land of which he had a large quantity, the greater part of which he still retains.

Mr. Gibson met with more or less competition for his valuable lands but retained them all. K. F. Burns did not have to go above the upset price. The Fairleys and some operators represented by A. S. Murray, were forced to pay well for their land. Messrs. Wm. Richards and James Robinson were also large purchasers, but got their lands without much competition. The general result of the sale was most satisfactory, and shows that the crown lands of the province are a valuable asset whose value has been materially enhanced by the policy of the government. At the close of the sale F. E. Winslow, the bank of Montreal's agent, arose and, as one of those largely interested in the sale, expressed his satisfaction at the fair and impartial way in which the sale had been carried on. He wished also to convey his thanks to the surveyor general and his staff for the kind and courteous treatment he had received. He had found all the clerks of the department most obliging, and willing at all times of day or night to give any information asked for. He had met with competition in the purchase of his lands but he expected and was satisfied to pay the increased value. He had much pleasure in moving a vote of thanks to the surveyor general and his staff for their uniform kindness and courtesy during the sale. This motion was seconded by E. Hutchison who, as one of the largest purchasers was well satisfied with the way the sale had been conducted.

Hon. Mr. Snowball then took the floor and in a brief but pleasant speech spoke of the pleasure he felt at the result of the bidding for the crown lands. As one who had held a large amount of valuable lands he had expected to pay more for it under the new regulations recently passed by the government. He had come expecting and prepared to meet keen competition When called upon in open contest with others to pay a high price for his lands or lose them he had paid what they were worth, and he was satisfied with the result. He must also express his gratitude to the surveyor-general's department for the obliging way in which the clerks had answered all questions, and given all the information in their power to assist the purchasers in their inquiries concerning the lumber lands. The sale had been a fair one, and he believed all so recognized it. Mr. K. F. Burns, the chairman, put the motion, which was carried with cheers, and in felicitous language he conveyed the thanks of the large assemblage to the surveyor-general representing the department. The surveyor-general on rising to reply was cordially received. He made one of his usual witty and manly speeches, in the course of which he took occasion to explain and uphold the policy of the government of which he was a member, concerning the crown lands of the province.

The lumbermen have all left for their homes and the great sale is over. The total receipt from all sources will be in the vicinity of $80,000,000.

Shall we Ever Reach Independence?

VII.

Before Confederation, the provinces now composing the Dominion of Canada were isolated colonies, having few or no interests in common. Owing to this, they were weak and without power or influence in Imperial councils, and the consequence was that the arrangement of matters that were of vital importance to their several interests were invariably settled by Imperial diplomats, who, considering colonial rights and interests of little or no value, invariably sacrificed them to advance those of Britain. But with confederation there was a great change for the better in the political as well as the commercial affairs of the country, owing to their having been united under one government, which made the rights and interests of one the common cause of all. The result has been that as Canada gained in political strength she obtained an influence in imperial councils and was able to command that consideration for her interests which was denied the different provinces in the days of their infancy and weakness.

During the 26 years that have elapsed since the consummation of confederation, Canada has been growing and expanding until her territories extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean. Her four original provinces have become seven and governments have been created in four territories covering 750,000 square miles. In addition to this, she has been pursuing a course of industrial development which is now making its influence felt over half this continent. Although this development has not been as rapid as many of us had been led to expect, still it has been sufficiently so to warrant us in looking with hopefulness and confidence to the future. It is true that our farming, manufacturing and other industries are at present suffering from serious depression, but that need give us no reason to despair of our country's future, as few countries in the world could produce a better record of progress and advancement at the time their population did not exceed 5,000,000. At confederation it has been estimated that the realised wealth of British America, exclusive of railways, canals, public buildings, &c., was in the vicinity of $1,136,000,000. Calculated on this basis, a late writer says that the gross value of our farms, buildings, ships, capital and other wealth cannot to-day be less than $3,363,750, and the value of our total annual productions from field, forests, farms, fisheries, mines, &c., may be roughly estimated at $1,000,000,000. Mr. George Johnson, the head of the statistical bureau at Ottawa, says that our exports of agricultural products have reached the value of $51,000,000 in a single year, and he estimates the total value of the production of Dominion farms at about $500,000,000 per annum. The three great national resources of Canada are her forests, her fisheries and her shipping. The former are unrivalled in extent and value and the country has exported lumber and timber to the value of $28,500,000 in a single year. The value of the registered shipping of Canada in 1891 was nearly $30,164,250 and there were upwards of 65,000 men engaged in our fisheries. The products of the fisheries exported and sold amounted to $18,978,078, besides an estimated home consumption of $13,000,000. The maritime provinces own more shipping per capita than any other country, and the city of St. John possesses and navigates more sea-going vessels than Boston, Philadelphia or Baltimore. Among all the great cities of the British Empire she stands eighth as regards shipping being very little surpassed by any except Liverpool, London and Glasgow. From the following statistics of the shipping of the world which is taken from the statistical year book of Canada, it will be seen that the Dominion occupies a highly creditable position among maritime powers in regard to registered sea-going tonnage.—

	tons.
Great Britain	7,978,538
Sweden and Norway	2,116,077
Germany	1,320,721
Canada	1,005,475
United States	946,696

A late writer in commenting upon this return says:—"Counting in vessels engaged in the river and home trade, the United States would be entitled to the second place, having 4,684,759 tons. But taking registered sea-going shipping alone, Canada stands before the United States, Italy, France, the Netherlands, Austria, Turkey and Spain—in short, has now the fourth, and will, in all probability soon have the third largest ocean marine which breasts the billows of the deck."

Thirty years ago there was scarcely any railways in what is now the Dominion, but in 1892 there were about 14,588 miles. Our railway development has been nearly all since confederation and during the same period the paid up capital has increased from $160,471,190 to $844,991,749. From 1875 to 1889, a period of fourteen years, the earnings of our railways increased from $19,000,000 to $42,000,000. The latest returns show that Canada possesses 17,489 miles of telephone and 62,000 of telegraph wire, the latter being surpassed only by six of the larger nations.

During the last few years some of the ablest writers in the United States have devoted both their time and talents to the writing of the varied and inexhaustible natural resources of Canada. And they invariably agree that, with one exception, it is not surpassed by any other country on the face of the earth. W. H. Seward, one of the ablest statesmen of the United States, when secretary in president Lincoln's administration, referring to Canada in one of his speeches said:—"Hitherto, in common with most of my countrymen, I suppose, I have thought Canada, or to speak more accurately British America, a mere strip lying north of the United States, easily detached from the parent state, but incapable of sustaining itself, and therefore ultimately, nay right soon, to be taken on by the Federal Union, without materially changing or affecting its own development, I have dropped this opinion as a national conceit. I see in British America, stretching as it does across the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and occupying a belt of the temperate zone * * * a region grand enough for the seat of a great empire in its wheat fields in the west * * * invaluable fisheries and its mineral wealth. I find its inhabitants vigorous, hardy, energetic and perfected by British constitutional liberty. Southern political stars must set, though many times they rise again with diminished beauty, but those which illumine the pole remain for ever shining, for ever increasing in splendor."

In consequence of Canada's growth and development her people have outgrown their colonial status and have become restless, discontented and ill at ease with the present condition of things. And no matter how much they may dislike to sever their connection with the mother country, the great majority of thinking and observing Canadians are beginning to realise the fact that the only cure for these ailments is to be found in absolute and complete political independence. Let any one who doubts this assertion study the history of the growth and development of Canada's constitution from the time it was formed until the present. If they do they will clearly see that the prominent politicians and commercial men of the country have long realized the disadvantages under which Canada has labored, owing to its being a dependent colony of Britain. And to remedy this evil, the tendency of the Dominion government has been to gradually assert Canada's independence in all matters pertaining to government, commerce and diplomacy. In our last article we referred to the severe loss entailed upon the trade and commerce of Canada owing to its government not having the power to enter into commercial treaties with foreign countries. Had Canada this right, as she undoubtedly will have in the near future, it would be of incalculable benefit to her people as her rights and interests would then be looked after and protected by her own diplomatists, who would negotiate and frame all her treaties from a Canadian standpoint.

If we take up the history of the world we will find that there have been colonies in all ages, but we will find no record of any country becoming great or powerful while it remained a dependency. Take Greece and Carthage in ancient times. Both were colonies, but it was not until after they had severed their connection with the parent states that they became great and prosperous nations, who, in their turn, sent out colonists who carried their laws, their language and civilization to other lands. When we come down to modern times we find that the United Netherlands were a colony of Spain. If that country had not severed its connection with Spain it is not at all likely that it would have become the independent and wealthy nation it now is. There is also the United States. Does any person imagine that that country would have grown and prospered to the extent it has during the past century if it had remained a British colony? If we compare Canada to-day with the United States at the time its people attained their independence we will find that Canada excels in both population and wealth; and it only requires a glance at the country's record during the past quarter of a century to find that her people lack none of those qualities which have made the race from which they sprang so famous.

The Canadian people are republican in everything but name, as they enjoy the very largest measure of self-government internally. But their political interests, as well as their growing commerce demand that their rulers shall allow no outside influence, to dictate the country's policy in its dealings with other countries. This, of course, means independence, but independence is the next and final step in the process of development that Canada has been undergoing since Confederation. When the question comes before the people for their decision,—and it may come sooner than many of us expect—it will be found that the cause will not fail for want of leaders. They are to be found in every quarter of the country and there is hardly a public man in Canada, who, after studying the question thoroughly, has expressed his views upon it, but is found an ardent advocate of Independence.

CANADA FIRST.

How did it Happen.

The steamboat fatality of Tuesday evening on the Miramichi at the Kerr mill wharf is one of the most serious and sad, as well as the most inexplicable that has ever taken place on the river. In fact there has never been a parallel to it here. The str. Rustler was on her way from Bartibog to Newcastle and Nelson with fifty or sixty excursionists on board. There is water nearly half a mile in width through which a course might be chosen, and, yet, the steamer was run into a wharf that juts out only a reasonable distance from the shore and is well known to every steamboat man in the port. The speed of the boat at the time must have been great, as a log or timber of the wharf was forced through one of the cabins or paddle-boxes and into the body of the vessel, killing one girl, wounding another, scalding and wounding the fireman and breaking the steam pipe, which, of course, caused a panic that it was difficult to allay and in which another girl was drowned. In the ordinary course of events the accident ought not to have occurred. Was it due to defects in the machinery or gearing of the steamer? If so, on whom does the blame rest? Was it due to carelessness of those in charge? If so, let the fact be known. The safety of people who trust their lives to those who undertake to carry them on excursions, and in ordinary travel, is so important that the lessons of fatalities like this ought to be fully learned, so that even greater sacrifices of life may not be made under similar circumstances in the future.

The Tariff.

In an interview, a few days ago, Sir John Thompson made the following statement in reference to the tariff:—

"My belief is that extensive improvements will be made in the tariff, both as to matters of principle and administration. But I can not speak more precisely until my colleagues complete their investigation of the whole subject, and until I know their views. I say this because I have all proper deference for the great knowledge they possess respecting their respective departments. Personally, I entertain a very strong desire that the legislation on this subject shall keep pace with the changes which are required to be adopted owing to the changing circumstances of the country. No one can doubt that such changes are going rapidly forward as the country progresses and as the various interests become developed. At the same time it is only proper to state that we have no idea of adopting the notion that the industries of the country should be completely sacrificed to the doctrines of the opposition in favor of a tariff based professedly on revenue requirements only.

A Great Event.

THE HOME RULE BILL FINALLY PASSED BY THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS AND HAS ITS FIRST READING IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The House of Commons agreed this afternoon to suspend the 12 o'clock rule to-night in order that the reading of the Home Rule Bill might be concluded before adjournment.

