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BUSINESS NOTICE

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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

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LEFT THE TRAIL.

Dunne—This is the last time I'll ask you for that money.

Detter—Glad to know you at last realize the hopelessness of ever getting it.

Review of Fashion

Sealskin, sable, marten, lynx, chinchilla, ermine, beaver, Persian lamb and blue lynx will be the fashionable furs this season.

Fine fur garments range in size from the airiest little boleros to stunning Marechal Ney ulsters, which actually trail the floor! The former are jaunty garments for the promenade on mild days, while the latter are most luxurious carriage wear.

Then there are the more useful coats, which are to be the best "sellers." The lengths are three-quarters or short.

Tucked fur is the very latest and smartest fad in fur fashion, and you can hear the woman whose waist is a large and tender point with her give a despairing sigh for a luxury in which she cannot indulge. The furriers have reached that pinnacle in the fashioning of garments where the smooth and fluffy skins are moulded to the figure exactly as velvet and cloth are used by the best modistes.

There was a time when a fur coat was worn wholly for its warmth. The skins were sewed together with very little regard to symmetry and gracefulness of outline, and the result was a clumsy, ungainly garment. But the l'Aiglon jacket is exactly the sort of tailory coat we have all longed for The front is laid in long tucks, sloping toward the centre of the waist, with a blouse effect.

Furriers make a distinction between the different skins of Persian lamb, according to the age of the animal, and incidentally there is a marked difference in the price. Moire Persian lamb is the skin of the baby lamb, broadtail that of the older animal, and when the lamb has grown beyond babyhood and its fur has assumed a decided curl it is then known as Persian lamb plain and simple. Broadtail is so styled because the lamb has really a broadened tail.

The tall girl will find great delight in long and graceful lines of the new pelerines and scarfs.

The muffs of shorter fur are lined with the same for two very good reasons—because they are warmer and do not soil so readily as linings of satin or silk.

Furs of some kind are one of the necessary elements of an elegant outfit in winter, and they keep pace with all the other things of fashion, so far as the changes in modes are concerned. The one feature of fashion in furs which is at all lasting in these days is the fur itself, which remains in favor for many years. You are obliged to change the form of it from year to year, but you can at least derive some satisfaction from the fact that the animal itself has not gone out of fashion.

Broadtail is made up in a variety of styles, of course, but one of the pretty novelties is a short bolero coat, which fits the figure rather closely and curves up in the back to show one of the wide Empire belts of panne velvet in either white or black. Gold braid and Oriental embroidery are both used in the finish. In fact the fur is treated exactly as if it were cloth.

The hat novelty of the season is a three-cornered shape, resembling the old continental, called L'Aiglon, an exact reproduction of the one worn by Bernhardt in her play of that name. As it is necessarily a boy's shape, it it is only becoming to young and piquant faces but for those seeking new things this is the latest. The old standbys, for the more concervative for utility wear, felt trimmed in velvet or taffeta, are still on hand.

Panne velvet is by far the most used hat material of the fall, and is to be had in innumerable handsome shades and effects. Peacock breasts are prominent among the latest trimming novelties, as are also pompons of coque feathers and pompons of chenille in the magpie combination of black and white.

Gown of rose colored crepe de chine embellished with rose velvet and cream lace insertion. The vest and sleeves are of worked silk above which are boleros with scalloped outer edges. The skirt is circular and is laid in tucks that are stitched to the depth of a deep flounce where the fulness at this point forms the necessary flare. It will require eleven yards of crepe de chine, with 3-4 of a yard of pinked silk or cloth for front of waist and stock collar.

Chapeau of stitched felt edged with velvet. The crown is encircled by long ostrich plumes which fall backward, one on each side, from a fancy buckle placed directly in front.

Chenille is an important item in millinery this season and millinery was never more beautiful. A hat greatly admired at a recent gathering was rather flat made of black chenille and crinoline, having the full crown trimmed with folds of velvet in a delicate carnation tone. Choux of the same velvet arranged on one side where the brim turned up fastened with large paste buckles, while a long black ostrich plume, starting from the largest buckle to one side of the front, curved gracefully over the crown. The brim was faced with cream guipure lace.

The new hats are all rather large, the toques quite full and important looking. A handsome toque in a rich nasturtium red velvet had a crown resembling the beef-eater style, which was caught up toward the front with a jet bow and black quills. A pretty toque in pale gray beaver velvet had a full round gathered brim veiled with soft cream lace, and this was caught up on the left side with a twist of dark blue velvet held by a steel buckle, a curled quill bending over the crown. Quite a pretty hat in brown felt was ornamented simply in bows of soft glace silk in brown and in heliotrope in three tones each.

The gold craze is also the fad in millinery this year. There are black velvet picture hats with the brim of cloth of gold veiled with lace and there are sailor shapes with both crown and brim of gold, while the most fetching of toques are made of gold lace. And the trail of gold in this year's fashions does not stop here. Even the

A large saucer shape in tan beaver felt with the brim raised slightly more on the left side of front by bunch of turquois blue chiffon and soft curled tan quills.

new hosiery for the very best wear has a gold gleam about it. The very latest black silk stockings have the instep scattered with butterflies and bow knots embroidered in gold threads. And others are striped with narrow insertions of gold lace.

However simply one's winter gown may be made, there rests a sort of moral responsibility to give the collar at once a decorative and original appearance .Of course as this is the winter when dark stuffs are to the fore, the sensible dressmaker dashes in an irrelevant but wholly coquettish bit of color at the neck band. Turquoise, old rose and certain pastel tints are the only tones to be avoided, for the well dressed woman prefers something at once warmer than the pastel tints and more original than blue or pink.

Out of respect to these sentiments, the makers of beautiful clothes have evolved a sort of schedule of color arrangements for collars, and with a brown gown a green neck band is considered the most tasteful combination with a blue gown the dominant tone near the face should be Burgundy red, and with a red gown black and white and a touch of gold is the preference. Just what form the neck band should take is not far nor difficult to discover, for a broad, straight band is universally preferred to any of the eccentric shaped collars, within which devoted womankind suffered and was silent. But, after all, the true charm of a neck band depends on its decoration, and none but a pessimist could fail to approve of at least five out of the seven charming designs for collars given here.

One department of fashion in which we can have absolute confidence for one entire season is that devoted to children's dress. The modes in sight now are certain to remain in style until the garments have to be replaced by new ones, and there is a satisfaction in that fact which every woman can appreciate in these days of rapid changes.

For boys' clothes there seems to be very little that is new. There are the same sailor suits, the Russian blouse with the hose trousers banded in below the knee and the short Eton coats for older boys. Gold buttons flourish here as well as elsewhere and especially on the military overcoats with a deep cape.

Black, white and gold braid, tiny gold buttons and narrow velvet ribbons are the prevailing trimmings for little girls' gowns, while for more dressy occasions lace is used. The guimpe dress, never discarded, is made quite elaborate with an Irish point lace collar and the long-waisted effect, which is perhaps the only new feature. Laying the front and back in fine tucks down to the belt makes a very trim little gown.

For materials for small children's wear the colors are bright or else very delicate in tint, and cashmere, lansdowne and thin silks are very popular. There are fine wool plaids which are useful and make up effectively with the lace collar. A shaped collar of the material tucked and trimmed around the edge with lace is also very pretty. Another more serviceable gown is of blue and green plaid, and the collar is of blue silk trimmed with gold braid. The belt and band around the shirt sleeves are of blue silk.

The Zouave jacket is a feature of the

Parisian costume in pebble cloth of deep red. The revers of the cape model are of heavy lace over white satin. Velvet is applied together with bands of the cloth and metal buttons in graduated sizes. Quantity of material required, 50 inches wide, 7 yards.

small gowns, but it is made of velvet in the plain round cut or finished with plaited frill and worn over a blouse waist of thin, white silk sometimes embellished with fine tucks and hemstitching. The accompanying skirt may be of velvet if you can afford the extravagance.

Pretty little coats for very young girls are made of light cloth, in the double-breasted sacque style with large turndown collars in open silk applique. Other jackets have velvet or lace collars, and a more simple style is of cloth trimmed with braid. Then there is the long Empire coat trimmed with stitched bands.

The woman who has had dresses ruined by the beautiful blossoms resting against her corsage will welcome the cuff bouquet novelty. It is hard for the uninitiated to believe that the effect would be so entirely satisfactory and charming but such is the case, nevertheless.

The arrangement is very simple, the flowers being attached upon a cuff fashioned of stiffening and covered with wide satin ribbon to match the flowers used. A large bow of ribbon is caught in the midst of the trailing mass of blossoms. It is to be worn on the left hand and increases the artistic effect of a gown, however beautiful. A stray lock from an unruly coiffure may be arranged by the flower decked arm without inconvenience.

Excluding warships, there were 499 vessels of 1,6[illegible]13 tons gross under construction in the United Kingdom at the close of the quarter ended June 30th last.

A mournful procession, comprising a lady, a butler, a nurse, two servant maids and four children attended a funeral at the Dog's cemetery, in Hyde Park, the other week.

The post of town clerk of London is vacant. Mr. Stewart, the holder, has been tempted by the offer of the management of the Allsopp's business at a salary of £3,000 a year, against the £2,000 given by the London City Council.

Stockport boasts the largest Sunday school in the world, nearly 5,000 children being on the roll of the institution. The recent annual procession was a gigantic affair, old scholars travelling long distances to join in the walk.

Notwithstanding the great enlargement of the city of Liverpool in 1895, when out-districts all round the city were added to the municipality bringing the population up to the estimated total of 700,000, a movement is on foot for further extension.

At Ipswich a few days ago, a timberyard foreman found in a timber stack near the dock a signal shell, otherwise a rocket, and without examination placed it beside a workman named Arthur Branch, who made an effort to examine the interior of the rocket, and was immediately killed, while two other men were so badly injured that they are not expected to recover.

The Home

SOME GOOD RECIPES.

Cream of Celery.—Take one pound of celery, cut into small pieces, top and all, and boil in salt water till tender. Boil one and a half pints milk, to which has been added one teaspoonful and a half of corn starch or flour if preferred, to make a cream. Add one teaspoonful of butter. Drain the celery and stir into the cream and serve.

Baked Trout.—Cover the bottom of a small oval paper form, with a few very thin slices of fat bacon, cut down the back some nicely-washed small trout, and having removed the bones, lay the fish open flat upon the bacon; sprinkle with chopped parsley, pepper, salt, a little mace, and two cloves finely pounded. Bake 30 minutes in a quick oven.

Veal Cutlets.—Melt a piece of butter in the frying pan; put in the cutlets with salt, pepper and some spice; move them about in the butter for five minutes; have ready some mixed herbs and mushrooms chopped finely; sprinkle half over one side of the cutlets, and, when fried enough, turn and sprinkle them with the other half; finish frying and add the juice of a lemon; set them round the dish with the seasoning in the center.

Roast Pigeons.—Pick, draw and truss them, keeping on the feet. Chop the liver with some parsley, and crumbs of bread, pepper salt and a little butter; put this stuffing inside. Slit one of the legs, and slip the other through it, skewer and roast them half an hour; baste them well with butter. Serve with brown gravy in a boat and bread sauce.

Creamed Sweet Potatoes.—Select one dozen large, smooth sweet potatoes; bake until just done; cut a hole in each large enough to admit the handle of a teaspoon; through this aperture remove the inside, whip with fork, add a little butter, salt, and very little pepper; return to skin, put back in oven long enough to heat through. Serve.

Mince Pies.—Take equal weights of tender roast beef, suet, currants, raisins and apples which have been previously pared and cored, with half their weight of soft sugar, one ounce of powdered cinnamon, an equal quantity of candied orange and lemon peel, and citron, a little salt, and 12 sour almonds blanched and grated. Chop the meat and the suet separately; wash and pick the currants, stone the raisins and chop them with the peel; and having minced all the ingredients very fine, mix them together, adding a nutmeg.

Fruit Cake.—One pound of flour, one of sugar, three quarters of butter, two of raisins, two of currants, one of citron, a half an ounce of mace and a wine glass of brandy, one of wine, eight eggs, stir the sugar and butter to a cream, add the flour gradually, then the wine, brandy, and spice; add the fruit just before it is put in the pans. It takes over two hours if the loaves are thick.