Mr. Justin McCarthy, leader of the anti-Parnellites, was the first speaker in the evening, when the motion was made that the bill be read a third time. He said that although the bill did not have the pedantic character of finality which its opponents contended any Home Rule measure must have, it contained finality in principle. When Ireland should get a national parliament, it would include finality in the general sense of the term. Irishmen so accepted the measure as a final adjustment of their leading grievance against Great Britain.

Joseph Chamberlain, leader of the Liberal Unionists, while disclaiming all intentions of questioning Mr. McCarthy's sincerity, said he could not forget how another leader of the Irish, after accepting a bill as a settlement of the demands of Ireland, recanted and declared it was accepted only as a temporary instalment. "If this bill ever be passed," continued Mr. Chamberlain, "you will have the Irish coming to parliament demanding more and more and putting pressure on ministry after ministry until at last some ministry will be found weak enough or base enough to buy the Irish vote by granting final separation. (Hear, hear.) The mischief that the Government has done by introducing this policy is irreparable. It has made enormously more difficult the government of Ireland; it has postponed indefinitely the hope of the completion of a better settlement. The bill is now about to go to another place. We probably never shall see it again (cheers). But whether we see it or not I am confident to say the British people will give the policy embodied in it a death blow at the first opportunity offered them. This bill will vanish, but the weakness of the Liberal party, its lack of independence and its treatment of vital interests of the country as mere incidents of the Newcastle program, will not be forgotten nor forgiven by the British Democracy." Prolonged Unionist cheers followed this peroration.

Mr. Balfour, Conservative leader, said that the House had not discussed three-fourths of the Home Rule bill, either in Committee or in the report stage. The length of the debate on the Reform act of 1832 had been quoted to show that the discussion of the present bill had been exceedingly long; but the Reform bill involved only two principles, the substitution of genuine constituencies for rotten ones, and the settlement of the franchise whereon the electorate should vote. The present bill was an absolute reversal of the constitution. It involved a change of fundamental principle of the constitution. What was the prospect of gain to Ireland? The Irish members of Parliament had indulged in much vituperative criticism of the landlords and the Irish Government, but had never yet produced a practical proposal likely to be of permanent value and to relieve the troubles of the country they aspired to rule. The present bill, was a mockery of legislation, everyone voting it knew something of its worthlessness and that to pass it was like trying to put life into a dead carcass.

Mr. Morley, chief secretary for Ireland, held that the opposition to the bill under discussion had been conducted in bad faith. If obstruction was patriotism, he said the closure was patriotism. In regard to the argument that there was no finality about the bill he had never claimed a finality for any solution of any deep rooted political question. There was no such thing.

In concluding Mr. Morley said that after seven and a half years of controversy this popular assembly, which was virtually supreme, was about to pass the Home Rule bill for Ireland. Whatever might be done elsewhere to delay, resist or obstruct the bill, this solemn declaration could never be cancelled or recalled. (Cries of "Gag.") Wherever Englishmen toiled, hoped, yearned, wherever there were Englishmen and Scotchmen weary of the inveterate stain on the fame and honor of their country, they would presently know that this House had taken the final steps toward the true incorporation of Ireland into a united people.

At the close of his speech enthusiastic cheers were given Mr. Morley.

Col. John P. Nolan, Parnellite, then arose amid laughter and cries of "Time to divide," and uttered a brief protest against the financial clauses of the bill.

The time having arrived for the third reading of the bill the Speaker formally put the motion and ordered a division of the House.

Mr. Gladstone was the first to record his vote and Mr. Morley was the last. Each was accorded an ovation, as was also Mr. Balfour.

The division resulted for the motion 301, against 267.

When the figures were announced the Irish members sprang to their feet and cheered wildly, waving hats and handkerchiefs, and the like, while the opposition members raised counter-cheers and shouts of "resign!" resign!"

The House adjourned. Immediately after, the sitting of the House of Lords was resumed, and five minutes later the Home Rule bill was read a first time.

Mr. Gladstone's great qualities of mind were never better exemplified than in his last speech on the Home Rule bill, when referring to closure he said

"The debate on the Bill has been distinguished by the great development of small qualities by many members. I have regarded the closure as an evil that ought to be tolerated only for the avoidance of a much greater evil. The pluck of the Opposition I have considered admirable in many respects, but it certainly was worthy of a better cause. The Goverament has obtained substantial results in the matter of the Home Rule Bill only at heavy price. By next Friday they would have expended 82 days on the discussion of the bill. This far exceeded any precedent, owing to the determination of the Opposition to defeat the bill by obstruction. Those oppressed to the bill had adopted a course never before adopted—partly to attempt, deliberately to destroy, the measure by a mass of amendments; partly to try to take back in morsels the boon conferred in principle. The records of the second reading show that in committee 459 speeches have been made for the bill and 938 against it. The former have occupied 57 hours and the latter 152.

"The opponents of the bill complain that it is complex," proceeded Mr. Gladstone.

"If so, the complexity has resulted in its moderation. It was not, however, the complexity of the bill, but the complexity of the amendments, which consumed time.

"It must be borne in mind that the Irish never admitted the moral authority of the union. If, therefore, the resistance to this measure would be bitter, obstinate and prolonged, the question of repeal might finally become an international one. I say now to those who complain of the complexity of the bill, as if this were a capital offence, it is but the natural consequence of the adoption by the Irish members of those counsels of moderation to which they adhered throughout the interminable discussion in committee. (Cheers.) It was contended that the bill would separate the islands, would destroy the constitution, would break up the Empire, would annihilate the control of financial matters by the House of Commons, would make Irishmen supreme in British affairs, would impose virtual slavery upon the minority in Ireland.

"Now suppose these enormous, monstrous, hideous falsehoods to be true. Have they not then a terrible recoil upon ourselves? Must we admit, after 700 years of British connection with Ireland, the result of our treatment is that we have brought her to such a state that she cannot without danger and ruin undertake responsibilities which in every other country are found to be within the capacity of the people and fraught with the richest benefits? (Prolonged Nationalist cheers.) We repel the charges that have been made by the Opposition. We deny that the brand of incapacity has been laid by the Almighty upon any particular branch of our race, when every other branch has displayed capability on the same subject and has attained to success which is an example to the world."

In the House of Lords it has been determined that the Duke of Devonshire, formerly Lord Hartington, shall move the rejection of the Home Rule bill on three grounds. The first of these is that the measure was irremediably bad in its principles and in its details; the second, that the bill had not undergone the discussion which its importance demanded, and the third, that it was not known whether the principle and details involved would commend themselves to the electors.

Irish Party Farewell to Hon. Edward Blake.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Edward Blake and the members of the Irish party are much pleased with the success and harmony which reigned at the farewell dinner to Mr. Blake. In the Sun yesterday T. P. O'Connor devotes a leader to the affair, in which he pays high tribute to Mr. Blake's genius and devotion to the Irish cause. All present agreed with Justin McCarthy when he said that the party had achieved a triumphant success when they secured the services of their new colleague. Mr. Blake's speech was a brilliant essay on the benefit that home rule would bestow on Ireland, and it is being commented on to-day in conjunction with Mr. Gladstone's speech in the house of commons. There were present at the banquet about sixty members of the Irish parliamentary party. Justin McCarthy presided, and John Dillon, William O'Brien, Michael Davitt, Thamas Sexton and T. P. O'Connor were among the company. In proposing the toast to the guest of the evening, Mr. McCarthy referred to him as "our distinguished colleague, honored comrade and very dear friend." Mr. McCarthy also spoke of his valuable services in counsel and debate from the moment he landed in Ireland up to the present time. Mr. Blake received a great ovation on rising to reply, and in a speech of much vigor reviewed the position of the government and of the Irish party. He argued that the home rule bill was a charter of freedom, giving the Irish people a generous measure of self-government. He urged the members of the Irish party to keep on their armour in view of a future struggle, which must take place. Mr. Blake concluded his speech amid enthusiastic applause. Mr. Blake expects to reach England again in the opening week of the autumn session. He will represent the Irish party at the Irish day celebration, Chicago, on September 30.

An Electric Kitchen.

All the cooking at a club house in a western city is done by electricity. The meats broiled by the process are so quickly cooked that there is little chance for them to lose either juice or flavor, and for that reason they are nearly perfect. All sorts of utensils and apparatus are now manufactured for convenience in electric cooking, as the visitor to the Electric building at the World's Fair will discover when he sees the tea kettles, coffee pots, saucepans, broilers and chafing dishes. The electric oven is an admirable invention, fitted with a glass door, so it is unnecessary to open it while the cooking is in progress, and a thermometer that shows the exact degree of heat in use. The ovens do not heat the place where they are used, as they are of Russia iron lined with wood and ashes, thus preventing radiation. They are lighted by incandescent lamps. Electric flat irons that one may iron with all day are also to be had.

A CHANCE TO SOAR.

Men of Learning Attend the World's Congresses,

AND ALSO MEN WHO HAVE WHEELS.

WORLD'S FAIR, Aug. 31.—[Special.]—Some amusement and a great deal of information is furnished by that remarkable series of world's congresses running concurrently with the Columbian exposition. They are held down town in the great Art Institute, and of late the largest hall has been packed by those anxious to hear men of world-wide reputation on all the higher themes. But it is a rule in these United States that whenever a grand discussion is advertised on finance or religion, spirits of grain or of just men made perfect, or any other exciting topic, the great army of the queer and crazy make haste to rush in. Every man with a "bug" wants to be heard and every man with wheels in his head, be it on finance, the social evil or the future of the human soul, wants to show the meeting how the wheels go round.

And really there are more learned men who have "bugs" than I had suspected. I heard one of them the other day in the African congress. He demonstrated to his own satisfaction that the whole human race was once black, and that the whites, browns and reds are merely offshoots or modified types. Another speaker, a colored clergyman, took up the old-time southern view and demonstrated it from Scripture: That the black people are the descendants of Ham, and added that civilization took its rise among the Hamites and that Greece and Rome learned the best part of what they know from the people who were the ancestors of the negroes. It was a very encouraging address. Fred Douglass very appropriately wound up the African congress, which excited more interest than any other to date, with a savage onslaught on the World's fair authorities for "excluding the negro from the exposition."

Over one hundred congresses will have been held when the fair closes. July was given up to education; August, law, science, philosophy and architecture; September to labor and religion, and October to public health and agriculture. The largest halls in the Art institute seat 1,500 each and there are many smaller halls, so several congresses are usually in session at the same time. All last week was given up to the Psychic congress and a very remarkable affair it was—so interesting that it was actually painful. Men and women of profound learning, whose lives have been devoted to matters beyond the scope of sight or other sense, soared after the infinite and dived after the unfathomable and strove to draw aside the veil which hides the impenetrable and the intangible. And as to the result Professor Elliott Coues, chairman, made this confident prediction: "It is expected that psychical science will be stimulated by this congress and a close comparison of the result obtained by different individual observations will serve to encourage all alike to renewed effort. The authoritative promulgation of facts by this congress in psychical science must act as an educational lever of great power for good and react upon many popular errors. It is probably not too much to expect from this congress a marked effect upon human morals and social ethics with even a remedy for many existing ills and wrongs."

* * *

I thought I could afford to wait elsewhere for these grand results and went for a rest to the Midway plaisance, as I generally do when I grow weary of science and high art. And every time I go there I am the more constrained to say, how very much like children all these uncivilized people are. They have much the same caprices as boys, yield to similar impulses and have upon the whole about the same general code of morals. As I look on the gambols of the Dahomeyans and Javanese my own boyhood comes back to me. "The past rises before me like a dream." The whole Javanese village, theater and fence included, is built of wickerwork. The theater is a really commodious affair and well arranged, yet all the walls and screens are of plaited stuff, black and white mingled to form unending varieties of squares, diamonds and notched work. The taste of the race is shown in every detail. Even the post which holds the electric light is wrapped in matted grass and the water pouring into the central tank is made to turn a bamboo wheel and produce a monotonous music on two wooden drums.

In the theater a dozen musicians produce a continuous din which is at once varied and regular, the effect being of the plaintive or melancholy kind. The female actors, dressed in most gorgeous robes, moved in such a gentle and gliding way that it scarcely seemed like acting at all till the first act closed with a sudden outbreak and let pandemonium we were made to understand that the girls demanded the appearance of the gods upon the scene. First came the chief deity with an immense white mask and took his throne, with inferior deities on each side, all sitting cross legged. Then the devils came, with hideous black, yellow and green masks and then the comedian dwarfs. There was a sort of trial judgment pronounced, the contestants fought it out with clubs and the show was over, but it meant no spectacle to me. As the audience dispersed the musicians surprised us by playing Yankee Doodle and America in pretty good style.

* * *

When I was a boy in the wilds of western Indiana we used to say there were three sorts of fellows no decent boy ought to stand up for. One was the boy who slipped up and hid our clothes or tied hard knots in our breeches legs when we were swimming in forbidden waters. It was necessary to be lively in those days, and as we wore nothing in the summer season but hats, shirts and pantaloons, a boy could dress in half a minute and another half be in a thicket not penetrable by a man. Another detested character was the boy who would pick a fight and then complain if he got whipped. But the arch criminal was the boy who owned up when he didn't have to. If he stood out awhile and the teacher whaled him, we could forgive his telling. Well, these savages have the same code. They have been fighting among themselves to a serious extent, especially the Arabs, but before white judges or inquirers they are mum.

Their alleged fun has an awkward resemblance to that of boys. Their women act very much like little girls who are anxious to play but half afraid to. And some of their sports are very rude practical jokes, just as ours were some forty years ago. In those days we had very little trouble about drying our hair when we came out of the water in a hurry, for thoughtful mothers usually kept it short enough to keep other boys from putting cockleburrs in it. I well remember what fun it was when a new boy came to school, from some neighboring center of refinement, Greencastle or Crawfordsville, for instance—a boy with long curls, a delicate-lipped and soft-skinned blonde of a boy. How the fingers of our little reprobates did itch to get into that hair, and how they did "rub it in" when they got there.

Now, I fancy that boys of eight or ten or twelve are nothing but modified savages. They quarrel and make up, roll over and hug each other, fight one day and are good friends the next, very much like those wild people on the plaisance. But there is one serious difference. While the boys are only temporary savages these wild folks are permanently grown up boys with the passions of men, and they hold malice a long time in two classes of cases. These cases, of course, are such as pertain to women and religion—the two subjects on which half civilized people can get up the biggest amount of "mad" in the shortest time. Boys also have a profound dread of authority, especially of the law. These dark races haven't. Boys can be separately examined and caught in a lie if they have made up one. With these Arabs it is more fun to beat the law than it was to do the original devilment. The result is that white men put in control of them nearly always adopt arbitrary methods in a little while. The Chinese, however, are said to excel all other races in evading the law and concealing what is done among themselves. They have got it down to an exact science.

* * *

I will not go so far as to say that this Dahomeyan here is a man and a brother—I may want to run for office some day—but he acts so much like the boys of my time did and as many of them, I fear, would have continued to act if they had the been turned loose, that I cannot but sympathize with him. The boy who is not in actual pain and is not hungry loves to plans for the future, and lives entirely in the present. It is just the same with these blacks. In short, the childhood of the man is a good type of the childhood of the world. Turn a lot of boys loose in the woods for a day and they invent very much as the savages did. They pass through the "Stone Age," selecting the

IMAGE DECORATOR—JAVANESE VILLAGE.

most suitable

Miramichi and the North Shore etc.,

MISS ANNIE LOUISE WHITE gave another of her recitals at Masonic Hall, Chatham, on Monday night under the management of Mr. A. B. Sweezy. She is the most versatile lady artist in her line that has yet visited us, and may always count upon a welcome in Chatham.

REPAIRS: Mr. Fred Jenkins hauled his yacht, the Blondy, out for repairs on Thursday last on the Muirhead wharf by means of a Spanish windlass operated by himself and the sailor, Norman, who swam ashore from the barque Anglesea as she was leaving port. The Blondy was not greatly injured in the hull, but her stem was completely off to the ends of the plank-butts, the bowsprit torn out and the main boom broken in three pieces.

CONNOLLY'S DREDGE LOST—A despatch from Captain Harley of the tug Eureka, dated at Gaspe Basin, states that the dredge St. Joseph had been swamped, also that the scow which was being towed with her had been lost in the Gulf. The dredge was wrecked in the storm of Tuesday, 29th ult. The dredge was owned by Messrs. Connolly, was being towed from St, John to Quebec and was worth $60,000.

ST. PETER'S PICNIC:—The picnic of St. Peter's church at Moody's Point, Bartibog, came off on the church grounds on Tuesday and was favored by fine weather and a good attendance. The steamers Miramichi, St. Nicholas and Rustler carried excursionists to Bartibog from up-river points and many found their way thither by other craft, waggons and on foot, so that the grounds presented a very animated appearance. There was bowling, swinging, tug of war races, the Maginnis family and a dozen or more other attractions which were fully enjoyed and we understand that the financial results were excellent. The management was, as usual, efficient, patrons being treated with every courtesy and attention.

PERSONAL: W. J. McCordock, Esq. superintendent of Dominion dredges, went down-river on the Miramichi yesterday on an official visit to the dredge working on the Miramichi Bar.

Chief Justice Sir John Allen is the guest of Mr, F. E. Winslow, Chatham.

E. A. Strang, Esq, has returned from a two months visit to P. E. Island. He travelled all over the Island, with his mare and buggy which he took with him, accompanied by his son Wilmot. He became an Island farmer during his visit, by purchasing two fine farms near West Cape. His outing has evidently done him good in every way and we are glad to see him home again.

Dr. W. Lock Stuart, of Forres, Scotland and formerly of Miramichi, accompanied by Mrs. Stuart, has been visiting Chatham where he was the guest of Dr. J. S. Benson. He is a great travellar. He left town on Monday.

Mr. James Neilson, Sr., is wi' us again.

THE ADVANCE is advised by its Fredericton correspondent, that entries for the provincial Exhibition to be held in that city on the 19th, 20th and 21st of September, are coming in in great shape, and that already in all the classes a splendid show is assured. Especial prominence is to be given the dairy business, now a growing industry in our province, and the Sec'y for Agriculture has instructions from the government to leave no stone unturned to make this a distinctive feature of the exhibition. A modern silo will also be shown under government auspices. The lovers of the turf will find an excellent programme of races in which many of the fastest horses in the province will compete, and the special attractions to be announced later, will themselves be sufficient to induce a big rush of visitors. All railways and steamboat lines in the lower provinces will issue return tickets at one fare. There is ample hotel accommodation for everybody, and we advise those who desire to spend a pleasant holiday and see a fine exhibition, to make their arrangements for visiting Fredericton on September 19, 20th and 21st. Prize lists and all other information cheerfully furnished by A. S. MURRAY, Secy., Fredericton, N. B.

PHILIP PHILIPS appears to have delighted Moncton audiences this week. The Times says:—

"The illustrations of the journey from New York city to Bombay were magnificent—the finest ever seen in this city, the lecture being illustrated touching each place of interest along the journey. Several songs were sung by Mr. Phillips and were illustrated while being rendered, adding greatly to the interest of the song. To-night Picturesque America will be placed upon the canvas, with special relation to the World's Fair. Those of our citizens who cannot visit the Fair will do well to be at the Opera House to-night for we know from the excellence of the illustrations of last night that the entertainment will be especially interesting, and we have been informed by those who saw the illustrations of to-night's entertainment in another city, that it is nearly equal to a visit to the "White City."

And the Transcript says:—

"Philip Phillips sr. was unavoidably absent owing to indisposition, but the audience were fully satisfied by his talented son Philip Phillips jr. The optical journey from New York city to Bombay was magnificent and the interesting illustrations by Mr. Phillips added exceedingly to the trip. The principal sights in the great United States Metropolis were superb in their beauty and the universal verdict was that the views excelled any previously seen in this city. To-night picturesque America will be presented with special reference to the World's Fair"

Philips' entertainments are to be given in Masonic Hall, Chatham, to-night and on Friday and Saturday nights.

Fast and Slow.

A business man wished to go to Newcastle last Thursday and went to the "Nelson's" wharf at five minutes to two only to find that steamer some two hundred yards on her way up river. Her time for leaving is two o'clock. He walked to the place of business of one of the directors to notify him of the fast time kept by the boat, and was informed that he would not be in until two o'clock. He next went to the telegraph office to notify a Newcastle gentlemen with whom he had an engagement at three o'clock in that town of the reason why he could not keep it, but found the telegraph office door locked. Ten minutes later he found the telegraph office opened, but only a small boy in attendance. He left a telegram for his friend in Newcastle and called half an hour later to ascertain whether it had been sent, but learned it had not been, because the operator here could not "get" Newcastle. These experiences are a fair sample of the slipshod way some of our public "accommodations" work. So far as the Nelson is concerned it ought not to be a difficult matter to so manage her departures that they would in no case be ahead of time. There is a clock on St, Luke's Church that gives the town what is as near solar time as possible, but, we understand, the Captain of the Nelson is instructed not to mind that clock, but that at Mr. Gould's establishment. As everybody on the streets can see the "town clock" on St. Luke's and it is as near right as the private clock favored by the Nelson people, it would be much more convenient all round if the boat's departures were governed by the town clock, which was good enough for the purpose ever since the boats ran until this season. In any case the boat left on the two o'clock trip last Thursday at three minutes to two by the Gould clock and seven minutes to two by that of St. Luke's. As a rule, while the boat may leave behind its advertised time it should never leave ahead of it. We know that the rule of the Intercolonial Railway in St. John is that trains are always despatched five minutes later than their advertised time, and the station clocks are kept that much behind, so that no passenger shall be left behind, save through his own tardiness.

Fire at Blackville.

BLACKVILLE, August 31st.—A little after 10 o'clock this morning, smoke was seen issuing from under a pile of deals in the yard of the Gibson mill and on examination the wharf beneath was found to be on fire A strong northerly wind was blowing and the wharf was dry as tinder. In consequence, the fire soon communicated with two adjacent piles and in spite of all the efforts of the mill hands the whole was soon in flames. An engine from the station saved two loaded cars which were standing in the yard. One untouched pile of deal, alone separated the flames from the mill some forty feet to the westward, while they were connected by the elevated deal road used for carrying away the lumber. Here for three hours the men carried on a desperate fight with the fire, some endeavoring to hold it in check while others removed the deals out of its path and hewed down the burning elevated road. While the issue was yet in doubt the wind carried the sparks across the river to the old grist mill setting fire to its roof and the pile of dry rotten logs leading from it up to the bridge, which crossed the river and communicated with the saw-mill. The situation was now critical and it looked as if the mills could not be saved. About 1 30 p. m., however, the men succeeded in checking the advance of the fire, and by three o'clock they had it well under control. How it originated it is not known but it is supposed to have been caused by sparks from a locomotive which was in the yard a short time before the smoke was noticed. The loss is estimated at about $3,000.

Artillery Shooting—Newcastle Battery in First Place.

The annual competitive practice with 9 pr. M. L. R. guns, under the rules of the Dominion Artillery Association, came off this year at Port Hope, Ont., and Island of Orleans, Quebec. The Montreal and Quebec Field Batteries had their practice on Saturday. 26th and on Wednesday the Woodstock and Newcastle Field Batteries did their firing, with the following results:

NAME OF BATTERY.	TOTAL SCORE
Montreal F'ld Battery,	236
Quebec " "	219
Woodstock " "	191
Newcastle " "	243

Newcastle making the highest score by 7 points and beating Woodstock Battery 52 points. This is a source of great gratification to our boys, as the Woodstock Battery won last year by 12 points. The score last year was

Montreal Battery,	178
Quebec "	167
Woodstock "	217
Newcastle "	205

Each team consists of 8 non-commissioned officers and men, and they each fire 4 common shells and 2 Shrapnel shells. The range was 1800 yds, and the target was made out of boards, and was 6x6 feet square.