Orange Ice Cream.—One quart cream three quarters of a pound of sugar, juice of five oranges, rind of one orange. Put half of cream in double boiler; add sugar and stir till dissolved; add remainder of cream, and when cool add juice and rind of oranges. Turn into freezer and freeze

ECONOMY IN EGGS.

At this season of the year, when eggs are scarce, it is well to remember that exactly the same result can be obtained by dividing eggs and using the yolk only in custards and deserts, and salad dressings demanding a thickening of eggs. The whites of the eggs are then left for sweet cakes, meringues and other dishes where the white of the egg is the essential part needed.

It should be remembered that the yolk of the egg gives rich, delicate consistency, to a baked or boiled custard, and one made with it alone is not so liable to curdle as one made with the white also. Pumpkin pies, like cocoanut and lemon pies, are just as nice without the whites of the eggs. In the case of cocoanut and lemon pie the whites should be used for a meringue.

In hot breakfast, cakes or muffins, eggs are an element that often toughens the bread without adding any desirable quality. Do not use more than two eggs, as a rule, to a pint of milk in wheaten cakes. One is generally enough. The quantity of eggs to be used in corn-meal cake, varies with the taste, as this meal is so granular there is no danger of making a tough cake from it. A sweet cake made of the whites of eggs can be as easily rendered tough and unfit for food by too liberal use of eggs as a cake can be made heavy and greasy by too liberal use of butter. Where eggs are used in a cake like sponge cake, which has no butter in it to render it tender, the juice of a lemon should be added. The yolks of eggs do not make a nice icing, imparting an eggy taste very disagreeable to most people. The whites of eggs should alone be used.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

If you want your windows to be clear and bright add a little ammonia to the water and wash thoroughly. Use no soap as it leaves the glass of a milky color. You cannot obtain satisfactory results by wiping them off with a wash cloth. They must be washed with plenty of water, dried with clean cotton cloths and polished with chamois or soft paper.

An excellent material for a clothesline is the ordinary telegraph wire which is now sold for that purpose in hardware stores. It will outlast a dozen hempen lines. When it is properly put up by a strong man, it does not sag like the other lines, it does not break, and it is not unsightly because it is so fine that it is hardly a noticeable feature of the yard.

Try thin slices of pork on the breast of fowl when it is roasting. It is not necessary to baste fowl or poultry when this is done.

Sliced beets make a lovely pink coloring matter for any article of food and a bit of saffron will produce a pretty yellow that is harmless. Spinach leaves make a good green, and the yolks of eggs a gold tint. Vegetables if put in cold water half an hour before using will be freshened up wonderfully.

Do not work at cake as soon as it is taken from the oven. If it is slightly fastened to the pan allow to stand five minutes then turn it on a sieve, allowing the air to circulate around it. If you use any of the patent pans, however, allow the cake to remain in the pans till quite cold. These pans are, of course, used ungreased.

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Stock of Dimension and other Lumber constantly on hand.

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IN MERRY OLD ENGLAND.

INTERESTING NEWS OF JOHN BULL AND HIS PEOPLE.

Record of Occurrences in the Land That Reigns Supreme in the Commercial World.

Bristol has been given £70,000 for a free library and museum.

Manchester is beginning an improvement scheme to root out slums.

Manchester is paying 5s. per ton more for gas coal this year, or £100,000.

Proposal to tax cyclists are growing in favour with the English parish councils.

Col. Balfour has temporarily withdrawn his resignation of the command of the London Scottish Rifles.

Sir James Chance has intimated a contribution of £50,000 to the endowment fund of Birmingham University.

The Duke of York has been appointed colonel-in-chief of the Royal Fusiliers, City of London Regiment.

A new theatre in London is to be opened at noon and kept going rill midnight—a sort of animated picture gallery.

Orders have been received at Portsmouth dockyard to prepare four 40-ft. steam pinnaces for service in Chinese waters.

Although one of the richest men in the army, Lord Kensington looked almost like an ordinary "Tommy" whilst on active service.

Over £200,000 is to be spent on a new dock at Chatham, which, when finished, will be the largest on the banks of the Medway.

Sir John Bridge, of Inverness Terrace, Surrey, late Chief Magistrate of the London Police Courts, has left an estate valued at £66,384.

The late Isaac Gordon, of money lending notoriety, has left £34,000 in cash, £70,000 in bonds, and about £500,000 in outstanding debts.

A wonderful talking machine has been constructed, and is said in a trial at Brighton to have made itself heard at a distance of ten miles.

Lord Salisbury's son, who played so gallant a part in the defence of Mafeking, is to receive a special decoration at the hands of the War Office.

Mr. Leslie Stuart, the composer of the stirring song "Soldiers of the Queen," was at one time a Manchester organist, and was known as Thomas Barrett.

General Business.

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THE MARITIME SULPHITE FIBRE CO., LIMITED, CHATHAM, N. B.

INTERNATIONAL S. S. CO.

ONE TRIP A WEEK

For Boston.

$3.50. WINTER RATE. $3.50.

COMMENCING JAN. 2nd the Steamers of this Company will leave St. John for Eastport, Lubec, Portland and Boston every THURSDAY morning, at 7.00 standard.

Returning, leaves Boston every Monday morning at 8 15 o'clock.

Through Tickets on sale at all Railway Stations, and Baggage checked through.

Passengers arriving in St. John in the evening can go direct to the steamer and take Cabin Berth or stateroom for the trip.

For rates and information apply to nearest Ticket Agent.

WILLIAM G. LEE, Agent,
St. John, N. B

NOTICE.

To John M. Gallant of the Parish of Shippegan, in the County of Gloucester and Province of New Brunswick and all others whom it may concern.

Notice is hereby given that, under a power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the twelfth day of May, A. D. 1893, made between you the said John M. Gallant of the one part, and William S. Loggie, of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick, merchant, of the other part; registered in volume 23 of the Records of the County of Gloucester, on pages 81, 82 83 and 84 and numbered 51 in said volume: There will in pursuance of the said power of sale and for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage, default having been made in payment thereof, be sold by Public Auction, in front of the Post Office, in the Town of Chatham, on Friday the fifteenth day of February next, at twelve o'clock noon, the following lands and premises in the said mortgage described:

"All that piece or parcel of land situate, lying "and being on the western side of Shippegan Harbor "and known as part of the lot of land on which "Peter Lodrice resides, being conveyed by him to "William Taylor by deed bearing date the thirteenth "day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand "eight hundred and sixty seven, next conveyed by "William Taylor to Euthrope DeGrace, by deed "bearing date the tenth day of May in the year of "our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-"two, next conveyed by Euthrope DeGrace to the "Reverend Joseph Trudel by deed bearing date the "twenty-seventh day of November in the year of "our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-"three, next conveyed by the Reverend Joseph "Trudel to the said John M. Gallant by deed bear-"ing date the twenty-third day of september in the "year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and "eighty-six, to wit: To commence at the upper or "westerly side of the highway, at the boundary or "division line between the said lot or piece o land, "said land owned and occupied by the family of the "late Augustine Robichaud, deceased, thence follow-"ing the said boundary or division line westerly "fifty yards, thence southerly on a course parallel "with the said highway sixty-nine yards on course "parallel with the said line aforesaid, thence easter-"ly to the highway, thence following the said high-"way northerly to the place of beginning; bounded "easterly by the said highway, in the rear by part "of said lot or tract of land, owned and occupied by "the said Peter DeGrace, and northerly by land "owned and occupied by the family of the late "Augustine Robichaud and containing whatever "quantity of land may be found by actual men ure-"ment within the said boundaries."

TERMS CASH.

Dated at Chatham N. B this 14th November A.D. 1900.

W. S. LOGGIE, Mortgagee.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - JANUARY 17, 1901.

Hundreds of Tons of Fresh Fish.

In conversation with a Montreal gentleman recently, the subject of Canada Eastern Railway traffic was being discussed and the writer stated, amongst other things, that besides the heavy inwards freights of goods of all kinds which come to Chatham as a town of some 6,000 population, and the principal distributing centre for several counties for supplies of all kinds, and the outwards freights of the two pulp mills, forest products etc., the fresh fish shipments alone were hundreds of tons a month.

"Hundreds of tons?" said the Montrealer.

We assured him of the truth of the statement, which seemed to surprise him. We have, since, verified it and find that for the month of December the shipments of only two kinds of fresh fish from the two stations in Chatham were as follows:—

Smelts from Loggieville station	1,043,410lbs.
Tom-cods " "	368,140 "
Smelts from Chatham station	275,440 "
Tom cods " "	284,750 "
Total Smelts and Tom-cods	1,971,740 "

In round numbers, therefore, there were 986 tons of these little fish—just taken from the water—shipped from the two Chatham stations in one month.

In addition to the smelts and tom-cods there were many tons of frozen salmon, bass, mackerel, eels, codfish, halibut and other fresh fish, of which we have not the returns.

As to values, the smelts alone would bring to the community about $65,000 in cash to be distributed amongst the fishermen, buyers, haulers, packers shippers and the railway. Some of the catch comes from such points as Tracadie, Tabusintac, etc., on the north side of Miramichi Bay, the Kent rivers to the south, as well as Eel, Bay du Vin, Black and Napan rivers in Northumberland, besides the main Miramichi. The charges for hauling are, therefore, quite a large item. The fishermen are paid an average of about two cents a pound, cash, for their fish as they come from the nets, so that their receipts for the shipments of smelts alone for December would be about $26,000.

GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER:—Mr. E. Tiffin, general freight agent of the C. P. R., Ontario division, and formerly in a similar position in the Maritime division, was recently offered, by Mr. Blair, and has accepted the position of General Traffic Manager of the Intercolonial. He has had a wide experience in railway business, and the appointment is hailed with general approval. Contrary to rumors in certain quarters this appointment does not supercede Mr. Pottinger.

A Busy Premier.

Premier Tweedie appears to be very busy just now over public matters. The papers reported him in Bathurst on Thursday, in Campbellton, assisting in the reception of its returning South African soldiers on Friday evening, in Hampton on Saturday, at the convention of the friends of the Local Government. He was in Chatham on Sunday in his usual place in church; on Monday night he was off for Halifax to meet premiers Murray of Nova Scotia and Farquharson of Prince Edward Island to confer on the subject of the proposed Agricultural School for the maritime provinces, and he goes thence to Woodstock in connection with the welcoming of South African soldiers who have returned to their homes in that favored section of the Province.

News and Notes.

The absurd statement is going the rounds of the press that a Geneva engineer named Planta has invented a mechanical brake that will stop a train running twenty-five miles an hour within eight yards, and fifty miles an hour within twenty yards.

The Presbyterian Church Century fund has reached over $1,200,000, and it is expected it will reach $1,300,000 before the books are closed.

The Clouded Sun.

The Sun intimates that the ADVANCE imitates the policy which was so faithfully pursued by that paper towards the gentlemen composing the Dominion Ministry from 1878 to 1896, and particularly towards the now politically defunct alleged leader of whom it used to boast as "an exceptionally able man." The Sun has never been able to forgive this journal of the people because it used to poke fun at it over the wrath it ever manifested towards the ADVANCE whenever we pointed out the absurdity of its worship at the Fosterian shrine. We have too much respect for the Sun's tears over its forsaken condition to be hard with it, so we will let its manifestations of ill temper and mendacity pass for the present, in the hope that it will be restored to a better frame of mind.

[Liverpool, Eng., "Mercury" Dec. 19.]

A Maritime Province of Canada.

BRITISH FARMERS AND CAPITALISTS INVITED.

A COMMISSIONER IN LIVERPOOL.

A "Mercury representative had an interview yesterday at the Adelphi Hotel with Mr. W. Albert Hickman, B.Sc., botanist and zoologist, the commissioner who, in the words of a Liverpool shipowner, "is sent across by the Government of New Brunswick, Canada, to advertise his colony here with a view to further open it up to commerce and for emigrants from England."

On being asked if he had himself a long acquaintance with New Brunswick, Mr. Hickman, who is apparently about 30 years of age, tall, spare and muscular, replied that he was born in the colony, that his home is still there, and that, therefore, he could fairly be described as a product of New Brunswick.

What has New Brunswick to offer?

All the advantages, developed or undeveloped, of a maritime province of Canada. It is the largest and most resourceful of these wonderfully fertile provinces, which are very much closer to Great Britain and Europe—a fact very important to their export trade—than any other notable food-producing area of the British Empire.

And what class of people do you seek to attract from the United Kingdom?

Chiefly farmers, farm laborers, carpenters, and joiners, boys as farmers' apprentices, youths from the public schools, and with some capital to enter our agricultural training farm, people who wish to buy moderate estates to settle upon, and capitalists to develop the minerals (copper, manganese, &c.), the wood and pulp industries, and the other channels for manufacturing and export.

Your chief port is St. John?

Yes, the open winter port of Canada, and to which a 17-knot steamer service, one of the grandest facilities we could have, is promised by Liverpool.

I see a standard geography book in use in English schools speaks of New Brunswick simply as "a country of many and beautiful rivers." Is that accurate?

Very accurate, but also very incomplete. We have 600 miles of seaboard; that is to say, the seacoast extends three-fourths round the whole of the colony. Thanks to the many navigable rivers and the extensive railway systems, the means of inland transport are remarkably good. In fact, there is no such feature as an isolated farm. Our towns range in population from a few hundreds to 50,000. We have three classes of agricultural land. First, great areas of self-sustaining "intervale"—a word of curious origin, land that is to say, land over which the rivers flow with alluvial deposit twice a year. The spring overflow, due to the melting of the snow, is especially beneficial. Secondly, we have the ordinary upland farms, grand farms they are, as in England. Thirdly, there is the more exceptionally self-sustaining land which we call dyke land. Once in about ten years the dyke-gates are opened, and the waters of the Bay of Fundy, which has the highest tides in the world, are allowed to flow in, bringing their silt to replenish the soil, which receives and needs no other manure, but which proves the most fertile within the temperate zone. The first two classes of land cost, cleared and cultivated, £2 to £3 an acre, the dyke land fetching £15 to £30. Frost greatly assists the working of the land. The colony has an area of 28 200 square miles, or over 17 million acres.

In what sizes are the farms obtainable?

From 40 to 1,000 acres, and there is no excuse for having a farm away from a railway station or far from a Government butter and cheese factory, where the milk will be received, the butter-fat weighed, and the whey returned to the farmer, together with credit for the fat. In a fortnight the farmer receives a cheque for the amount due to him. The Government guarantees openings for farmers and farm workers. The Government Employment Bureau is a comprehensive Department.

Then as to the boys and youths you referred to as among the likely immigrants?

Industrious boys are willingly employed by farmers, and offered good chances to take up land for themselves as they become qualified.

And the youths from English public schools?

Yes, I want you to make this part of our invitation plain. Partially on his own initiative, Mr. A. W. Pratt, a graduate of Cambridge, and of the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, was brought out from England by our Government and put in charge of our agricultural training farm. Any likely youth, who should, of course, have sufficient capital, is here received for three years. For the first year he pays £40, and, for the remaining two years, nothing. He thus receives his tuition and much of his board free. Besides the practical training of the farm and of the dairy school at Sussex, he attends the lectures which experts are sent by the Government to deliver in all the agricultural districts. At the end of three years the farm student will be fully advised in purchasing a farm according to his means and desires. A capital of $500 affords a good farming start, and the produce is easily disposable, thanks to the excellent transport by road, rail and river, at standard prices. Railway and freight charges and taxes are alike low. The free schools of the colony are model institutions, the population, which is under half a million, is orderly and loyal, and the latent resources of the colony in agriculture, timber, minerals, and its world-famous fisheries are almost incalculable.

Why, considering the favorable geographical position and a climate so well suited to English people, has not New Brunswick boomed before?

Because the Dominion Government, looking first, and to some extent of necessity, to the development of its own virgin territory, rather than to the land under local government, has directed the stream of immigration to the north-west leaving, as your own school books show, the British people largely in ignorance of the inducements offered by New Brunswick.

What is the cause of the present effort of your own Government?

The time appears opportune for development, and a new condition of things has arisen of late years owing to the decline of wooden shipbuilding. St. John used to stand as the fourth place in the world for wooden shipbuilding, and since the change to iron ships the population has resorted to agriculture, which has been enormously advanced. In 1891 the colony had not a single Government-controlled dairy, now it has about 100. In 1894 our farmers bought all their flour from the West, but since the establishment of the roller wheat mills, the yearly output of colony-ground flour has risen to 80,000 barrels. In the Government dairies, the flour mills and the training farm, then, you see instances of the best kind of agricultural developement. Men can work their way to independence in New Brunswick though they would find it impossible to do so in England. Since I came to London I have received, through the Agent General of New Brunswick, No. 17, Leather Market, London, S. E, in response to a letter to the press, over 100 applications for youths to enter our training farm.

Mr. Hickman here showed our representative a number of photographs, some prepared as lantern slides for a lecture at St. George's Hall, Liverpool, on January 14th, when the Lord Mayor (Mr. Arthur Crosthwaithe) will preside. The photographs dealt with the training farm, the dairies, the farmsteads, the railways, lumber yards, rivers, towns, and stretches of sporting country. The highest hills do not exceed 2700 feet, so that the fertile country lends itself to easy transport in so far as the timber is cleared. Since the wooden shipbuilding declined, the exports of timber from St. John alone—and Chatham makes a good second—have risen in one year (1898) to 341 million feet, of which 250 million feet went to Great Britain. There is a probable opening, owing to the vast areas of spruce, for a great developement of pulp mills for papermaking, and as little of the hard wood on ten million uncleared acres is cut, furniture factories loom in the future.

Of the sport in New Brunswick, Mr. Hickman naturally waxed eloquent. Owing to the strictly enforced closed time, the numerous moose (7ft. to 8ft. in height and weighing up to 1700lbs.), the enormous herds of caribou, and the Virginia deer are actually increasing. Of edible birds there is an abundance; in fact, all cover game is found in plenty. The licenses to kill game are, however, only 8s. per annum for residents and £6 for strangers, a merely nominal charge when considered in proportion to the game killed. Happily the game is always so bountifully provided for by Nature and so shy that it does not, as in England, prey on the farmer. Every salmon fisherman has heard of the Restigouche River, which, however, is only one of the many New Brunswick fishing rivers, while the sea fisheries are world-famous.

Before taking leave of our representative and returning to London, the courteous commissioner heard with interest, in reply to his own questions, some brief particulars of Liverpool boys' emigration schemes: of the stimulus to agriculture in this country which the Earl of Derby, since his return from Canada, has imparted through the Royal Lancashire Agricultural Society; and of the agricultural education given by the Lancashire County Council. All may receive some inspiration from New Brunswick.

The Coming Census.

An Ottawa despatch gives particulars of the scheme for taking the next census of the Dominion of Canada. Sunday March 31st, is the date fixed and is the same as that for taking the census of Great Britain and Ireland. All persons living at midnight on Sunday will be counted. The population will be taken by name and according to the de jure system. The country is divided into

CENSUS DISTRICTS

coinciding as far as possible with the electoral districts, and polling sub-divisions, according to the boundaries adopted for the purposes of the recent general election, are taken as units of enumeration. One commissioner will be appointed for each electoral district, and one additional commissioner where local circumstances may require his services, such as where the district is extensive, or has a large bi-lingual population, or comprises more than one county municipality. One enumerator will be allotted to each polling sub-division, where the area is small or the population sparse, as the Minister of Agriculture may specially direct.

The work of the enumerators will

BEGIN ON MONDAY, APRIL 1,

and in the great majority of polling subdivisions it is expected that it will be completed in a fortnight. Provision is made in the order in Council relating to the census for the appointment of four chief officers each for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and one for each of the other Provinces and the Northwest Territories. It will be the duty of these officers to instruct the commissioners concerning the work of the census, and the commissioners in turn will be required to instruct the enumerators.

MORTUARY STATISTICS.

The international nomenclature will be followed in taking the census of mortality, to secure as complete a record of diseases or causes of death as possible. The co-operation of Provincial or other local offices of vital statistics will be obtained where such offices have been organized, under arrangements and terms to be sanctioned by the Minister of Agriculture.

SPECIAL AGENTS.

At the discretion of the Minister and subject to limitations of territory and of industries as he may determine, the census of manufactures and products of the forests may be entrusted to one or more special agents in each Province; the census of marine and fisheries, subject to limitations of territory, to one or more special agents or to the Department of Marine and Fisheries; in the case of any Province which has assumed the administration of the fisheries under the decision of the Privy Council, to the Provincial officer charged with such administration, and the census of mines and minerals, subject to such limitations of territory and of classes of kinds of mineral products as the Minister shall determine, to the regular enumerators, to special agents or to the Geological Survey, as may in each case be deemed most advantageous and expedient.

QUALIFICATIONS OF COMMISSIONERS AND ENUMERATORS.

It is indispensable that each commissioner should be familiar with the geography of the electoral district under his charge. He should also be well acquainted with the residents of the district, and a man who enjoys the respect and confidence of the people. The enumerators in addition to being men of intelligence, judgement and prudence, should be familiar with the locality in which they are to do their work. Under the direction and instructions of the Minister each census commissioner will be entrusted with the superintendence of the work assigned to the enumerators in his census district. Among other duties he will be required to see that the enumerators thoroughly understand the manner in which the duties required of them are to be preformed, to receive and examine all their records of enumeration and correct the same as far as is found requisite and possible with the assistance of the enumerators, and to make a return to the Minister as required by the forms and instructions issued to him. Before entering upon his duties the commissioner, as well as every enumerator or other person employed in the execution of the census act, shall be required to take and subscribe an oath binding him to the faithful and exact discharge of such duties.

DUTIES OF ENUMERATORS.

The duties of an enumerator are to visit every house and ascertain by careful personal inquiry and with the utmost possible accuracy all the statistical information with which he is required to deal, make an exact record thereof to be attested under oath, and deliver such record to the census commissioner under whose superintendence he is placed; as well as to assist the commissioner in correcting the record in the case of any apparent defects or inaccuracies which may be observed in it.

PAY OF COMMISSIONERS AND ENUMERATORS.

The remuneration of commissioners and enumerators will be according to rates of allowance to be prepared by the Minister of Agriculture, which rates, the census act provides, "shall not exceed in the aggregate the total amount of $3 for each day of proved effective service for any enumerator, or $4 for each day of like service for any commissioner." The time of service to be allowed a commissioner will probably not exceed six weeks—ranging from three to six weeks, according to the extent, and population of the electoral district—and the time of an enumerator will probably not exceed two weeks.

SCHEDULES AND QUESTIONS.

The census schedules number eleven, containing 558 questions, as compared with nine schedules, containing 226 questions, at the previous census in 1891. The present schedules are very comprehensive and cover every subject in regard to which it is important that official statistics should be obtained.

The first schedule seeks the name of each person in each household on March 31, the age, date and place of birth, year of immigration to Canada and date of naturalization, nationality, racial or tribal origin, religion, profession and occupation or trade of each person, the number of employers and employees, those persons who are working on their own account, those persons who are working in trade, factory or home, the number who can read and write, and the language spoken, whether English, French or other tongue, the number of months during which wage earners are employed, the earnings from their occupation and from other sources.

The second schedule deals with lands, churches, schools, etc. It will include information as to acreage, number of stores, warehouses, dwellings, manufacturing establishments, barns, stables and other outbuildings, the number and seating capacity of each place of worship and communicants, the number of scholars and teachers in each Sunday School and Day School.

The third schedule will be a return of the deaths during census year, with details as to personal description, racial origin, profession, causes of death, etc.

AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION.

The fourth schedule calls for dates as to farm lands, fruits and plantations. Under this heading the authorities will arrive at the acreage, occupied, owned, leased or rented, improved, unimproved, in forest, in field crops, in pasture, in orchard, in vegetables and small fruits, in vineyard and nurseries, the number of non-bearing and bearing of apple, pear, peach, plum, cherry and other fruit trees, of grape vines and their yield, the yield of maple syrup and the number of plantations of forest and ornamental trees.

A detailed return of field products in the fifth schedule will embrace full statistics as to wheat, barley, oats, rye, corn, buckwheat, peas, beans, mixed grains, hay, potatoes and other roots, forage crops, flax, tobacco, hops, grass and clover seed, calling for areas and production.

The sixth schedule will elicit figures to show the number of live stock, including horses, cattle, sheep, fowl, bees, swine, the quantity of wool, homemade butter, eggs and honey. It will also call for a table of pure bred stock.