The points given are for direction and elevation. The direction is taken by an officer at the gun who calculates the distance the shell is to the right or left of the target. Another officer is situated a safe distance to the right or left of the target, who estimates the distance over and under and where the shell bursts.

The Team from the Newcastle Field Battery left by Saturday night's express under command of Captain R. L. Maltby with Lieut. H. H. Johnstone, and arrived at Quebec about noon Sunday. The officers put up at a hotel, and the team were quartered at the citadel, where they were well cared for. They all remained over a day in Quebec to see the city, arriving home at 4 a. m. Thursday.

The following gives the names of the team and the individual scores made:

Sgt. Major Wm. Tashie,	28
Qr. Mr. Sgt. Arthur J Russell,	31
Sgt. Horace Kethro,	24
Sgt. M. O'Shaughnessy,	20
Sgt. Wm. Copp,	39
Corpl. J. P. A. Williston,	32
Corpl. Fred Jones,	37
Bomb. Mont. Jones,	33
Total,	243

There are 10 Batteries to practice at Port Hope on the 5th, 6th and 7th inst.

What Kind of Men are These?

According to a well-authenticated story that reaches us a remarkable scene was enacted in the S. of T. Division room at Blackville a few nights ago. One of the members—a very worthy and intelligent lady—who holds a prominent office in the division, arrived late. She was informed by a high official that a fine was imposed upon her for being behind time and asked if she was prepared to pay it. Knowing that she could not be so dealt with under the laws of the order, she declined to pay, whereupon the gallant officer demanded that she give up a book which belonged to her office, and which she had brought with her. This she declined to do, whereupon the gallant officer took it from her by force. Then, he told her she must leave the Division Room, which she also declined to do. At this, he seized her by one arm, but finding he could not remove her alone he called upon another member, equally as manly as himself, to aid him, and the two succeeded in ejecting the lady, whose dress was torn and flesh contused in the struggle. She and her husband went to Newcastle to seek justice at law for the outrage committed, but a party interested in hushing the matter up and evidently in sympathy with the parties guilty of the unmanly assault, persuaded them to let it drop. The episode illustrates the material some men are made of, and it is well for the woman's assailants that they were in a secret place with alleged men like themselves when they committed the outrage and not amongst some of the better specimens of the race in Blackville, who would have taught them that "the man who would lay hands on a woman, save in kindness, is less than a brute," and ought to be kicked as such.

The Game and Fish Seasons.

Following is a synopsis of the more important provisions of the New Brunswick Act relating to birds and animals, passed at the last session of the legislature:—

Moose, caribou or deer may be killed from 30th September until 15th January, but no one person shall in one season kill more than two moose, three caribou or three deer; no number of persons forming a hunting party of three or more shall, in any one season kill more than one moose, two caribou or two deer for each member of such hunting party, exclusive of guides; penalty for killing out of season is from $50 to $200, or imprisonment from 5 to 14 days; penalty for exceeding number of animals allowed by law $20 to $40, or imprisonment of from five to ten days.

No cow moose shall be killed in New Brunswick at any time under a penalty of $100 to $200 for each animal killed, or imprisonment from 10 to 14 days.

Hunting moose, caribou or deer with dogs is prohibited under penalty of $50 for each offence, or ten days imprisonment; any person may destroy dogs found or that can be proved to have hunted moose, caribou or deer.

Open season for Mink, Otter, Fisher Beaver and Sable is from Sept. 1st to May 1st.

Partridge, wood-cock and snipe may be killed from the 20th Sept. to 1st December; penalty for killing partridge out of season $5 for each offence or imprisonment from two to six days and for woodcock and snipe $4 to $10, or imprisonment from two to four days.

Black duck, Wood duck or Teal, may be killed in counties bordering on the Bay of Fundy and river St. John between 1st Sept. and 1st January and in other counties of the province between 1st Sept and 15th May; penalty for violation $4 to $10, or imprisonment from two to four days.

No person shall hunt, take, kill, etc., any of the birds or animals above-mentioned on Sunday under a penalty of from $30 to $50 or imprisonment from five to ten days.

Any person who will give information that will lead to the detection of any violater of the game law in respect of the killing of birds or animals out of the regular open season, or by other than legal means, is entitled to one-half of the penalty that may be recovered for such offence.

Under Dominion regulations:—

The open season for salmon-fishing is from 1st February to 15th August with the fly and from 1st March to 15th August with the net.

Trout may be caught in New Brunswick with the hook and line, only.

Speckled trout may be taken from 1st April to 15th September.

Lake trout or land-locked salmon may be taken between 1st May and 15th Sept. only.

Oysters may be fished for between 15th Sept. and 1st June.

Bass may be caught with hook and line all the year round; and with nets under license between 1st October and 1st March. Bass of less weight than two pounds shall not be killed, bought or sold at any time.

Smelts may be caught with hook and line between 30th June and 1st March.

Fishing for smelts with bag-nets may be carried on only between 1st December and 15th February and then it must be under special license from the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

How to Cure a Corn.

It is one of the easiest things in the world to cure a corn. Do not use acids or other caustic preparations, and don't cut a hole in your boot. It is simply to apply Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor, and in three days the corn can be removed without pain. Sure, safe, painless. Take only Putnam's Corn Extractor.

Judge and Attorney-General at Loggerheads.

[St. John Globe].

The Slipp case being tried before Judge Palmer in the Equity Court at Hampton is an important one, but a little incident which occured on Thursday during the progress of the case has completely overshadowed it for the present.

The Attorney-General was examining Mr. W. H. Thorne and apparently was not satisfied with that gentleman's answers, for he made some comments and asked that certain answers be not accepted.

Judge Palmer then took a hand in the discussion and made some remarks which the Attorney-General considered an unfair way of stating the case. He at once reaffirmed his position and declared he had not asked the question as the Judge stated.

The latter got angry and charged the Attorney General with contradicting him. This the Attorney-General denied and went on to point out that the fact was just the reverse. He even expressed a willingness to refer to the official reports.

Judge Palmer angrily ordered him to stop and sit down.

The Attorney-General as promptly refused. He denied the right of Judge Palmer to so order him.

Then the Judge pulled out his watch and placing it on the table before him remarked that he would give the Attorney-General five minutes to take his seat.

Mr. Blair again argued the point and declined to sit down. He had a right to the floor and could either leave the court, or the Judge could commit him.

These remarks seemed to suggest sober thoughts, for the Judge politely asked the Attorney General to sit down while he explained his view of the case. Mr. Blair then took his seat and the matter blew over, as the Judge made a long explanation satisfactory to all parties.

Singular Educational Results.

[Woodstock, Sentinal.]

It has been supposed that, under our admirable system of free schools, the rising generation was giving evidence of its practical advantage. If Mr. George Johnston, the Dominion statistician, is correct in his presentation of figures in census bulletin No. 17, the public supposition has been widely astray. If, as scarcely seems possible, Mr. Johnston is right the only way to account for the fact as stated must be that our system is made to cover too much ground and, while fostering the higher branches of education, departs from its original intention of chiefly promoting the primary education of the young.

It is found that 70.83 per cent. of the total population can read, and a total equal to 66.50 per cent. can write. Of the adult population 84.65 per cent. can read and 80.34 per cent. can write. In respect to these rudiments of education Canada is below the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Holland, Switzerland and Scandinavia: about equal to the United States, and above Belgium, Italy, Austria, Spain and Russia.

Manitoba is the banner Province of the Dominion in the proportion of adults able to write, both men and women, and is only excelled by Scandinavia, Germany and Switzerland; Ontario comes next and the Northwest Territories come third.

Taken in the large, the female population of Canada just about equals the male population in the proportion of its ranks able to write. In the Province of Quebec the proportion of females able to write is considerably greater than the population of males.

The statistician compares the returns of 1891 with those of 1871, no returns of education having been called for in the census of 1881.

The conclusions which he reaches are that the adult population of New Brunswick is not, in comparison with the total population of the province, as generally able to read or to write as it was twenty years ago; that in Nova Scotia, and likewise in Quebec, there has been a decrease in the percentage of illiteracy as judged by the reading and writing tests.

With regard to juvenile education, the statistics for which have been obtained by the census of 1891 for the first time, the results show that of the total number of children under ten years old, 24 per cent. were able to read and 19 per cent. able to write; that of the total number of minors, 10 to 19 years old, over 90 per cent. can read and over 87 per cent can write, and that of children between 6 and 10 years over 47 per cent could write.

Canada is all Right.

A Toronto despatch of 4th instant says:—"Real estate dealers state that there is an unusual demand for houses for rent at present, occasioned by the large number of families returning from the United States during the past three weeks. The average number of families who have been compelled to leave the republic to the south on account of hard times amount to fifteen daily. The influx continues and report states that a large number are making preparations to leave Uncle Sam's domain.

Local customs authorities state that the number of settlers is increasing daily bringing with them all household goods, the majority of them taking up their residence in the city. Tales of suffering are told by these immigrants who for the most part are mechanics who took up their abode in the United States a few years ago. They say that it is next to impossible to get the necessaries of life so heavily does depression rest upon the working classes. Thousands of men walk around the streets looking for odd jobs so that they may be enabled to buy food for their families. Those who came here state that they will never leave Canada again no matter what inducements are held out for their services on the other side.

Eminent M. D. on Total Abstinence.

The Anti-Alcohol Congress which recently met at the Hague has in its membership some of the most eminent and best known medical men in the world. Great interest therefore attached to its various discussions. The question of total abstinence was discussed with much enthusiasm. All will not agree, nor care to agree, with the views expressed by some weighty speakers, but nevertheless it is well that we should hear all sides of a question.

The startling turn was given to the discussion at the outset by one of the vice-presidents of the Congress, Sir Dyce Duckworth, honorary physician to the Prince of Wales and lecturer on medicine at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. After setting forth at length his professional observations, Sir Dyce Duckworth formulated certain conclusions which, he maintained, had been inductively established. In the first place, it has not been proved, he said, that the moderate use of alcohol is hurtful to the inhabitant in Europe, and necessarily prejudicial to civilized nations. As a matter of fact, the most enlightened nations had, as a rule, made use of alcoholic liquors. The next avertment was that there exists no trustworthy testimony to show that the moderate use of alcohol, in conjunction with sound food, can injure the organs of the human body. On the other hand, there is ample proof that such a use is generally beneficial. It followed, according to the speaker, that, for many people, complete and continual abstinence from alcohol is not at all to be recommended. Neither should such abstinence be practiced for the sake of example, inasmuch as it must now be recognized that such a course of conduct adopted as an exemplary measure, has never with any people succeeded in effecting the disappearance of intemperance. It is suggested that a more efficient method of averting the abuse of strong drink would be to instruct the young, as a part of their education, to recognize the proper and legitimate use of alcohol.

A bomb shell cast into the camp of the total abstainers could not have produced a greater shock than this speech by Sir Dyce Duckworth. Remonstrance at first took the form of hisses; when it turned out that the English physician had numerous and powerful supporters. Professor Sokvis of Amsterdam, one of the recognized heads of the medical profession in Holland, declared that man could not do without a stimulant, and insisted that alcohol was a good stimulant. If taken in moderation simultaneously with good nutriment, alcohol has no evil effect; though, naturally, if an ill-nourished man should absorb alcohol in excessive quantities, the results would be disastrous. Dr. Snieders, representing the Dutch Society of medicine, placed himself unreservedly on the same side; and Dr. Schmitz, speaking in the name of the main body of medical men in Holland, asserted that there was absolutely no danger to a healthy man in the moderate use or alcoholic drinks. On the contrary, such use might be made of them with distinct advantage to health. Dr. Schmitz of Bonn read a paper to the same effect. In a highly scientific treatise he contended that although alcoholic drinks were not necessary to health, still they might be used in moderation by healthy men without injury.