Schedule seven is drawn up to secure a table of agricultural values, lands, buildings, rents, returns for crops, value of live stock, farm implements, dairy produce, pure bred stock, wool, eggs, honey, wax, the weeks of hired labor on farms, the payments of hired help.

MANUFACTURERS' SCHEDULES.

The eighth schedule, dealing with manufactures, calls for particulars as to values of real estate and plant, owners and members of the firm, salaried officers, number of male and female employees sixteen years and over, and children under sixteen, with the wages in each case, the same details in the case of piece workers, the aggregate working days in year of each class of employees, months in operation of establishment, miscellaneous expenses, material used in crude and manufactured state and their cost, and details as to character of motive power and apparatus used.

PRODUCTS OF THE FOREST.

Schedule nine deals with the products of the forest and will get at the output and value of timber and logs and pulpwood and of forest animals' furs.

THE FISHERIES.

Schedule ten gives the number of vessels, men and nets employed in the fisheries, the number of curing and canning stations, the aggregate days employed and wages paid.

The statistics of the mining industry in schedule eleven will be collected by competent agents to learn the acreage of mineral and non-mineral land, the number and capacity of mills, stamps, rolls, blast furnaces, refineries, sluicing plants, hydraulic works, the hands employed, the quantity of ore raised or won, the products of treated minerals, the tons of the various metallic ores and their products, of abrasive products, of fuel and light, materials of stone, clay, pigments, structural and miscellaneous material.

A Monopoly That Ought to be Suppressed.

An interesting point in the telegraphic controversy which has been going on between the people of Prince Edward Island and the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, has apparently been reached. This company has a practical monopoly and assumes the right to the legal monopoly of cable communications with that island. This, however, is denied by the boards of trade of Prince Edward Island, and their denial has been supported by legal opinion obtained to the effect that no such legal monopoly exists as is claimed, but the practical monopoly does exist nevertheless, and for years the newspaper press and mercantile community of the island has been groaning under it.

Until very lately the custom prevailed of shutting up the telegraph offices at Charlottetown and the other principal places, while the clerks took their midday meal. The practice is still adhered to of closing the offices at 8 o'clock each evening, with the result that for the rest of the night Prince Edward Island is shut off from telegraphic communication with the mainland. On Sunday the offices are entirely closed except for one-half hour.

The Anglo-American Telegraph Company is no better or worse than all other monopolies. It seeks first the comfort and convenience of its own employes, and secondly the convenience of the public, the latter always being subordinated to the former. Efforts have been made during the past two or three years by the minister of marine, the Maritime Board of Trade and press to induce the company to give the public of Prince Edward Island larger and better facilities by keeping their office open till at least 12 o'clock so that the midnight despatches might be obtained by the morning papers and the commercial public be enabled to maintain communication with the mainland.

The company, while apparently considering the demands of the newspapers and commercial public for the facilities referred to, has at last definitely determined to make no concessions.

As the subsidy of $2,000 a year, which is payable to the company, is secured to it by statute, on condition of its maintaining regular telegraphic communication between the island and the mainland, the question arises whether keeping the office open till 8 o'clock is a compliance with that condition. The attorney general of the province has been appealed to and it is understood that the Island government has been notified that the dominion government will not pay the subsidy to the company, if the former is prepared to test in the courts the question whether the company is complying with the statutory requirements which calls for the payment of the subsidy.

It is understood also that an effort was made to induce the Western Union Company to extend its line to Prince Edward Island last year, but the Anglo-American had sufficient influence to prevent this. Another large company has now taken the matter up, and it would not be surprising if before very long the whole question was solved by the establishment of a competing line and the laying of another cable across the Straits of Northumberland, thus giving the people of Prince Edward Island some measure of relief from the monopoly from which they are suff-ring.

To Our Readers.

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

Davenport & Treacy Pianos.

The New York Music Trade Review of 5th inst. says:—The Davenport & Treacy pianos exemplify, by reason of their attractiveness, why they have won and are winning such a marked position in the trade field. Their merits, however, are not concentrated on the mere externals; an examination of their tonal qualities and general structure demonstrates that the Davenport & Treacy Co., so long associated with the making of piano plates, have embodied in these instruments the results of many years of experience as students of pianos and pianos tone. Backed by ample capital, and splendidly organized in a manufacturing way at the corner of Avenue D and Eleventh street, this city, there is every reason to predict that the Davenport & Treacy piano will be a potent factor in the trade field during the opening years of the century whose birth we have been celebrating.

[Mr. R. A. Murdoch has the Davenport & Treacy piano on exhibition at his establishment in Chatham.]

The Anonymous Letter Writer.

There is not a more despicable character in any community than the writer or publisher of anonymous letters designed to injure the reputation or mar the happiness of those at whom they are aimed, yet it is remarkable that both men and women who desire to be respected indulge in such malicious work. The following press telegram reports a particularly bad case in point.

Berwick, Pa., Jan. 9.—"There was always a voice urging her and she had to obey it."

That is the only explanation thus far vouchsafed of the motive which for the last seven years has induced Mrs. Harriet Jones to spread misery in a community of which she was one of the prominent members.

She has confessed that she wrote the anonymous and slanderous letters which disrupted families, estranged husbands and wives and parents and children, blackened reputations and severed life long friendships. In all that time she evaded discovery.

The mystery was profound. Letters were kept and compared in the effort to identify the author. The exercises of the public school pupils were examined to ascertain whether the writing of any of them corresponded with that of the anonymous communications. For five years and a half Postmaster Bowman exhausted every avenue of investigation. All to no avail. The letters continued to come, and the writer remained unknown.

Eventually, in an unexpected way, suspicion pointed to Mrs. Jones. Two weeks ago a letter written by her to a friend was obtained by the authorities. The style and writing were exactly the same as those of the slanderous letters. Her arrest followed, and the once tranquil borough has ever since been rent from end to end with anger and indignation.

After giving sample cases of the woman's fiendish assaults on the reputations of her neighbors the despatch concludes with the statement:

"The common belief is that she was actuated by a feeling of anger and chagrin because she did not receive the social attention she thought she merited."

Municipal Council.

Newcastle, Jan. 15, 1901.—The Municipal Council met at the Court House at 10 a. m.

Warden Kerr called the Council to order.

Sec. Treas. Thomson said he was ill, having taken a severe cold that had settled on his lungs, and he would have to beg the indulgence of the Council for the day. Mr. Charles Thomson would take the minutes, and he (the Sec. Treas.) hoped to be able to perform his duties tomorrow.

On motion of Coun. Watt it was ordered that the Sec. Treas. be excused for the day.

The roll was called, as follows:

Ludlow—J. S. Pond, W. A. Campbell.

Blissfield—Frank D. Swim, Ronald Hurley.

Blackville—Fenton A. Brophy, Geo. Hays.

Northesk—Mich'l Ryan, David Whitney.

Southesk—Thos. Johnston, Jared Tozer

Derby—Everett Parker, Chris. Crocker

Nelson—Thos. W. Flett, A. M. Saunders.

Rogersville—Henry Bourke, Placide Chiasson.

Newcastle—A. A. Davidson, Lawrence Doyle, Geo. A. Lounsbury.

Chatham—Wm. Kerr, Jas. F. Connors, Geo. Watt.

Glenelg—Jas. Cameron, Wm. V. Ullock.

Hardwicke—Phineas Williston, Dan'l Lewis.

Alnwick—Wm. Anderson, Romain Savoy.

The credentials of Coun. Watt, as representative of the Chatham Town Council, was read.

Minutes were read and approved.

Coun. Tozer moved that J. L. Stewart be official reporter, Coun. Pond nominated A. E. Golding. Stewart was elected, 19 to 6.

On motion of Coun. Pond the following committee was appointed to nominate standing committees—Connors, Tozer, Swim.

Constables Irving and Cassady were appointed to attend the Council.

Coun. Connors reported the following standing committees:—

County Accounts—Swim, Tozer, Pond, Watt, Davidson,

Almshouse Accounts—Parker, Cameron, Hurley, Whitney.

Petitions—Flett, Doyle, Ullock, Johnston, Anderson.

Contingencies—Connors, Parker, Tozer, Lounsbury.

Parish Accounts — Johnston, Parker, Ryan, Brophy, Hurley, Campbell, Bourke,

[Continued on 3rd page.]

C. P. HICKEY,

AS USUAL, we again excel all competitors in the

QUALITY,
QUANTITY
and ASSORTMENT of

Holiday Goods.

Want of space prevents us from describing our stock, but our past reputation for handling the best line of XMAS GOODS in town should be enough to induce you to favor us with a call and we are confident we can please you.

Hickey's Drug Store.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

To Catch the Eye and the Mind at the Same time

is the art in advertising. This Ad. illustrates how true this saying is, especially to those wishing pleasant and profitable employment. "Canada's Sons on Kopje and Veldt," the only book dealing exclusively with the Canadian Contingents, is the book to handle. Official, Authentic, Cheap, sells on sight to everybody, and everybody can sell it. Capital or experience not necessary. Send for Free Outfit and make money.

THE BRADLEY-GARRETSON CO., LIMITED
BRANTFORD, ONT.

YOUR NEW YEARS OR ANY OTHER ENGAGEMENT.

You'll look your best for Christmas, New Years or any other holiday, in one of our dressy suits.

Not necessarily full dress—though of course that's desirable—but a fashionable suit of artistic effect.

We make fashionable garments for men who care to look just right.

Having been too busy to wish our patrons a Merry X'mas we now wish them a Happy New Year with all our heart, and would desire them to call for a Calender before the supply fails.

W. L. T. WELDON
MERCHANT TAILOR.

HOLIDAY GOODS!

Our stock of

X'MAS GOODS ARE HERE.

Our lines of these goods this year are

Even Finer Than Last.

Every article is carefully selected and all are gems in their class.

THE PERFUMES

Are certainly finer and richer than ever shown here.

NOW SHOWING AT

Mackenzie's Medical Hall
Chatham, N. B.

Public Notice.

Owing to there being several cases of Small Pox in the district of Rosebank on the opposite side of the river from Chatham, the Board of Health of the Town of Chatham have, until further notice, ordered the prohibition of all public assemblies.

In order to secure the town from the risk of a small pox epidemic the Board of Health hereby request the public to use every precaution to keep clear from contagion; also would recommend all unvaccinated persons in the Town of Chatham to be vaccinated immediately, and would request the public to work with the Board and assist them in keeping this dread scourge from entering our Town of Chatham.

(Sgd.) E. A. STRANG.
Chairman, B. of Health.

Chatham, Jan. 2, 1901.

Xmas Vacation Will Begin Dec. 22.

Classes will re-open Jan. 2nd with increased accommodation, the largest attendance, the best facilities and brightest prospects we have ever had in our 33 years experience in college work. Come early to secure accomodation. Business and Shorthand Circulars sent to any address.

THE ST. JOHN Business COLLEGE. Oddfellows Hall.
S. KERR & SON.

WANTED.

Old Postage Stamps used between 1840 and 1870; worth most on envelopes. Also old Blue Dishes old China, Brass Andirons, Candlesticks, Trays and Snuffers, and old Mahogany Furniture. Address

W. A. KAIN,
116 Germain Street,
St. John, N. B.

Executors Notice.

All persons having claims against the estate of the late Daniel Cronnen, deceased, are requested to file the same within three months and all persons indebted to the said Estate to make immediate payment.

JAMES F. CONNORS, J. THOMAS B. KAIN, } Executors.

Dated Chatham, 8th January, 1901.

FARM HELP.

Anyone in need of Farm Help should apply to Hon. A. T. Dunn at St. John, as a number of young men who have lately arrived from Great Britain are seeking employment. Applicants should give cases to help wanted and any particulars with regard to kind of work, wages given, period of employment to right man, etc.

Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of William Richards and Company, Limited, will be held in the Company's office, Boiestown, N. B. on the twenty-eighth day of January next at two o'clock p. m.

Dated the twenty eighth day of December, A.D. 1900.

R. W. McLELLAN, solicitor. WILLIAM RICHARDS, President.

SALESMEN wanted to sell our goods by sample to wholesale and retail trade. We are the largest and only manufacturers in our line in the world. Liberal salary paid. Address, CANDEX Mfg. Co., Savannah, Ga.

SOUTH WEST BOOM CO.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above Company, will be held at the Secretary's Office on Thursday 10th day of January next, at 2 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of choosing directors, for the ensuing year, and transacting such other business as may be deemed necessary.

The directors will meet in the same place on the same day at 11 a. m. to audit the Treasurer's accounts and wind up the business for the year.

ALLAN RITCHIE,
President.

Newcastle, Dec. 21st, 1900.

Liberals, Attention!

A special meeting of the Northumberland Liberal Association will be held in the Temperance Hall, Newcastle, on Thursday, the 24th day of January next, at 2.30 o'clock p. m., for the transaction of such business as may come before it. Also for the election of officers. By order of the President,

ROBT. MURRAY,
Secretary to Northumberland Liberal Association.

Chatham, N. B. December 31st, 1900.

BUILDING STONE.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish stone for building and other purposes.

Apply to L. J. TWEEDIE

or the office of L. J. Tweedie.

Second Class Teacher Wanted

For district No. 1, Parish of Hardwicke, County of Northumberland; must have experience. Apply stating salary to

JAMES NASH, Secretary,
Brausfield P. O.

Public Notice!

Owing to the prevalence of Small Pox throughout the province, we are instructed by the Secy. of the Provincial Board of Health to urge upon all unvaccinated persons within the health district of Chatham, the necessity for immediate vaccination; also that the public should take all precaution against contagion.

E. A. STRANG, Chairman, GEORGE WATT, Secretary,
Board of Health Town of Chatham

Chatham, 8 Jan., 1901.

This Paper One Year	Farm Journal Nearly 5 Years

PAY UP AND GET BOTH PAPERS AT PRICE OF ONE.

We want to get 500 new subscribers to THE ADVANCE and are going to do it if we can; we therefore continue our arrangement with the Farm Journal a short time longer by which we can send THE ADVANCE and the Farm Journal the remainder of 1900 and all of 1901, 1902, 1903 and 1904 both for $1.00 paid in advance. And we make the same offer to all old subscribers who will pay all arrearages and one year in advance.

Miramichi and the North Shore, etc.

SURVEYOR GENERAL DUNN, of St. John, was in Dalhousie Wednesday on business in connection with his department.

ROBERT DICKIE, a representative farmer and lumberman of River Charlo, accidentally broke his leg while working in the woods.

REMOVED:—Mr. R. Flanagan has removed his business to the new Creaghan building, Water Street, where he now has one of the most handsome and spacious stores in Chatham.

NO SMALL POX:—Danger from Small-Pox being considered past, the Board of Health's prohibition of public assemblages was discontinued in Chatham, Newcastle, etc. on Sunday last.

A NEGLECTED COLD is very dangerous, and the farther it goes the faster it goes. A very small quantity of Adamson's Botanic Balsam will cure a "young" cough. An older one requires more Balsam to stop it—but no cough is too old for it to cure. 25c. at all Druggists.

BIGGLE SWINE BOOK is just as valuable for a man with one hog in a little sty as for a man with a hundred hogs feeding on the sheltered side of a barbed wire fence. Its chapter on "Cholera" is alone worth ten times what the book costs. You ought to have it, the ADVANCE says so. The price is 50 cents by mail: address the publisher, Wilmer Atkinson Co., Philadelphia.

DIED IN MINNESOTA:—Mr. Michael Donovan, formerly of Renous River, died in Minnesota on December 17th. Mr. Donovan was one of many New Brunswickers who left their native province and made comfortable homes for themselves in the United States. The deceased is sixty years of age and is survived by one daughter.—Monitor.

DIED IN MONTREAL:—A telegram received from Montreal on Monday morning last stated that Wm. Dennison, Canada Eastern locomotive engineer, died at the General Public Hospital there the night before. Mrs. Dennison and son, who left Fredericton on Saturday evening, reached his bedside twenty minutes before he died.

MIRAMICHI MARBLE WORKS: Now the time to place your orders for cemetery work and avoid the spring rush. We have now on hand and coming one of the largest stocks of marble and granite monuments headstones and tablets ever shown on the north shore, all from the latest designs and worked from the best material the market can produce. Call and get our prices. They are right.

JOHN H. LAWLOR & Co.

"THE WHITE HORSE STAR" is the name of a little ten page paper published at White Horse, Yukon Territory, by Rosseau & McEachran. Each page contains three columns, ten inches long. The Star is a weekly paper and its subscription price is six dollars a year. Mr. Angus McEachran, one of the proprietors, is a graduate of the ADVANCE office and a son of the late pilot John McEachran, of Chatham. The paper seems to enjoy a large advertising patronage and the contents of this department of it indicates that White Horse is becoming a place of no little importance.

OBITUARY:—The funeral of the late Wm. Tait, an old and much esteemed resident of Chatham, took place yesterday afternoon and was very largely attended. At one time—in ante-railway days—Mr Tait ran a regular packet schooner between Chatham and Point du Chene and after the locomotive had pushed that enterprise aside he became an active and very efficient pilot of the port of Miramichi. He retired a few years ago on account of having reached the age limit. He was a prominent member of St. Luke's Methodist church.

PERSONAL:—Hon. J. P. Burchill has been a frequent visitor to Chatham during the past week.

Mr. J. J. Benson's many friends are glad to know that he is convalescing sufficiently to be home in Chatham after leaving the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter White's many friends on the Miramichi learn with regret that they are to remove to Sydney, C. B., where Mr. White has accepted an excellent engagement with the Electric Light Company of that town.

Mr. John Patterson is revisiting Chatham after an eight years' absence and is being warmly greeted by old friends.

Messrs. Wm. Archer, and John Young, M. P. P., of Tracadie, were in town this week.

Corns! Corns! Corns!

Discovered at last; a remedy that is sure, safe and painless. Putnam's Painless Corn and Wart Extractor never fails, never causes pain, nor even the slightest discomfort. Buy Putnam's Corn Extractor, and beware of the many cheap, dangerous, and flesh eating substitutes in the market. Sold by C. P. Hickey, Chatham.

Restigouche Lodge F. & A. M

Dalhousie, Jan. 10.—Restigouche Lodge, No. 25, F. & A. M., has elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

Dr. A. G. Ferguson, W. M.
Alexander Cameron, S. W.
Claud Brown, J. W.
Rev. Gavin Hamilton, chaplain.
Charles Powell, treasurer.
James E. Stewart, (P. M.), secretary.
Thomas Scott, (P. M.), S. D.
W. S. Montgomery, J. D.
R. Z. Walker, S. S.
Mandel Tarter, J. S.
H. A. Johnston, (P. M.), D. of C.
John Barberie, I. G.
Geo. A. Willett, tyler.

Acute and Chronic Rheumatism

are equally influenced by the almost magical pain subduing power of Nerviline—equal in medicinal value to five times the quantity of any other Rheumatic remedy. Penetrates at once through the tissues, reaches the source of the disease and drives it out. Nerviline is undoubtedly the king of pain, for it is unequalled by any remedy in the world. Your money back if you do not find it so. Druggists sell it. Sold by C. P. Hickey, Chatham.

A Richibucto Suicide.

Richibucto, N. B., Jan. 12.—J. M. O'Brien, a blacksmith of this town, committed suicide at 8 o'clock this morning by shooting himself. He had for some days been of unsound mind and in the care of an attendant. The latter left his patient for a few minutes when O'Brien took a shot-gun and, using his toe, he moved the trigger and received the charge in the left side of the neck, inflicting a terrible wound. He died instantly. Coroner Doherty held an inquest and the verdict was death by the victim's own hand, while mentally deranged. The deceased leaves a wife and six children. He was a member of the S. of T. and I. O. F.

Concerning Baking Powders.

REPORT OF THE INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT—LARGE QUANTITIES OF IMPURE POWDERS FOUND—SALE OF ALUM POWDERS FORBIDDEN.

The Bulletin of the Inland Revenue Department (68) contains analysis of 156 samples of baking powders bought of dealers and manufacturers in the Dominion. The alarming statement is made that 85 per cent. of these are alum mixtures.

In view of this large proportion of alum powders, Chief Analyst Macfarlane recommends that legal proceedings be taken against parties selling them on the ground that they are unhealthful articles of food.

Upon this recommendation the Commissioner of Inland Revenue has given public notice that persons selling alum powders will be prosecuted.

The analyses were made by the Assistant Analyst, Mr. A. McGill, who fully discusses the use of alum in baking powders, which, he is of the positive opinion, is dangerous to health.

Professor Ruttan, of McGill College, Montreal, who had a series of experiments on the digestibility of bread baked with alum powders, is quoted as follows: "The unanimous verdict of my experiments is that alum powders introduce into a form of food of universal use, agents which are detrimental to the functional activity of the digestive ferments. They must therefore be prejudicial to health, and the only course is to carefully avoid them."

Both consumers and grocers are interested in this matter. Housekeepers should be very careful in purchasing their baking powders. The alum powders can generally be distinguished by their low price. They cost but two or three cents a pound to make, and are sold from ten to thirty cents. A pure, cream of tartar powder, is quite expensive to make, and is sold from forty to fifty cents.

A Handsome Souvenir.

Our acknowledgements are due to Rev. E. P. Wallace, of Campbellton, for a very tastefully printed souvenir of the visit, last July, to the Diocese of Chatham of His Excellency Mgr. Diomede Falconio, Apostolic delegate to Canada. It is, with exception of the report of His Excellency's visit to Chatham, which is from the MIRAMICHI ADVANCE, the work of special correspondents and a valuable record of pleasant and important events connected with the Roman Catholic Church on the North Shore of New Brunswick. It is illustrated with fine half-tone pictures of the Apostolic Delegate and Their Lordships, Bishops Rogers and Barry; also of St Michael's College and residence of the Bishop of Chatham, the Pro Cathedral, (interior) Hotel Dieu Convent, Chatham, and Convent of the Sisters of Notre Dame, Newcastle; Sacred Heart Church, Bishop Barry's residence and the Convent School, Bathurst; Church of the Holy Family, Bathurst Village; Church of Our Lady of the Snows and Convent of the Hotel Dieu, Campbellton and a crossing scene at Restigouche in which His Excellency, His Lordship, Bishop Barry, Rev Father Wm. Le..., one of the Capuchin Fathers are very clearly recognisable. The work is printed by the "Events" establishment and is very creditably done. It is appropriately bound in a cardinal red cover tied with silken cord of yellow—the papal color.

Robinson-Holden.

[St. John Globe 9th inst.]

At half past three o'clock this afternoon, in Trinity church, Miss Louise Rainsford Holden, and Mr Phillipse Clinton Robinson, son of Mr. T. B. Robinson, were united in matrimony by Rev. J. A. Richardson. There was a very large congregation, in addition to the invited guests, to witness the ceremony. The bride's wedding dress was of ivory satin, the bodice being of chiffon with bolero of lace, caught with orange blossoms, myrtle and white heather. She wore a tulle veil with orange blossoms and carried white roses. Her bridesmaids were Miss Elizabeth Holden, Miss Kathleen Holden and Miss Lenore Allen, of Fredericton. All three were gowned in cream serge, trimmed in gold, with Neapolitan hats. They looked extremely pretty. Mr. Robinson was attended by Mr. Charles D. Shaw. The bride was given in marriage by her father. Messrs. Guy Robinson, C. H. Allen, Bowyer S. Smith and F. A. Kinnear were ushers.

After the wedding a reception was held at Dr. Holden's residence, Charlotte street. Only relatives and intimate friends of the bride and groom were present.

Mr. and Mrs Robinson took the afternoon train for Newcastle, where they will reside. A great many friends of Mrs. Robinson were at the station to extend their good wishes and to say good-bye. The bride's going away gown was of dark blue cloth, with seal trimmings.

Mrs Robinson was one of the most popular and charming young ladies in the city, and her departure is a great loss to St. John society and a corresponding gain to Newcastle.

No Bronchial Attacks Since the Use of Catarrhozone

Mr. William Pollock, of Blyth, Ont., says:—"I received your Catarrhozone in due time and have used it for six weeks and am well pleased with the results. My head feels better and I have no bronchial attacks since I commenced using your treatment."

If you understood the properties of Catarrhozone you would not wonder that Mr. Pollock has had no return of his distressing and dangerous malady. Catarrhozone is carried by the air to the remotest air cell of the lungs—it bathes the bronchial tubes with its stimulating and healing powers, promotes expectoration, heals sore spots, soothes mucous membranes. Surely a remedy capable of doing all this must and cannot fail to cure, ask your druggist to tell you about Catarrhozone.