As to what constitutes moderation, there was a substantial agreement among the most authoritative speakers, that the amount of alcohol taken in any day should not exceed one ounce and a half. This amount should always be taken with a meal, and as a rule when the day's work is done. This was pronounced by Pastor Bovet of Berne to be a concession to the cause of temperance as distinguished from abstinence; for, as he pointed out, if people could be induced to take alcohol only in small quantities with meals, seven-eighths of the distilleries and three fourths of the breweries would be closed, and the remainder would do but little business.

An Awful Storm.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 30.—Steamship City of Savannah, from Boston, due Sunday evening, has not yet been seen or heard from. As the ship was in the storm fears are felt for her safety. Ship Wm. Crane, Foster, from Baltimore, due Sunday, arrived this morning, badly damaged; the captain says it was the worst storm he ever experienced. Several times he gave up the ship as lost. He thinks the City of Savannah is lost.

[A later Savannah despatch says: The steamer city of Birmingham, from New York, arrived at this port to-day with the passengers of the wrecked steamer City of Savannah, from Boston.]

Over 15 vessels are reported lost on Tybee beach. Three-masted schr. Beatrice, of St. John, N. B., is ashore at West St. Catherine Island, near government quarantine station, Sapalo Island. No loss of life is reported by the wrecks.

FIVE HUNDRED PERSONS DROWNED.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug 30.—500 persons are reported drowned on the sea islands that skirt the coast of North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. The storm carried the waters of the river into the centre of Charleston, where the streets were two feet under water. One-third of the houses in the city are unroofed.

CHARLESTON DEVASTATED.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 30.—The loss of life here is remarkably light considering the damage done to property in every quarter of the city. In all six persons were killed. Charleston's beautiful battery presents a scene of desolation, a terrific flood of water having made it a complete wreck. Nearly all the churches in the city were more or less damaged. The new bridge over the Ashley river is totally destroyed and the loss is about $60,000. The wreck on the river front is almost complete. The streets adjacent to the wharves are waist deep in water and heaped with wreckage of all kinds. Many vessels were driven ashore and wrecked. Hundreds of residences throughout the city were badly damaged, many being unroofed and some partially submerged. Monday night the wind blew 125 miles an hour.

TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 30.—A. M. Averill, who arrived last night from Port Royal, S. C. confirms the reports in regard to the terrible loss of life by the storm at that place. Several prominent citizens were killed. There were 22 lives lost between Port Royal and Seabrook, a small station only four miles from the harbour, All were negroes' houses, and they were blown down and carried in every direction.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Five vessels were wrecked along the beach within a few miles of Charlotte during the storm. Ten lives were lost.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 30. Schr. J. A. Hines, Captain Johnson, from Boston, unloading stone at the breakwater, broke away from her anchorage last night during the gale and was dashed to pieces on Burnt Porcupine Island. The captain and crew of five escaped in a small boat and landed at Sorrento.

A Peculiar Sea-Waif.

Capt. Dexter, of Messrs, Wm. Thompson & Co.'s iron ship Samaritan, tells a curious tale of the sea in a letter to that firm from Anjer. The Samaritan is bound from New York to Shanghai, and on the passage as far as Anjer experienced heavy weather. In one gale the ship was thrown on her beam ends, and while her lee rail was under water something happened which rivals any incident of the briny sea the novelists have yet given to the public. Capt. Dexter tells of it as follows: "When the gale was moderating one of the men came running aft to me with his sheath knife in his hand. He was much excited and with sly glances forward informed me that there was a devil or a sea monster on deck. I hastened forward and what I saw certainly did look like the devil himself. We got a rope about that which had been cast on our deck to stop it from knocking things to pieces and found it to be a cask of most excellent claret. It had been a long time in the water by the look of the cask, which was almost entirely covered with large clams and medium sized crabs. We have both the barrel and claret to substantiate this story. I gave a bucketful of the wine to the sailors, and so good did they think it that they soon forgot all about the gale, which our good ship weathered only because of her staunchness and seaworthiness."—[Telegraph.

An Indian Hurled Twenty Feet by the St. John Express.

"I'll bet five dollars the engine struck an 'Injun,'" remarked a local prophet at the I. C. R. station this morning when the second shrill roar of the whistle of the St. John express was heard near the coal shed on the St. John line. The prophecy proved only too true as up on the arrival of the train at the station the almost inanimate body of a dusky denizen of the forest was carefully lifted from the baggage car and placed with tender care on a railway truck. A large crowd soon gathered and expressions of heartfelt sympathy were given vent to by many. The subject of their compassion was apparently unaware of the remarks. He stared vacantly at the crowd and muttered some incoherent articulations. "His legs are broken" said one; "he is injured internally" said another and various similar opinions were being expressed as to the extent of his injuries, when suddenly he jumped from the truck and took a zig-zag course for the north train saying "Me wantum goim Richibuctum." The crowd was almost dumbfounded by the sudden transformation and suddenly dispersed. It appears the Indian had been imbibing too much "fire water," and started to navigate to Richibucto via St. John. He reached the coal shed, walking along the track and as the train approached a heavy sea pushed him on the sleepers. He was struck by the cow catcher and hurled some twenty feet into a ditch. The train was stopped and the supposed fatally injured man picked up and conveyed to the station. The same individual was seen in town this morning in a beastly state of intoxication. It is a shame that liquor venders should humiliate themselves so low as to sell to Indians. The law in this respect is not enforced rigidly enough in this city.—[Transcript.]

Folly Village, N. S.

Mrs Cummings, wife of the Hon. C. A. Cummings, of Folly Village, N. S., writes to say that she was entirely cured of sour stomach, which had troubled her for over 20 years, by the use of Hawker's Nerve and Stomach Tonic and Hawker's Pills.

Over the Got-There Road.

Who will dare the road to There,
The There of glittering glory?
Rough it is as a Whitman ode,
Cruel it is as the Russian code,
Long it is as the devil's goad;
At least so runs the story.
There's never a finger-post nor guide,
Nor beast to bear your load;
Beware of the Reckless Rapid's tide,
And of Easy Swamp on the other side;
Go slow and sure, for you cannot ride
Over the Got-There road.

What does it cost to get to There,
That There of marvellous mention?
Only a soul of smallest breed,
Only a life of grasping greed,
Only a heart which does not heed
Another's right or plight or need,
But holds its own intention.
I saw one left to a loathsome pest,
For that is the Get-There mode.
One picked the purse of his wretched guest,
One trod rough-shod on a sweetheart's breast,
Over the Get-There road.

What's the share of those of There?
Why, every taste is suited;
Flaming fame or a ruling rod,
A sunny smile of the Golden god,
Or may be six by two of sod,
For that's a point disputed.
There's never a way to tell what's true
Of that selected abode,
Till you pass the walls which bar its view,
Over or under, around or through.
I don't know how it is done, do you?
Most of us don't, but some of us do,
Over the Get-There road.

Who, then, cares to get to There?
Why, all, if truth be spoken.
Spite of each scornful gibe and sneer
There must offer a heartsome cheer,
And can't be worse than being here
By many a sign and token.
Then ho! for a tramp on the well-worn track,
Though rough as a Whitman ode,
Or cruel as the Russian code,
Or long as the devil's goad,
Whatever it is, there's nothing back,
It can't be worse than a cul de sac,
So gird up your loins, pick up your pack,
And hey for the Get-There Road;

The Ladies' Home Journal.

The only White House mistress to permit the opening of its parlors and conservatories to the public, regardless of days, was Mrs. Patterson, the daughter of President Johnson, who is at present living in Tennessee, and of whom a pleasant sketch, with portrait, is given in the September *Ladies' Home Journal*. Mrs. Jefferson Davis contributes to the same number a delightful sketch of the widow of Stonewall Jackson, and Alice Graham McCollin writes of "The Blind Reader at Washington," Mrs. Patti Lyle Collins, the clever women who is the presiding genius of the Dead Letter Office. "Women's Rights and Wrongs" are discussed for the first time in print by Rev. T. De Witt Talmage over his signature, and John Lambert Payne contributes a delightful essay on "What is Written in a Women's face." Mrs. Burton Kingsland has a helpful article on "The Conduct of a Guest," while Robert J. Burdette is particularly happy in his dissertation on "The Six-Fingered Man." Palmer Cox gives a page of his inimitable "Brownies," as they disport themselves in Holland. "When choosing a Home," by Agnes Bailey Ormsbee, and "Furnishing a Moderate Home," by Helen Jay, are both helpful autumn articles, following close in interest on Miss Maria Parloa's paper on "Opening the Winter Home." Mrs. Lyman Abbott writes of "The Girl in the Church" and Ruth Ashmore on "Girls and the use of Money." Miss Hooper discusses "The New Colors and Materials," as they will be worn this autumn and winter, and Mrs. Mallon advises the woman of forty how to dress. The girls are remembered in a daintily-illustrated page of fashions entitled "Dressing Our Little Women," and Mrs. Scovil contributes a paper on that most serious of problems, "The punishment of Children." Eben E. Rexford gives "A Chapter on Bulbs,' and Nancy Mann Waddle an exquisitely illustrated page on ferns, entitled "Nature's Lace Work." The fiction of the number consists of a short story, "A Gentle Matchmaker," by Kate Tannatt Woods, and the continuation of Mr. Howell's delightful story "The Coast of Bohemia." Altogether this September journal, with its seashore cover by W. St. John Harper and its attractive table of contents, is worth many times its price of ten cents. Published by the Curtis Publishing Company of Philadelphia, for ten cents per number and one dollar per year.

SHOCKING FATALITY!

Steamer Rustler of Newcastle runs into the Kerr Mill Wharf in the darkness!

The vessel penetrated by a timber which breaks the steam pipe connecting with the safety valve!

Two girls lose their lives, another girl maimed and the fireman scalded!

Inquest in progress!

The community was shocked on Tuesday night with the news of a terrible fatality on the Miramichi between Chatham and Newcastle. It first took the form of a report that the steamer Rustler owned by Mr. Matthew Russell of Newcastle, under command of his son, Mr. John Russell, and engaged in freight and passenger business between Chatham and Redbank and intermediate ports—as well as in carrying excursionists—had been blown up. It was, however, and fortunately, not so bad as that, and the facts seem to be about as follows:—

The Rustler was making a trip from Bartibog to Nelson and intermediate points on Tuesday evening, and had on board about fifty or sixty excursionists, who had attended the picnic at the former place. At about half-past eight she was running at her usual speed, when suddenly and without warning to the excursionists there was a great crash and shock, shrieks and roaring of escaping steam, causing a great panic on board. The vessel had been run into the lower corner of the Kerr mill wharf, about a mile above Douglastown and two miles below Newcastle. A large projecting timber of the wharf had penetrated the starboard paddle box and cabin, braking the steam pipe leading to the safety-valve crushing the life out of Mary Ann, the 17 year old daughter of Mr. Charles Morrison, a stone cutter, at the Fish quarry, French Fort Cove and who resides about a mile below Newcastle town, breaking the arm and scalding a girl named Driscoll, who is in the service of the family of Mr. John Morrissy, Newcastle and slightly scalding and cutting William Cooper, fireman of the boat. A 19 year old girl named Jane Lundry, daughter of Mr. Jerome Lundry of Newcastle was also missing, and a piece of her dress being found attached to the window of the cabin into which much of the steam escaped, led to the belief that she had, in the panic, endeavored to get out by that way, fallen overboard and been drowned

A great panic at once ensued, and it was with difficulty that Mr. J. R. Lawlor and other self-possessed men who were on board succeeded in preventing further loss of life, for many, in their terror tried to get away from the boat, only a few reaching the wharf, while others would have jumped overboard in their frenzied desire to get anywhere, not knowing that the helpless craft had almost immediately drifted clear of the wharf.

After the panic had partly subsided, the steam all escaped and those on board were assured that the boat would not sink, the anchor was cast and soon Mr. Snowball's steamer, St. Nicholas, which was returning to Chatham—having taken her quota of the picnic excursionists to Newcastle—came along and was hailed. Capt. Steele of the St. Nicholas, on learning what had happened, at once put his boat in the service of the unfortunates on the Rustler, taking them off, together with the body of the poor girl who had been killed. He also took off from the Kerr mill wharf those of the excursionists who, having landed at the moment of the accident, had remained there awaiting means of conveyance to their destination. All were landed in safety at Newcastle and Nelson by the St. Nicholas, and the Newcastle steam ferry boat, which is owned by Mr. Russell, owner of the Rustler, went down and towed the disabled steamer to Newcastle.

The father and mother of Miss Morrison were on the Rustler when their daughter was killed, and great sympathy was manifested with their grief over the loss that had so cruelly come upon them.

Parties were grappling yesterday for the body of the missing girl, Miss Lundry, but, up to the present writing, without finding it.

THE INQUEST.

Coroner, Dr. Francis Desmond, of Newcastle, began an inquest on the remains of Miss Morrison yesterday.

The jury are:
E. Lee Street, Foreman,
W. A. Hickson,
Donald Morrison,
Alex. Stewart,
Geo. Stothart,
John Clark,
J. H. Phinney.

The coroner and jury proceeded in the forenoon to the house of Mr. Morrison, where the body lay and examined it. It was crushed at the abdomen.

They next visited Kerr's mill wharf, where the fatality occured and examined the surroundings.

At three o'clock the enquiry was continued at Dr. Desmond's office.

[A second edition of the ADVANCE will be issued to-day, containing additional particulars of the accident and the evidence taken at the inquest.]

The Old, Old Story.

BRANTFORD, Aug. 28. The old, old story crops up again here, and Frank Elliott is the narrator this time. He says he has for six years been a victim of kidney disease and could get nothing to cure or relieve him Dodd's kidney pills did the business in quick time and now he is well and happy. Mr. Elliott learned of the efficacy of these pills from accounts published of Archie Rymal's case. This gentleman, it will be remembered, was cured of paralysis, consequent of kidney disease, by Dodd's kidney pills.

News and Notes.

FOR INDEPENDENCE.

MONTREAL, Sept. 1.—The Central Trades and Labor council upon the future of Canada voted upon the four propositions as follows:—Independence, 48; colonial status, 7; annexation, 5; Imperial federation, 0.

FIRE AT NAPAN:—Much sympathy is felt with Mr. Wm. Gray, of Napan, who lost his residence by fire last Friday night about 11 o'clock. Mrs. Gray first discovered the fire and awakened her husband. It was then burning at the rear of the ell. He and his household were soon up, but there being no store of water nearer than an adjacent brook, the flames soon had the mastery. He was burned about the face in attempting to save some of his household effects, while Mrs. Grey could do little more than care for the children. Amongst the first arrivals was Louis Dick who lives a mile away. He happened to be writing a letter and seeing the light mounted a horse and rode to the assistance of Mr. Grey. Others soon came along and much of the furniture and other effects below stairs were saved and good work was also done in saving the barn and other outbuildings, which were in danger. Mr. Gray's loss is about $1,700 and he was uninsured. He has purchased an adjoining farm on which he will live and, therefore, not re-build. He asks us to express his sincere thanks to all his neighbors who assisted him.

A Pilot's Experience.

Pilot Scott, of St. John, tells his experience. He says I suffered for months from a severe and constant pain in the side. I was treated for congestion of the liver, but the medicine failed to help me. I finally tried Hawker's Liver Pills, which removed the pain and fully restored me to health. Hawker's Liver Pills sold everywhere.

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

Young Men's Christian Association of Chatham.

Meetings held every week in their rooms up-stairs, Barry's Building, as follows:—

Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, for Prayer and Praise.

Monday evening at 8 o'clock, for Bible Study.

Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, for Training class.

All young men are most cordially invited to all of these meetings.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father on August 30th by the Rev. John Robertson, M. A., Mr. George Johnston, of Chatham to Miss Mary J. Cameron, daughter of Mr. John Cameron, Black River.

Shipping News.

PORT OF CHATHAM.

Entered from Sea.

Sept 5—Bk Elena, 799, Ohle, Southhampton, J B Snowball, bal.

5—S S Jordan, 1329, Glasson, Genoa, F E Neale, bal.

Entered Coastwise.

Aug 31—Sch Ella B, 62 Murphy, Picton, A & R Loggie, coal.

Sept 1—Sch Una, 41, Cheerie, Magdalens, master bal.

5—Sch Hasty, 46, Fraser, Alberton, master, bal.

Cleared for Sea.

Aug 31—S S Monkseaton, 1779, Beasely, Liverpool, F E Neale, deals.

Sept 1—Bk Rathlin Islands, 932, Thronson, Cette J B Snowball, deals.

4—Bk Emma Pazant, 847, Waycott, Dublin, W M McKay, bal.

Aug 30—S S Dunmore Head, 1447, Auld, Barrow, E. Hutchinson, bal.

Sept 4—Bk Aurora, 546, Nordin, W M McKay, bal

Entered Coastwise

Aug 18—Sch Samuel Ober, Wolfe, Shediac, E Sinclair coal.

Sept 4—Sch W J B, 66, Jean, Gaspe C E Fish, bal

Cleared for Sea.

Aug 30—Bk Prospero, 934, Oliv M McKay, lumber.

24—Bk Norman, 832, Burnley, Belfast, D & J Ritchie, & Co, Lumber.

24—Bk Capenhurst, 586, Jones, Birkenhead, D & J Ritchie & Co, lumber.

25—Bk Anglesea, 978, Warren, Fleetwood, E Hutchison, lumber.

30—Sch Nellie Reid, 79, Reid, New York, D & J Ritchie, & Co, laths

Sept 1—Bk Emma Pazant, 847, Waycott, Belfast, W M McKay, lumber.

*

A SEARCHLIGHT.

There were five of us encamped one night on Lightning creek in eastern Wyoming.

Dick Benton, familiarly called Double Voice Dick, the best ventriloquest I ever knew, was one of our little party. During the evening he told the following story:

"It was not far from here that I had one of the narrowest escapes of my life.

"That was in the summer of 1875, at the time of the first mad rush for the new found goldfields of the Black hills.

"I had caught the fever and was making for the new Eldorado with old Jim Scott for a companion.

"He had the greatest faculty for detecting the presence of Indians—why, he could actually smell them in the dark.

"We had settled down for the night in a little bunch of timber, but had not built a fire, for the reds were as thick as hornets, and we did not believe in hanging out a sign to notify them where we were.

"They were doing their level best to keep the whites out of the hills, and the soldiers were aiding them by stoping trains, confiscating property and marching paleface intruders off the reservation.

"Well, we were just dozing off to sleep, when of a sudden old Jim sat bolt upright in the darkness—it was an unusually dark night—and listened.

"'Silence!' he whispered. 'I heard somethin jest then.'

"It was so wierd and mornful that it sent a cold chill over me.

"'It sounds more like a woman's cry. I am going out there to investigate,' was my excited declaration as once more the cry sounded, nearer and plainer than ever. 'If that's a woman and she should die out there alone, I should never forgive myself.'

"Nearer and nearer we approached to the sounds, but as we approached we became more uncertain as to their location, for they seemed to shift about in a remarkable manner.

"Suddenly old Jim sank down with a low hiss. I quietly dropped by his side, asking in a whisper what had caused the act.

"Injuns!' he replied as guardedly as possible. 'Thet cry is a trick o' the p'izen critters! They are trying to dror us inter a trap!

"Suddenly a most startling thing occurred. A flood of light that seemed to burst from a point in the darkness was turned directly upon us. Amazed and filled with a sudden fear, we lay motionless in the long grass.

"It seemed that with the searchlight—which was probably a lantern with a powerful reflector—our red enemies could easily accomplish their object of distroying us.

"But fortune had favored us at the start, for the light began to move here and there over the plain, and once more we were shrouded by darkness.

"'Come on!' hissed Jim, and with great swiftness and caution we hurried towards the timber where we had left our horses.

"We were not to escape so easily. Once more the old plainsman sank down with his warning hiss.

"'What is it?' I asked, crouching by his side!

"'The pesky red devils hev cut us off from our horses,' was his startling declaration. "They're a-twixt us and the camp.'

"The strange cries had ceased with the first appearance of the light. There was no doubt concerning their nature.

"The light which had been moving here and there, finally fell upon us again.

"Once more we dropped into the grass, but a cry of triumph told me that we had been discovered. The cry was answered on every side of us. We were surrounded.

"In sudden desperation I lifted my revolver and fired at the man I knew must be behind the light.

"It was a thoughtless act, but good fortune directed the bullet, for there was a cry of pain, and the dreaded light dropped into the grass.

"But our trouble with the searchlight was not ended. Once again it fell upon us, but as suddenly dissappeared, showing that the lantern could be closed with a slide.

"'Thet infernal light'll be the death of us yit!' declared Jim We've gotter get rid o' itsomeway.

'He softly cocked his long rifle as he whispered. I knew he was a dead shot and waited developments, every nerve strung to the highest pitch.

"Again the light flashed out, but barely had appeared when the report of the vetern's rifle sent its echoes into the darkness of the night enshrouded plain. There was a crash of glass, and the light disappeared.

The destruction of the lantern was greeted with howls from our red enemies. In that manner they informed us of their position, to which fact we owed our final escape.

"When we were within what we knew was a short distance of one side of the circle that surrounded us, we paused again.

"Then a sudden thought came to me.

"I would use my ventriloquial power to aid us to outwit the human wolves.

"Placing my lips close to my companion's ear, I communicated my intention to him, but he did not have much faith in it, for I knew he shook his head.

"It is a very easy thing for ventriloquists to tell about throwing their voices, but in fact they do nothing of the kind.

"They really talk in such a manner it is difficult to tell from what point the sound comes. It is easy to make a listener believe it comes from a certain point if his attention can be drawn to that point by some action of the ventriloquist.

"In the darkness this would be impossible.

"All I could do would be to so smother my voice that any one in the vicinity would not be able to locate the sounds.

"Without delay I attempted the trick, making it appear that two persons were holding an excited but suppressed conversation somewhere in the vicinity.

"It was not long before my little trick bore fruit. A dark figure came creeping through the grass, with the stealth of a cat stealing upon its prey. It was a redskin, and he was looking for scalps.

"He met his doom instead, for when he came within arm's reach old Jim clutched his throat and gave him the knife.

"The grip upon his throat prevented his death yell from telling his companions of his sudden fate.

"We succeeded in slipping through the break thus made in the circle around us, and when yells of baffled rage told our escape had been discovered we were far away.

"We did not recover our horses or accouterments, but we got off with our hair for which we were thankful, for at one time we had been in a mighty tight fix.

"I have since learned the lantern was operated by a white man, Swab Jackson, as dastardly a wretch as ever turned against his own race. But I am happy to say my revolver shot at the light put an end to his infamous career."—Exchange.

Under the Code.

While a student in the city of Berlin, whither I had gone to finish my education, I became acquainted with a fellow student of the name of Jules Langheim. From the very first we were fast friends.

Langheim was worthy of the friendship I gave him—noble, open, candid, high spirited and generous to a fault. As a natural consequence, our intimacy soon became such that each made a confidant of the other.