Housebreaking.

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Neale, who went from Chatham to Pensacola the other day to remain for two months closed their residence, corner of Church and Henderson streets and arranged with Mr. Thomas Green to visit it daily to see that it was unmolested. On Tuesday morning, Mr Green, who had found everything right the day before, observed that the door of the wood shed had been opened and on investigating he found that the door leading into the kitchen had also been forced. He sent for some friends of the family and an investigation showed that the housebreakers had ransacked every room, opening dressing table and bureau drawers, closets, plate chest, etc. There did not appear to have been much property carried away and from the fact that a coat of Mr. Neale's and a pair of skates were left near the wood shed door it was thought that the robbers had become alarmed and made off before fully carrying out their object of plunder. Some of the more valuable articles, such as silverware, etc., have since been removed from the house and placed in safety by friends, and arrangements are made for detecting the marauders if possible.

From Blackville.

Mr. A. C. McLean of Chatham has put a new furnace into the basement of the school building in the village of Blackville, that put in at first by the contractor being found too small to supply sufficient heat.

The office of the N. B. Telephone Co., which has been opened in the store of McLaggan, Grindlay & Co., is already proving a great convenience and is receiving a fair share of patronage.

Court Blackville, No. 1965, I. O. F., has elected the following officers for ensuing year:—

C. R.—James H. Dale.
V. C. R.—R. Robertson.
Financial Secretary—J. P. Wetmore.
Treasurer—James Bean.
R. S.—P. D. Coughlan.
Orator—Alvah Weaver.
S. W.—Bert Connors.
J. W.—Wm. Lebans.
S. B.—Hugh Dickison.
J. B.—Geo. Sturgeon.

At the last regular meeting of Star of the Boyne, L. O. L., No. 110, the following officers were elected and installed:—

W. M.—P. O. Lebans.
D. M.—Bert Connors.
Chap.—Rev. Thos. Corbett.
R. S.—W. J. McLaggan.
F. S.—R. M. Grindlay.
Treasurer—A. Craig.
D. of C.—Jos. A. Grady.
Lecturer—Elijah Curtis.
Committee—Bros. Nelson, Chairman, Geo. McAuley, D. G. Scofield, J. B. Curtis, R. Robertson.

Curling.

In the second series of the match for the Robinson Cup between rinks of the Chatham Curling Club, the following results have been reached since our last report:—

Rev J M McLean's,	14	vs Geo Watt's	10
Robt Murray's,	24	" A S Ullock's	6
E Johnson's,	19	" J R Lawlor's	7
Alex Burr's,	26	" W H MacLachlan's	8

Arthur Johnston's rink had a bye in this series.

In the third series Arthur Johnston's rink beat Robert Murray's by a score of 14 to 9 and Alex Burr's beat E Johnson's by a score of 16 to 9. Messrs. McLean and Arthur Johnston's rinks are yet to play to determine which of them is to play in the final bout against skip Alex Burr's rink.

The match for the Nicol stones was begun on Tuesday evening. In this match the sub-skips have charge of the rinks and the skips play as subs. The rinks engaged and results on Tuesday were as follows:—

J Kerr Loggie,	F M Eddy,
Jas Miller,	G McNaughton,
H McKendy,	C P Hickey,
Alex Brown, skip 24	Norman Edgar, skip 7
G Gray,	Dr H G Vaughan,
E Burke,	Wilbur McLeon,
Alex Burr,	Arthur Johnston,
W Loudoun, skip 16	Chas Ruddock, skip 9.

BARGAINS

SPECIAL LINE

—OF—

Dark and Light Prints, 10c. yd.
Blouse Flannels 23c. yd. worth 30c. yd.
Black Homespun Skirting, 30c. yd.

FULL RANGE OF PLAIDS, DOUBLE WIDTHS,

30c. 50c. 55c, 60c. yd.

TO

DOGSKIN CAPS,

3.00 3.75 4.50 5.75 6.50

FUR COLLARS

—IN—

DOGSKIN, ELECTRIC SEAL, OPPOSSUM, LORNE.

BE CLEARED!

Double Width Tweed Suiting, 35c. yd.
Heavy and Black Serge Suiting, 58 in wide $1.00 yd.
Winter Wrappers going at 20% discount.
Boys' Handkerchiefs, 3c. and 4c. each, colored borders.
20% discount on Men's Underwear.
Woollen Tam O'Shanters, from 10c. each.

A good range of Prints for quilting, 6c. yd.

Men's Mufflers from 25c. each.

10% Discount off Men's Winter Gloves, Men's Women's and Children's Overshoes.

NO goods will be charged to any person or firm at sale prices. No goods will be sent out on approval. Terms

SPOT CASH.

A FEW LEFT OF THIS SEASON'S

Dogskin Sacques

TO CLEAR AT

$25.00 - EACH.

20% Discount on Ladie's and Children's Underwear.
Men's and Boys' Larrigans and Overstockings.

W. S. LOGGIE CO. LIMITED.

Municipal Council.

[*Continued from 2nd page.*]

Doyle, Savoy, Ullock, Saunders, Connors, Lewis.

To Examine Jail—Campbell, Savoy, Williston.

To Visit Almhouse—Doyle, Swim, Cameron.

Printing—Kerr, Davidson, Parker.

Bye Laws—Davidson, Connors, Tozer.

Report adopted.

On motion of Coun. Tozer, adjourned till 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON.

On reassembling, the Warden read a letter from R. A. Lawlor, asking that a fine of $100 and costs imposed on Roger Flanagan, Chatham, in 1895, by Parish Court Commissioner Fraser, for a second violation of the Canada Temperance Act, be refunded, on the ground that the Supreme Court, on Mr. Flanagan's appeal against a subsequent conviction for a third offense, had decided that Mr. Fraser had no jurisdiction in Scott Act cases, and that, therefore, Mr. Flanagan had not been legally convicted of a second offense.

The Warden suggested that it be referred to a committee, and, on motion of Coun. Ryan, this was done and the following committee appointed—Davidson, Tozer, Cameron, with instructions to investigate and report.

Coun. Anderson presented the petition of John McDonald & Co., J. Baxter, M. S. Hocken and others praying that the Council grant $100 towards the $250 required to purchase a set of colors for the 73rd Regt.

Referred to Com on Petitions.

Coun. Lounsbury presented the petition of Patrick Hennessey, that the lease of a lot now occupied by Patrick Rogan be transferred from the petitioner to the latter.

Referred to Com. on Petitions.

Coun. Watt moved that the Sec. Treas. be asked to furnish a list of county lands with the names of the holders, the rents paid, and if they were leased by public auction or otherwise.

Coun. Pond thought a committee of which Coun. Connors was a member, had been appointed to secure this information. Perhaps they would report.

Coun. Connors had no recollection of any such committee.

Coun. Davidson moved to amend by asking also for a list of all the properties formerly belonging to the county that are now held by Chatham.

Coun. Watt accepted the amendment and the motion passed.

Coun. Tozer said Inspector Menzies desired to be heard in reference to the Flanagan petition, and moved that he be heard, which was carried.

Mr. Menzies said he had listened attentively to Mr. Lawlor's letter, and some of its statements were not true. That conviction for a third offense was not quashed. Mr. Lawlor and Mr. Flanagan had appealed to him to let it drop, as Chatham had passed out of his jurisdiction and the county would get no money out of it if the convictions were sustained. He had agreed to let it drop and it was dropped accordingly. It was never finally settled in the Supreme Court. It was taking a mean, contemptible advantage to bring it up here and now Mr. Murray, who had prosecuted the case, ought to be heard on it, but he (Mr. Menzies) was not afraid to argue it with Mr. Lawlor. Mr. Flanagan could not get the money back, as the conviction had not been quashed. He had his remedy-appeal—if the Court Commissioner had no jurisdiction—and had not taken it.

Coun. Connors said this was out of order. The petition had been referred to a committee and the committee should be left to act on it. He was, moreover, opposed to allowing everybody who wanted to air his views on any subject to take up the time of the Council.

The Warden thought he was justified in putting the motion that Mr. Menzies be heard, though he entirely concurred in Coun. Connors' views that the committee should be left to consider it.

Coun. Tozer thought if anybody was out of order it was Coun. Connors in making such remarks.

Coun. Connors said he did not intend his remarks to apply so much to this case as to others. It was simply losing time to allow persons to air their views here.

On motion of Coun. Saunders, adjourned till ten o'clock tomorrow morning.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

Programme of Annual Meetings of the Farmers' and Dairymen's Association at Fredericton.

FIRST SESSION.

The meeting will open at 2.30 p. m. in the City Council Chamber, on Wednesday the 23rd inst., when President A. G. Dickson of Chatham, will give the opening address followed by His Honor Lt. Governor McClelan and Hon. L. P. Farris, Commissioner of Agriculture, and short addresses from prominent visitors. Committees will be appointed after which the meeting will be open to motions which may be brought forward by individual members.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening programme will begin at 7.30 p. m., F. W. Hodson, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, will give an illustrated address upon "swine breeding, feeding and marketing," followed by discussions, and after which the question box will be opened for discussion of any question placed in it.

THURSDAY 24TH, MORNING SESSION.

This session will open at 9.30 a. m. with five minute papers from W. S. Tompkins and W. W. Hubbard upon sheep raising. The discussion thereon will be led by Messrs. F. W. Hodson and R. Robertson, followed by general discussion. The subject of "horse breeding" will next be taken up. F. E. Came, Montreal, and H. B. Hall, Gagetown, will give addresses, and the general discussion will be led by W. S. Tompkins. Before adjournment the Finance Committee will make their report, and nominating committee will be appointed. All members interested in bee keeping will meet in the adjoining committee room at 10 a. m. to discuss matters connected with that subject.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The meeting will open at 2 p. m. with an address upon "Agricultural Organization," by F. W. Hodson, followed by discussion. Prof. J. W. Robertson, Dominion Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying, will give an address upon the "poultry export trade," and Geo. E. Baxter will lead in the discussion. This discussion will be followed by an address by R. Robertson, Sup't, Maritime Exp'l Farm.

EVENING SESSION.

The chair will be taken at 8 p. m. in the City Hall. It is expected that Hon. L. J. Tweedie will open the meeting with a short address. Hon. Sidney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa, will give an address followed by Prof. J. W. Robertson who will speak upon "The Progress of Agriculture in Canada."

THURSDAY 25TH, MORNING SESSION.

9.30 a. m. Election of officers.

The question of "Profitable Milk Production" will be taken up, papers will be read by A. E. Plummer, Waterville, and Fred Davidson, Anagance. The discussion will be led by F. W. Hodson and Robt. Robertson, and the following gentlemen will give 5 minute addresses, Judson Briggs, Lindsay; Z. R. Estey, Lower French Village; C. N. Goodspeed, Penniac, W. Jaffrey, St. Marys; Col. H. M. Campbell, Apohaqui; Byron McLeod, Penobsquis; S. I. Peters, Queenstown; Alfred Walker, Mt. Middleton; T. J. Dillon, St. John.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

1.30 p. m. Paper on Butter making by Mr. Dow, Andover, discussion led by N. W. Eveleigh, Sussex; paper on Cheese making by Jas. H. Brown, Cornhill, and discussion. Addresses by Messrs. Mitchell, Tilley and Daigle, Dairy Superintendents, and general discussion.

There will be an evening session for unfinished business if the meeting so decides.

South Africa.

London, Jan. 13.—Lord Kitchener reports several skirmishes at different points, with trifling British losses and adds:

"Three agents of the peace committee were taken as prisoners to De Wet's laager, near Lindley, Jan. 10. One, who was a British subject, was flogged and then shot. The other two, burghers, were flogged by De Wet's orders."

London, Jan. 14, 4.30 a. m.—The brief report of the fate of three members of the peace committee, who were sent to see General De Wet, excites the deepest indignation on all sides. One or two papers express a hope that Lord Kitchener has been misled by false Kaffir reports; but it is generally felt that he would not have reported the matter to the war office without undoubted evidence.

The Daily Mail heads the report with the word "Murder" and declaims against any further attempt to coax the enemy into submission.

"De Wet has placed himself outside the pale of humanity," says the Daily Mail, "and not proclamations but large reinforcements must be our watchword."