One evening on returning from the opera, whither I had gone alone, I found him walking slowly up and down the room, looking very pale and evidently more disturbed in mind than he wished to have appear.

"My friend, what is the matter?" was my first eager question.

"I fear I have some unpleasant news for you," he said, throwing himself into a large armchair.

"Speak, Jules," I cried. "What is it?"

"Over the card table tonight I had an altercation with Adolph Bergner."

"Well?"

"His friend has called upon me since, and I have referred him to you. I did not know what hour you would return, but requested him to drop in at 11.30."

"Can the matter not be settled by mutual friends?" I asked.

"I fear not. He accused me of cheating, and I called him a liar. Until his charge is withdrawn, mine must hold good.'

"But, my dear friend, you must not fight!" I persisted. "Think how much more you stake than he. He is a mere adventurer, while you have character and high hopes, which will be blasted by this one act, even should you escape with life. You know our college regulations will expel you, and the criminal law will have you at its mercy!"

"Still, what am I to do?" If I decline to fight, I shall be branded as a coward."

"It is a hard case," I groaned. 'Either horn of the dilemma is bad enough, heaven knows, but still, let the result be what it will, I must insist that you do not give your adversary a meeting. You must summon up all your moral courage and refuse to go out!"

Jules Langheim started up, and with pale cheeks, knitted brows and clenched hands rapidly paced up and down the room some eight or ten times. Then hastily seating himself at his writing desk he seized a pen, dashed off a few lines and folded, sealed and superscribed the note.

"There, Fred, you have your wish—granted to you only of all men on earth. I shall not be disgraced by a duel—there will be no hostile meeting between Bergner and myself. When his friend calls, give him that note as your answer, and with that your part in the affair will ceasc."

He turned away, and at the same moment there came a tap at the door.

"It is Sweitzen, Bergner's friend," he said. "I will go out."

With Sweitzen my business soon ended. I handed him the note for Bergner, and told him the decision of Langheim would be found in that. He replied that such a proceeding was irregular. I rejoined that I believed I had nothing further to say or do in the matter, and the interview abruptly closed.

After Sweitzen had gone I anxiously looked for the return of my friend. One, two, three hours passed, and still he did not come. I remained up all night, but he did not return.

I took a long walk through the city to cool my fevered brain and was returning to my room an hour or so later when some one hurried up behind and tapped me on the shoulder. I turned and confronted a stranger in the plain garb of a peasant.

"Beg your pardon," he said, "but might you be a student in the college?"

"Yes."

"Perhaps you might tell me, then, how quickest I can find a gentleman named Frederick Delorme?"

"It is my name," I exclaimed.

"It's curious," returned the countryman, beginning to unbutton his coat, "that I should have run upon the very gentleman I wanted. Well, at daylight this morning, just as I was coming out of my house, a gentleman rode up on a panting horse and handing me a letter and 10 thalers made me swear to deliver it before night, and here I be."

I seized the letter, tore it open and read the following with feelings better imagined than described:

Oct. 11, 4 o'clock a. m.

MY DEAR FRIEND—Forgive me for paining your noble heart, for, having once concealed from you my real design in declining to fight my adversary. I felt that honor demanded from me a proposition requiring at least as great a risk of life, if not of reputation. You remember you said you would permit the risk of life, providing character were not involved. I acted on this and wrote Bergner I would not fight him, but would decide by lot which of the two should put an end to his own existence. I followed his friend to his lodgings, and we speedily agreed to the terms. We drew lots, and it was my misfortune to be doomed. According to the compact, I am to die to-day before sunset in the little village of Neuf, 30 miles from the capital. You will probably find my body at the only inn the place contains. Your dying friend,

JULES LANGHEIM.

On reading this I was so shocked that for some minutes I could not act. My brain swam, and the letters before me seemed to take the color of blood. I roused myself at length with the hope of being yet in time to save my friend and darted off like a madman, leaving the countryman staring after me. I hurried to the proper authorities and got permission to use the government post horses. In a few minutes more I was on the road to Neuf, the postilion urging the beasts forward at the extreme speed allowed by law.

Fatal miscalculation! In my terrible anxiety to reach Neuf before my friend should put an end to himself, I overlooked the fact that, if living, my arrival in such a public manner would attract his attention and hasten him to the commission of the deed, since it was not his design or desire to have it prevented.

On reaching the inn, with a thundering clatter that drew the whole village out to look at us, I leaped to the ground, seized the astonished landlord and demanded to know if there was a stranger from Berlin under his roof.

"Yes!", he answered quickly, catching some of my excitement, "a handsome young man—a thief or robber, maybe—or"——

"Quick, quick!" I interrnpted, "show me to his room!"

We rushed away together. I espied an ax and seized it as I passed. On arriving at the room door and finding it fast, I shouted:

"Jules for the love of God do nothing rash! It is I—your friend, Delorme! Come to my arms and be saved!"

"Frederick, farewell!" cried a tremulous voice in reply, and at that same moment I heard the report of a pistol.

With one blow of the ax I split down the door and rushed in. There lay my friend in the last quiver of life—shot through the temple.—Cincinnati Post.

General News and Notes.

Rembrandt's father is said to have been a miller and farmer.

A teaspoonful of microbes contains over 4,000,000 individuals.

In all countries more marriages take place in June than in any other month.

The queen of Corea has a lady physician who gets a salary of $15,000 yearly.

The most prolific of opera composers was Piccini. He wrote over 200 operas.

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

A rattlesnake in the zoo at Atlantic has not eaten anything since last August.

Unbearable boorishness can be changed to bearable eccentricity by the acquisition of wealth.

Marshal Bessieres was a farmer's boy, and after enlisting as a private, rose from the ranks.

Southern Pacific locomotives will soon use for fuel bricks made of coal dust and asphaltum.

Celluloid is paper chemically treated, reduced again to pulp and then moulded into its final form.

A Wonderful flesh Producer

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

Some characters are like the black billiard ball—not black, but called so because of one black spot.

We are haunted by an ideal life, and it is because we have within us the beginning and the possibility of it.—Philips Brooks.

A man going shopping with his wife is usually a most woebegone looking object. His face always bears upon it the marks of despair.

Perhaps you have heard of "Spartacus to the Gladiators." Its author the Rev. Elijah Kellogg, still preaches at Harpswell, Me., although over 80.

A Beverly (Mass.) man was fined $5 for slapping his wife in the face and $15 for assaulting the policeman who arrested him. There seems to be something wrong with the Beverly police court's tariff.

BURDOCK

Regulates the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, unlocks the Secretions, Purifies the Blood and removes all impurities from a Pimple to the worst Scrofulous Sore.

BLOOD

CURES

DYSPEPSIA. BILIOUSNESS. CONSTIPATION. HEADACHE. SALT RHEUM. SCROFULA. HEART BURN. SOUR STOMACH DIZZINESS. DROPSY. RHEUMATISM. SKIN DISEASES

BITTERS

GENERAL BUSINESS.

I. D. C.

THE MAGNET ATTRACTS STEEL!

High class goods at low prices

ATTRACT CROWDS OF CUSTOMERS TO OUR STORES

AT NEWCASTLE AND CHATHAM.

27 inch wide prints—good cloth—3 cents per yard, former prices 7
Light and dark fast colored prints 5 " " " 8

Lovely fast color-prints and Challies 5, 8 and 10c, beautiful designs worth double the money.

Rich white fluffy washing materials, in plain, stripe and checks 8, to 10c. former prices 15c., just the goods for cool dresses and blouses.

Dress ginghams, Shirtings and apron ginghams, 5c per yard, reduced from prices 8c.

All wool challies reduced from 30c. to 20c.

Lots of higher priced goods equally cut down.

We are hacking away at prices during the month of August, of all kinds of merchandize as a midsummer offering to our friends, and the trade.

This advertisement is guaranteed. Call and Judge for yourselves. Of course these bargains cannot last for a month. Call and be in time.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. D. CREAGHAN, CHATHAM & NEWCASTLE

CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY.

SUMMER 1893.

ON and AFTER MONDAY, JULY 24 until further notice, trains will run on the above Railway, daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Between Fredericton and Chatham.

For Chatham. (read down)		For Ftdn. (read up)
7 30 a.m. lv	Fredericton	ar. 300 p. m.
7 35	Gibson	2 55
7 45	Marysville	2 40
9 10	Cross Creek	1 25
10 20	Boiestown	12 15 p. m.
11 15 ar / 11 35 lv	Doaktown	lv 11 20 / ar 11 00
12 50 p m	Blackville	9 45
1 45 ar / 2 00 lv	Chatham Jct	8 40
2 30 p.m ar	Chatham	lv. 8 00

FOR INDIANTOWN INDIANTOWN BRANCH. FOR BLKVLE

lv 7 a m	Blackville	ar 6 00 p m
ar 8 "	Indiantown	lv 5 00 "

Connecting with the I. C. R.

GOING NORTH.

	Express.	Mixed
Leave Chatham,	9.35 p. m.	1 25 p.m.
Arrive Chatham Junc.,	10.00 "	1.55 "
Leave " "	10.10 "	2.10 "
Arrive Chatham,	10.40	2.40 "

GOING SOUTH.

	Express.	Mixed.
Leave Chatham,	2.30 a m	10.05 a. m
Arrive Chatham Junc n,	2.55 "	10.35 "
Leave " "	3.05 "	10.45 "
Arrive Chatham	3 35 "	11.15 "

The above Table is made up on Eastern standard time.

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

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

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

THOS. HOBEN, Supt. ALEX. GIBSON, Gen'l Manager.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

1893---SUMMER ARRANGEMENT---1893.

On and after Monday, June 26, 1893, the trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

WILL LEAVE CHATHAM JUNCTION

Through Express for St. John, Halifax, Pictou, (Monday excepted)	3.06
Accommodation for Moncton and St. John,	10.45
Accommodation for Campbellton,	14.02
Through Express for Quebec, Montreal, Chicago,	22.12

All trains are run by Eastern Standard time.

D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent.

Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., June 26, 1893

HAWKER'S TOLU AND WILD CHERRY BALSAM

WILL CURE THAT COUGH

TRY IT!

IT HAS CURED HUNDREDS of cases considered hopeless after all other remedies had failed. Do not despair, take courage, be persuaded, and try this truly wonderful medicine.

IT WILL CURE YOU.

For sale by all Druggists and general dealers. Price 25 and 50 cts. a bottle.

Manufactured by

HAWKER MEDICINE CO., Ltd., St. John, N. B.

Scientific American Agency for PATENTS

CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, DESIGN PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS, etc.

For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the

Scientific American

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Address MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York City.

AT STREET'S DRUG STORE

NEWCASTLE

Are manufactured the following preparations:—

Beef Iron & Wine, A most valuable preparation, containing the nutritious properties of Beef, the tonic powers of Iron, and the stimulating properties of Wine.
Quinine Iron & Wine an excellent tonic and appetizer.
Sarsaparilla for all disorders of the blood.
Syrup Tar and Wild Cherry, for coughs, coughs, and all lung troubles.
Emulsion, a most valuable preparation for a run down constitution, containing a larger percentage of Pure Cod Liver Oil than any other Emulsion.
Cough Drops, for sore throat and allaying tickling cough.
Glycerine and Cucumber Cold Cream both excellent preparations for chapped hands and all roughness of the skin.
Arnica Nerve and Bone Liniments, valuable for all sorts of pains.
Worm Pellets for children troubled with worms.
Carbolic Salve for burns, bruises, sores, etc.
Death to Rats, for the destruction of rats and mice.
Catarrh Snuff for catarrh and cold in the head.
Condition Powder for all horse diseases.
Furniture Polish which when applied according to directions imparts a glossy appearance to furniture.
Anti-Cholera Disinfectant, for destroying disagreeable odors in Cellars, Sinks Cesspools, etc.

These preparations are guaranteed strictly pure, being made from the purest Drugs and Chemicals and each one according to that for which it is recommended will be found a never failing preparation.

NEWCASTLE DRUG STORE

E. LEE STREET, Proprietor,

OXFORD OXFORD OXFORD OXFORD

Our line of Oxford shirting at 12c. is special value. Working men wanting a heavy cotton shirt that will give excellent wear will do well to inspect our stock. Our line of Canadian prints at 10c. are hard to beat for value.

W. S. LOGGIE. MANCHESTER HOUSE.

July 10, 1893.

For Sale or to Let.

The house on St John street, Chatham—formerly occupied by William Murray. For particulars apply to subscriber

R S MURRAY, Adams House.

LONDON COLLEGE OF MUSIC.

MISS E. W. MORLEY, A. MUS. L. C. M., Representitive of the London College of Music, Which has a centre new in St. John, where examinations are held three times in each year as in England (April, July, December), is prepared to give all teachers and candidates every information they require respecting these examinations. Entry Forms, Rules, etc., for the examinations, can be obtained only from Miss Morley, A. Mus L. C. M. 196 King Street (East), St John.

LONDON HOUSE.

THE FOLLOWING

GOOD, RELIABLE BRANDS

OF FLOUR ALWAYS IN STORE:—

"Crown of Gold,"
"Neva,"
"Daily Bread,"
"Patent."

—ALSO—

Rolled and Standard OATMEAL,

A good stock of tea, sugar, tobacco and the groceries always on hand at

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES.

R. HOCKEN.

SCH. GENERAL MIDDLETON

is offered for sale, 68 tons, in good condition. Can be examined at Point du Chene wharf. Apply to

W. S. LOGGIE, Chatham, N B

GEO. W. CUTTER,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT FOR

FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT COMPANIES

REPRESENTING:

Travelers' Life and Accident, of Hartford, Conn.
Norwich Union, of England.
Royal Canadian, of Montreal.
London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company, of London. England and Montreal, Que.

OFFICE—CUNARD STREET OPPOSITE E. A. STRANG

CHATHAM, N. B

FOR SALE

one three story dwelling house for sale on St John Street opposite the Catholic church Chatham N B For particulars apply to

THOMAS FLANAGAN.

NERVE BEANS

NERVE BEANS are a new discovery that cure the worst cases of Nervous Debility, Lost Vigor and Failing Manhood; restores the weakness of body or mind caused by over-work, or the errors or excesses of youth. This Remedy absolutely cures the most obstinate cases when all other TREATMENTS have failed even to relieve. Sold by druggists at $1 per package, or six for $5, or sent by mail on receipt of price by addressing THE JAMES MEDICINE CO., Toronto, Ont. Write for pamphlet. Sold in—

CHATHAM BY J. D. B. F. MACKENZIE.

Hotels.

Canada House,

Corner Water and St. John Streets,

CHATHAM

LARGEST HOTEL IN CHATHAM.

Every attention paid to

THE COMFORT OF GUESTS.

Located in the business centre of the town. Stabling and Stable Attendance first rate.

WM. JOHNSTON, PROPRIETOR

REVERE HOUSE.

Near Railway Station, Campbellton, N. B.

formerly the Union Hotel, kept by Mrs. Grogan

Comfortable accommodation for permanent and transient guests. Commercial Travellers will also be provided with

Sample Rooms.

GOOD STABLING on the premises.

Daniel Desmond, Proprietor

ADAMS HOUSE

ADJOINING BANK OF MONTREAL,

WELLINGTON ST, - - - CHATHAM, N. B.

This Hotel has been entirely Refurnished. throughout and every possible arrangement is made to ensure the Comfort of Guests Sample Rooms on the premises.

TEAMS will be in attendance on the arrivals of al trains.

GOOD STABLING, &C.

THOMAS FLANAGAN, Proprie

Hotel New Netherland.

FIFTH AVENUE, CENTRAL PARK AND 59th ST. NEW YORK.

The most elegant, the safest, the strongest and most complete hotel palace of the world.

On the European plan, with a grand restaurant, cafe and private saloons

Fresh air and pure water. Artificial ice and cold storage used exclusively.

Every parlor, bed-room, bath-room and clothes closet scientifically ventilated, rendering it absolutely impossible for impure air to accumulate, thus making all rooms delightfully cool, even in the hottest weather, a feature unknown in other hotel construction.

All plumbing of the most modern description; every pipe or outlet being ventilated from the roof open plumbing and solid porcelain bath-tubs.

All Croton water, for drinking cooking and even bathing purposes, filtered by the celebrated Buhring system, which, unlike any other, removes all organic matter from the water which is held in suspension and physical solution, but at the same time thoroughly decolorizes and deodorizes the water during purification, thereby rendering it a product equal to the finest chemically distilled water, pure and yet sparkling, without the aid of chemicals in any form whatever.

All rooms of every description, even to clothes closets, are lighted by electricity, thus avoiding the vitiated air caused by gas and the danger of inhaling same.

The house is more thoroughly fire-proof than any other building ever constructed, no wood being used except for cabinet purposes

Steam boilers outside of the building.

Remington Typewriters and operators furnished, Telephone in every room. Long distance telephone when desired. Individual safes for each guest in office.

One block from the Sixth Avenue Elevated railroad station. Fifth Avenue stages and Fifty-Ninth Street Crosstown cars pass the door.

Theatre ticket and telegraph office. Bowling alleys and billiards

The price of rooms will range from $2.50 per day upwards.

Ferdinand P. Earle, PROPRIETOR.

Hotel Normandie.

BROADWAY AND THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET, NEW YORK.

House strictly first-class in all appointments, and in a most central and delightful location, easy of access to places of amusement and business, and one block from the Metropolitan Opera House, the Casino, the new Broadway Theatre and the new Empire Theatre.

The main feature of the Hotel is that it is *absolutely fire-proof.* The floor and roof beams are all of iron, and the filling between the beams and several floors, and at the roof is of fire-proof brick arched work laid in concrete.

The sanitary arrangements have been made a special feature by competent sanitary engineers.

The hotel is fitted with the most complete system of electric appliances ever devised to insure the safety of guests in any similar establishment. Every room is connected by direct speaking tubes with the office, and guests will be able to announce their wishes, or give orders to the office, ascertain the name and business of callers, etc., without having to call on bell-boys; or, when a guest desires to leave his room, by notifying the office, the room can be connected with a system of alarms, so that no one can enter it by the door, the window or fanlight, without the fact being announced in the office; also, fire alarm signal to every room and to the Metropolitan Fire Department.

The hotel contains 200 rooms, en suite and single, all heated by steam, and conducted on the European plan, with a restaurant, cafe and salons of peculiar excellence.

Special arrangements made to families.

Rooms range from $2.00 per day and upwards.

Ferdinand P. Earle, PROPRIETOR

Normandie by-the-Sea.

NORMANDIE (NEAR SEABRIGHT) NEW JERSY.

On the American plan. This magnificent hotel is double-fronted, facing on the Atlantic ocean on the east and the Shrewsbury river on the west. Open from June until October. One hour and fifteen minutes from New York via Sandy Hook route foot of Rector street. Depot: Normandie; P. O. Seabright.

Ferdinand P. Earle, PROPRIETOR

J. F. BENSON,

TYPEWRITER, &C. &C.

—ALSO—

AGENT FOR "NEW YOST" TYPEWRITING COMPANY FOR NORTHERN COUNTIES

OFFICE:

BENSONBLOCK, CHATHAM, N B

B. R. BOUTHILLIER,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

CHATHAM.

Keeps constantly on hand full lines of Cloths of the best

British, and Canadian Makes, Trimmings, etc.

GENTLEMENS' GARMENTS

of all kinds cut and made to order on the premises, with quickest despatch and at reasonable rates.

LADIES' COATS & SACQUES

cut to order.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

A Special Meeting

of the shareholders of the Chatham Gas Light Co. will be held in Masonic Hall, on Thursday the 17th day of August at 3 p. m. to consider the advisability of winding up the affairs of the Company, or taking such other action as the shareholders may decide upon.

By order of the directors.
JOHN FOTHERINGHAM
Secretary Chatham Gas Light Co

SHINGLE WOOD!

THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHES TO PURCHASE

a large quantity of cedar shingo wood at the Factory Chatham

JOHN McDONALD.

March 23rd, 1893.

W. T. HARRIS,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER,

CHATHAM, N. B.,

IS OFFERING AT LOWEST CASH PRICES:—

FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL,
BRAN, SHORTS, HEAVY FEED, OATS,
BARLEY, BEANS, SEEEDS, MOLASSES,
PORK, BEEF, HAMS, BACON,
BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, LARD,
SUGAR, TEA, COFFEE, RAISINS,
CURRANTS, RICE, FRUITS, CONFECTIONERY,
SYRUPS, EXTRACTS, SPICES, VINEGARS,
PICKLES, CANNED GOODS, BISCUITS,
SOAPS, TOBACCOS, CIGARS, MATCHES,
PARAFINE, PAINT, AND MACHINE OILS,
TURPENTINES, LINIMENTS, WASHBOARDS,
BROOMS, BRUSHES, ROPE, PIPES,
NAILS, FORKS, HOES, RAKES,
SCYTHES, SHOVELS, CROCKS, TEAPOTS,
MILK DISHES, LAMP CHIMNEYS &C. &C

DRY GOODS.

SEE OUR STOCK OF BOOTS & SHOES.

LADIES' AND GENTS' TANNED SHOES, FINE OXFORD SHOES, SLIPPERS, RUBBERS, &C., SHOE FINDINGS

READY MADE CLOTHING.

"BEST -:- VALUES -:- IN -:- TOWN."

THE GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN

NERVINE TONIC

AND

Stomach AND Liver Cure

The Most Astonishing Medical Discovery of the Last One Hundred Years.

It is Pleasant to the Taste as the Sweetest Nectar.
It is Safe and Harmless as the Purest Milk.

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

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

IT IS A GREAT REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF

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

Summer Complaint of Infants.

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

NERVOUS DISEASES.

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

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND., Aug. 20, '88. *To the Great South American Medicine Co.:* DEAR SIRS:—I desire to say to you that I have suffered for many years with a very serious disease of the stomach and nerves. I tried every medicine I could hear of, but nothing done me any appreciable good until I was advised to try your Great South American Nervine Tonic and Stomach and Liver Cure, and since using several bottles of it I must say that I am surprised at its wonderful powers to cure the stomach and general nervous system. If everyone knew the value of this remedy as I do you would not be able to supply the demand.

J. A. HARDEE, Ex-Treas. Montgomery Co.

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

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

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND., June 22, 188[illegible]

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

JOHN T. MISH—

State of Indiana, Montgomery County, } ss:

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

CHAS. W. WRIGHT, Notary Public.

INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

The Great South American Nervine Tonic

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

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

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

No remedy compares with SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE as a cure for the Nerves. No remedy compares with South American Nervine as a wondrous cure for the Stomach. No remedy will at all compare with South American Nervine as a cure for all forms of failing health. It never fails to cure Indigestion and Dyspepsia. It never fails to cure Chorea or St. Vitus' Dance. Its powers to build up the whole system are wonderful in the extreme. It cures the old, the young, and the middle aged. It is a great friend to the aged and infirm. Do not neglect to use this precious boon; if you do, you may neglect the only remedy which will restore you to health. South American Nervine is perfectly safe, and very pleasant to the taste. Delicate ladies, do not fail to use this great cure, because it will put the bloom of freshness and beauty upon your lips and in your cheeks, and quickly drive away your disabilities and weaknesses.

Large 16 ounce Bottle, $1.00.

EVERY BOTTLE WARRANTED.

SOLD BY DR. J. PALLEN & SON,

CHATHAM, N. B.