The Morning Post says: "This marks the point where the guerilla phase ends and the bandit phase begins."

All the papers appeal strongly to the government to hurry forward reinforcements since it is evident that the Boer leaders have now become desperate and conciliation is quite useless.

The Pretoria correspondent of the Daily Mail announces the return to Pretoria of Mr. Pretorius, a former president of the late South African republic, from a futile endeavor to persuade the Boer leaders to surrender.

Home to the Miramichi.

As announced in last week's ADVANCE most of the home-coming South African troops who arrived at Halifax on Tuesday night came north over the I. C. R. at an early hour on Thursday morning. Major Maltby commanding the Newcastle Field Battery, had gone as far as Moncton to meet a number of members of that corps who were returning, but there were only two of them on the military train—George Russell and Sam. Craig. When they and the major appeared as the train stopped at Newcastle Station a large crowd cheered them heartily, the C. M. B. A. and Orange bands played and an artillery salute was fired. Messrs. Craig and Russell were driven in a waiting sleigh to their homes.

Meantime, great preparations were made in Newcastle for the celebration of the men's arrival. Arches were erected, bunting displayed and the town presented generally a decidedly holiday appearance.

Thursday night's express train brought Hubert Sinclair, Sydney Morrison, John Gallah, Dixon Dalton, Bernard King and Wm. McLellan. There was again a great concourse of citizens on hand to greet them and they were most enthusiastically cheered. Premier Tweedie made a welcoming speech, the Bands played "Home again" and "Home, sweet Home" and enthusiasm was at the highest pitch. Private Carroll was not amongst the Newcastle men arriving, being detained in Halifax, as were also Stan. Morrison and John McCulley of Chatham, the latter being in the hospital there with enteric fever from which his recovery in about a fortnight is expected.

Newcastle had a general holiday on Friday, the stores being closed and the town given over to celebrating the return of its hero soldiers. Messrs. J. R. Lawlor, John Sargeant and Sergt. Jones in artillery uniform led the procession which started its parade about 2.30 p. m. The next in order was the Orange Band and next Mayors Morrison of Newcastle and Loggie of Chatham, aldermen of the two towns, Police Magistrate Niven, Hon. J. P. Burchill, W. A. Park, the C M B A band, Major Maltby mounted; Master Lounsbury in a khaki uniform, also mounted, then the returned soldiers, Rev Father Dixon, Revs Brown, Aitken, Snow, Pickles, Johnstone and Harrison, civic officials, etc.

After the march of the procession had ended there was a halt at the band stand near the public square, where Mayor Morrison made an appropriate speech and prayer was offered by Rev Mr Pickles, followed by the reading of an address to the soldiers by Mayor Morrison.

The Advocate says:

"Major Maltby on behalf of the boys in a few well chosen words thanked the citizens for the reception that had been given the men and for the address. He felt that the boys well deserved every word of praise that had been uttered and would be uttered. He felt proud when the Captain of E Battery said to him on board the train—'Major, you need not feel ashamed of your representatives in South Africa. They are made of the right stuff and have no superiors on the battle field.' He had been told by another officer that the gun laying of Messrs Morrison and Gallish could not be surpassed. In fact all had words of praise and nothing but words of praise for every one of them."

After the cheering which followed Major Maltby's speech had subsided Mayor Loggie made a pleasant speech and was followed by Rev. Mr. Aitken, Hon. John P. Burchill, Rev. Mr. Brown, ald. Hennessy, and Rev. Mr. Snow. The celebration ended with the singing of "God Save the Queen."

Stan Morrison, of Chatham, was expected to arrive home by last night's Maritime Express.

Mr Wm. Stapleton has erected a fine evergreen arch on Wellington street on the south line of Queen, in honor of the home-coming of troopers McCulley and Morrison of Chatham.

A Model Reception of South Africa Heroes.

A correspondent sends us some particulars of the reception given to Campbellton's South African soldiers, which indicates that its council has a keen sense and appreciation of how best to proceed in these matters. Four of its soldiers Messrs. George H. Johnson, John G. Ross, Dougall Stewart and Frank R. Gorham arrived on the express train on Friday morning and the celebration in their honor and that of Harris B. Sears and Wilson Edwards, who had returned previously, was taken in hand by the Town Council and ... that evening. The affair was, evidently, planned ... beforehand and everything that could contribute to its success and make it a popular tribute to the men seemed to have been thought of.

The desks of the Town Councillors were transferred from the usual place of meeting to the public school building, assembly room, which is the largest in the town. At the appointed hour on Friday evening there was a very large assemblage of citizens, who filled the room to its utmost capacity. The decorations of the hall were tasteful. With the Mayor and Councillors, in positions of honor, were Premier Tweedie, Chief Commissioner of Public Works, LaBillois, the returned soldiers, Capt. McKendrick and other officers, United States Consul Benedict, members of the Municipal Council and other leading men. An orchestra furnished music.

Mayor Alexander called the Council to order, and the minutes being read and approved, the order of regular business was suspended to admit of the moving of a resolution relating to the South African war and the part our contingent's played in it, with particular reference to the Campbellton boys who so gallantly went to the front, viz: Geo. H. Johnston, Dougal Stewart, John G. Ross, Frank R. Gorham, Harris B Sears and Geo. T. Duval all of Campbellton and Wilson Edwards of Escuminac, Bonaventure, Quebec. After the preamble came the resolution, which was as follows:—

That the Town Council, on behalf of the citizens of the Town of Campbellton views with pride and pleasure the spirit which prompted the formation of the said contingents, the munificence of Lord Strathcona—whom we proudly own as a Canadian—the honorable career of the Canadian contingents, wherever engaged by the enemy, and with special satisfaction we recognize and appreciate the loyal and devoted spirit evinced by the said George H. Johnson, Dugald Stewart, John G. Ross, Frank R. Gorham, Harris B. Sears, George T. Duval and Wilson Edwards in giving representation to this town and its neighborhood upon the roll of the said Contingents, that we welcome their safe return and congratulate them upon the honor which their service has reflected upon themselves and the Canadian people; and

Be it further resolved, that this resolution be engrossed upon the records of the said Town and a copy thereof properly engrossed and encased in morocco leather, suitably ornamented and inscribed with his name, be presented to each of the volunteers above particularly described."

Speeches above the average of those delivered on similar occasions were made by councillors Murray and Mott (M. P. P.) the mover and seconder respectively of the resolution—that of Mr. Mott being particularly eloquent and effective.

The resolution was carried unanimously by a standing vote amid the singing of "God Save the Queen." Then it was voted that the Premier of the province and the Chief Commissioner of Public Works be given the privilege of the floor, and both made excellent speeches. Mr. Tweedie, as he concluded, called for three cheers for the returned soldiers, and it is needless to say that they were given with the greatest heartiness.

A copy of the resolution, neatly engrossed, and encased in morocco, was presented to each of the soldiers by Mayor Alexander, and the council proceedings closed. Then a reception was held, and hundreds greeted the returned heroes.

Afterwards a dinner was given at the Royal Hotel by the Town councillors, at which the soldiers were the guests of honor, others present, besides the hosts, being Hon. Messrs. Tweedie and LaBillois, the town officers, American Consul Benedict, members of the county councils of Restigouche and Bonaventure and of the press.

The speeches of the whole function were excellent in form and matter, but that, of George H. Johnston, which occupied over half an hour, was most admirable and entertaining and was pronounced the best speech yet made in New Brunswick by a returned soldier. He described the experiences of his comrades and himself in South Africa most graphically and paid a high compliment to the gallantry of Messrs. Gallish and Morrison of the Newcastle Field Battery.

Altogether, the Campbellton celebration reflected great credit on the Mayor and Town Council of Campbellton, and our correspondent gives much of the credit of the planning of the programme and its successful carrying out to the quiet work of Mr. W. A. Mott, M. P. P., who was ably supported by councillor Murray and other colleagues.

E W Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine **Laxative Bromo-Quinine** Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

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NEW WINTER GOODS NOW ARRIVING

DRY GOODS, HATS & CAPS,
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GROCERY DEPARTMENT.

It pays to sell Good Groceries because people want them and buy more.

The first sale we make is not the only one.

We handle Standard Goods only, at present we are pushing our Breakfast Foods, have you tried them?

Desicated Cut Wheat,
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Seeded Raisins and Cleaned Currants handled by us, are the best packed.

ONLY NEW FRUIT USED.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF CANNED GOODS.

CORN, PEAS, TOMATOES,
PEARS, PEACHES, PINE APPLE,
BLUE BERRIES, LOBSTERS, SALMON
GALLON APPLES, JAMS and JELLIES.

KNOX and COXES GELATINE.
PURE GOLD JELLY POWERS and EXTRACTS
MOTTS CHOCOLATE, BAKERS COCOA, CANDIED PEELS,
ETC., ETC.

MARRIED.

At the Manse, Black River, on Jan. 14th by Rev. J. Robertson, Mr. John Lewis, of Escuminac, N. B. to Miss Mary McLachlan, of Tabusintac.

Annual Meeting.

The Annual Meeting of Northumberland Agricultural Society, No. 9, will be held in the Canada House, Chatham, on Thursday next, January 24th at 3 o'clock p. m.

The Board of Directors will meet at 11 o'clock a. m.

D. G. SMITH, Secretary. GEO. P. SEARLE, President

Notice to Collectors of Rates, etc.

Collectors of Rates, and all persons having claims against the County, are hereby required to make their returns and render their accounts duly attested forthwith to this office.

SAM'L THOMPSON, Sec'y Treas. Co. North.

Office of Secretary Treasurer, Newcastle, 17th Dec, 1900

NOTICE.

Extracts from Act of Assembly 60, Vict. A. D. 1897.

The property to the amount of Five Hundred dollars of a wife deserted by her husband and compelled to support herself; and where the whole property owned by a widow, as well the place where she resides as elsewhere, is under the value of Fifteen Hundred dollars, and such widow supports minor children of her own or of her deceased husband, her property in the parish where she resides shall be exempt from taxation to the extent of Two Hundred dollars; and also to the extent of One Hundred dollars for each minor child wholly supported by her. If she has no property in the parish where she resides, then such exemption shall be allowed in the place where such property is situated; but such exemption shall not apply or extend to school taxes.

SAM. THOMPSON, Sec.-Treas. Co. Northd

C. WARMUNDE

IS OFFERING

SPECIAL BARGAINS

—IN—

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLRY,

Silverware & Novelties,

All new goods. Give him a call

We are glad to welcome visitors, pleased to show our goods and ready to make close prices to all.

WARMUNDE, EXPERIENCED WATCHMAKER

Pallen Corner Chatham N. B.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF TIMBER LICENSES

CROWN LAND OFFICE, 24 JULY, 1896.

The attention of all holders of Timber Licenses is called to Section 19 of the Timber Regulations which reads as follows:—

"19 No Spruce or Pine trees shall be cut by any Licensee under any License, not even for piling, which will not make a log at least 18 feet in length and ten inches at the small end; and if any such shall be cut, the Lumber shall be liable to double stumpage and the License be forfeited"

and all Licensees are hereby notified, that for the future, the provisions of this section will be rigidly enforced

ALBERT T DUNN, Surveyor General

COONEY'S HISTORY!

—OF—

NEW BRUNSWICK

—AND—

GASPE.

Printed by Joseph Howe in 1832 and reprinted by D. G. Smith in 1896, handsomely bound in blue and green and gold—including, 97 pages of the history of the County of Northumberland and a vivid description of the

GREAT MIRAMICHI FIRE;

also the history of the early struggles of the French and English for the possession of the country; the hostility of the Indians; the French villages founded at Bay des Vents, Cain's River, etc.; the ships sunk in the Miramichi and Restigouche; the work of the Davidsons, Hendersons, Peabody, Frasers, Canard, Simonds, Rankin, Street and others, and an account of the settlement of Kent, Gloucester and Restigouche as well as the St John River, etc., etc., etc.

Price $1.50 post paid to any address in Canada or elsewhere. For sale at the ADVANCE OFFICE, Chatham, N. B.

D. G. SMITH.

RIOT IN PARIS STREETS.

ALARMING PREVALENCE OF CRIME IN FRENCH CAPITAL.

Thousands Out of Work Have Joined the Ranks of the Criminal Army—Result of the Exposition.

The close of the Exposition, throwing thousands who were dependent upon it for a living in the streets, has created abnormal criminal conditions in KParis, and has directed attention to the dangerous state of affairs, says a despatch from the French capital. The outlying quarters are infested by bands of footpads and hoodlums who terrorize the residents. The papers are filled with accounts of their exploits. Two respectable workmen were attacked a few nights ago by four prowlers, who, after picking a quarrel, almost decapitated one of the workmen and stabbed the other in the abdomen. None of the murderers have yet been traced.

A feature of these nocturnal attacks is that they are very often accompanied by robbery, but are perpetrated by bloodthirsty criminals, frequently boys in their teens. Four boys, the oldest of whom is 17 years of age, gagged ane outraged a young girl at La Vilette recently and then fragged her to the canal side with the view of drowning her, when passers-by rescued the girl.

The bands frequenting Belleville and Menilmontant style themselves "Apaches." They have committed a number of atrocious and cowardly attacks.

Another and similar band is called the "Amandiers." The police up to the present seem powerless to cope with the situation.

DANGER ON STREET CARS.

A gang of thieves recently held up a street car in a populous southern district and robbed the passengers, while an important electric car line, serving the suburb of St. Denis and St. Ouen, has refused to run its cars later than 8.30 in the evening on account of the danger, and it was announced on Thursday that the prefect of police had decided to place a couple of policemen on each street car running in the suburbs after 8.30 p.m., and that he had also decided to create a special corps of picked men to be stationed in the dangerous wards, such as the ward where the severed body was recently discovered.

Moreover, in order to secure murder clues, the police, for several nights, have raided the disorderly districts and have made large hauls of criminals wanted on other charges. A raid on Wednesday evening lead to 347 arrests.

In fairness, it must be said that the present condition of crime is largely due to the numbers of workmen, street hawkers, and others who came to Paris attracted by the Exposition, and who are now walking the streets out of work. It is estimated by the statistician of the central labour bureau that in 25 trades 212,000 out of 510,000 are out of work. The officials of the prefecture of police calculate that 2,000 sufferers from the close of the Exposition have joined the criminal army.

YEARS OF PAIN.

The Experience of Mr. William Smith, of Hawkesbury, who Suffered for Many Years from Kidney Trouble.

From the Post, Hawkesbury, Ont.

Everybody in Hawkesbury knows Mr. William Smith. He came here when the town was yet in its village days, as one of the lumber company's staff of mechanics. In 1881 Mr. Smith was appointed town constable, and filled that position until very recently. As is well known to many of Mr. Smith's friends, he was suffered much from kidney trouble for quite a number of years past, and at times the pain in his back was so great that he was almost physically incapable of exertion. He doctored a great deal, sometimes getting temporary relief, but the cause of the trouble was not removed, and soon the pains, accompanied alternately by chills and fever, returned. At last he came to look upon his condition as one which no medicine could permanently aid. Indeed his condition might still have been one of much suffering had not Mrs. Smith ultimately prevailed upon her husband to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial "It seemed," said Mr. Smith to a reporter of the Post, "that it was a useless experiment, and yet I was willing to do almost anything that would bring relief. I had not used the pills long before there was undoubted relief, more in fact, than I had obtained from any other medicine. I continued their use, and soon all symptoms of the trouble that had made my life one of much misery for many years was gone. I feel that I am cured, and have no hesitation in saying that the cure is due to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I never lose an opportunity of recommending the pills to neighbors who may be ailing."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. If your dealer does not keep them, they will be sent postpaid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

PIANO KEYS FOR CHILDREN.

Half-sized pianos are being made in Germany for the use of children who are learning to play. Doctors declare that much permanent injury is done to the muscles of the fingers by endeavoring to stretch an octave or more, so th enew pianos are made with keys half the usual width in order to prevent such injury.

SOMETHING FORGOTTEN, SURE.

Nell—I received a letter from Maude to-day and I'm just sure there was something she wanted to tell me and forgot.

Belle—What makes you think so?

Nell—Why, there wasn't a single postscript.

Mrs. Thomas Spurgeon's recent reception realized nearly £3,000 towards the £3,500 required to re-open the Metropolitan Tabernacle free of debt.

Heiress and Wife.

CHAPTER XIII.—Continued.

"Daisy," he said, bending over her and lifting the slight form in his arms, "they tell me some one has been troubling you. Who has dared annoy you? Trust in me, Daisy. What is the matter?"

Lester Stanwick never forgot the white, pitiful face that was raised to his.

"I want to die," she sobbed. "Oh, why did you not leave me to die in the dark water? it was so cruel of you to save me."

"Do you want to know why I risked my life to save you, Daisy? Does not my every word and glance tell you why?" The bold glance in his eyes spoke volumes. "Have you not guessed that I love you, Daisy?"

"Oh, please do not talk to me in that way, Mr. Stanwick," she cried, starting to her feet in wild alarm, "Indeed you must not," she stammered.

"Why not?" he demanded, a merciless smile stirring beneath his heavy mustache. "I consider that you belong to me. I mean to make you my wife in very truth."

Daisy threw up her hands in a gesture of terror heart-breaking to see, shrinking away from him in quivering horror, her sweet face ashen pale.

"Oh, go away, go away!" she cried out. "I am growing afraid of you. I could never marry you, and I would not if I could. I shall always be grateful to you for what you have done for me, but, oh, go away, and leave me now, for my trouble is greater than I can bear!"

"You would not if you could," he repeated, coolly, smiling so strangely her blood seemed to change to ice in her veins. "I thank you sincerely for your appreciation of me. I did not dream, however, your aversion to me was so deeply rooted. That makes little difference, however. I shall make you my wife this very day all the same; business, urgent business, calls me away from Elmwood to-day. I shall take you with me as my wife."

She heard the cruel words like one in a dream.

"Rex! Rex!" she sobbed, under her breath. Suddenly she remembered Rex had left her—she was never to look upon his face again. He had left her to the cold mercies of a cruel world. Poor little Daisy—the unhappy, heart-broken girl-bride — sat there wondering what else could happen to her. "God has shut me out from His mercy," she cried; "there is nothing for me to do but to die."

"I am a desperate man, Daisy," pursued Stanwick, slowly. "My will is my law. The treatment you receive at my hands depends entirely upon yourself—you will not dare defy me!" His eyes fairly glowed with a strange fire, that appalled her as she met his passionate glance.

Then Daisy lifted up her golden head with the first defiance she had ever shown, the deathly pallor deepening on her fair, sweet, flower-like face, and the look of a hunted deer at bay in the beautiful velvety agonized eyes, as she answered:

"I refuse to marry you, Mr. Stanwick. Please go away and leave me in peace."

He laughed mockingly.

"I shall leave you for the present, my little sweetheart," he said, "but I shall return in exactly fifteen minutes. Hold yourself in readiness to receive me then; I shall not come alone, but bring with me a minister, who will be prepared to marry us. I warn you not to attempt to run away," he said, interpreting aright the startled glance she cast about her. "In yonder lane stands a trusty sentinel to see that you do not leave this house. You have been guarded thus since you entered this house; knowing your proclivity to escape impending difficulties, I have prepared accordingly. You can not escape your fate, my little wild flower!"

"No minister would marry an unwilling bride—he could not. I would fling myself at his feet and tell him all, crying out I was—I was—"

"You will do nothing of the kind," he interrupted, a hard, resolute look settling on his face. "I would have preferred winning you by fair means, if possible; if you make it impossible I shall be forced to a desperate measure. I had not intended adopting such stringent measures, except in an extreme case. Permit me to explain what I shall do to prevent you from making the slightest outcry." As he spoke he drew from his pocket a small revolver heavily inlaid with pearl and silver. "I shall simply hold this toy to your pretty forehead to prevent a scene. The minister will be none the wiser—he is blind. Do you think," he continued, slowly, "that I am the man to give up a thing I have set my heart upon for a childish whim?"

"Believe me," cried Daisy, earnestly, "it is no childish whim. Oh, Mr. Stanwick, I want to be grateful to you—why will you torture me until I hate you?"

"I will marry you this very day, Daisy Brooks, whether you hate me or love me. I have done my best to gain your love. It will come in time; I can wait for it."

"You will never make me love you," cried Daisy, covering her face with her hands; "do not hope it—and the more you talk to me the less I like you. I wish you would go away."

"I shall not despair," said Stanwick, with a confident smile. "I like things which I find it hard to obtain—that was always one of my characteristics—and I never liked you so well as I like you now, in your defiant anger, and feel more determined than ever to make you my own."

Suddenly a new thought occurred to him as he was about to turn from her.

"Why, how stupid of me!" he cried. "I could not bring the parson here, for they think you my wife already. I must change my plan materially by taking you to the parsonage. We can go from here directly to the station. I shall return in exactly fifteen minutes with a conveyance. Remember, I warn you to make no outcry for protection in the meantime. If you do I shall say you inherited your mother's malady. I am well acquainted with your history, you see." He kissed his finger-tips to her carelessly. "Au revoir, my love, but not farewell," he said, lightly, "until we meet to be parted nevermore," and, with a quick, springy step Lester Stanwick walked rapidly down the clover-bordered path on his fatal errand.

In the distance the little babbling brook sang to her of peace and rest beneath its curling limpid waters.

"Oh, mother, mother," she cried, "what was the dark sorrow that tortured your brain, till it drove you mad—ay, mad—ending in death and despair? Why did you leave your little Daisy here to suffer so? I feel such a throbbing in my own poor brain—but I must fly anywhere, anywhere, to escape this new sorrow. God has forgotten me." She took one step forward in a blind, groping uncertain way. "My last ray of hope had died out," she cried as the memory of his cruel words came slowly back to her, so mockingly uttered—"the minister would be none the wiser—he is blind."

CHAPTER XIV.

When Lester Stanwick returned to the cottage he found that quite an unexpected turn of events had transpired. Miss Burton had gone out to Daisy—she lay so still and lifeless in the long green grass.

"Heaven bless me!" she cried, in alarm, raising her voice to a pitch that brought both of the sisters quickly to her side. "Matilda, go at once and fetch the doctor. See, this child is ill, her cheeks are burning scarlet and her eyes are like stars."

At that opportune moment they espied the doctor's carriage proceeding leisurely along the road.

"Dear me, how lucky," cried Ruth, "Doctor West should happen along just now. Go to the gate, quick, Matilda, and ask him to stop."

The keen eyes of the doctor, however, had observed the figure lying on the grass and the frantic movements of the three old ladies bending over it, and drew rein of his own accord to see what was the matter.

He drew back with a cry of surprise as his eyes rested on the beautiful flushed face of the young girl lying among the blue harebells at his feet.

"I am afraid this is a serious case," he said, thoughtfully, placing his cool hand on her burning forehead; "the child has all the symptoms of brain fever in its worst form, brought on probably through some great excitement." The three ladies looked at one another meaningly. "She must be taken into the house and put to bed at once," he continued, authoritatively, lifting the slight figure in his strong arms, and gazing pityingly down upon the beautiful flushed face framed in its sheen of golden hair resting against his broad shoulders.

The doctor was young and unmarried and impressible; and the strangest sensation he had ever experienced thrilled through his heart as the blue, flaring eyes met his and the trembling red lips incoherently beseeched him to save her, hide her somewhere, anywhere, before the fifteen minutes were up.

A low muttered curse burst from Stanwick's lips upon his return, as he took in the situation at a single glance.

As Daisy's eyes fell upon Stanwick's face she uttered a piteous little cry:

"Save me from him—save me!" she said, hysterically, growing rapidly so alarmingly worse that Stanwick was forced to leave the room, motioning the doctor to follow him into the hall.

"The young lady is my wife," he said, with unflinching assurance, uttering the cruel falsehood, "and we intend leaving Elmwood to-day. I am in an uncomfortable dilemma. I must go yet I can not leave my—my wife. She must be removed, doctor; can you not help me to arrange it in some way?"

"No, sir," cried the doctor, emphatically; "she can not be removed. As her physician, I certainly would not give my consent to such a proceeding; her very life would pay the forfeit."

For a few moments Lester Stanwick paced up and down the hall lost in deep thought; his lips were firmly set, and there was a determined gleam in his restless black eyes. Suddenly he stopped short directly before the doctor, who stood regarding him with no very agreeable expression in his honest gray eyes.

"How long will it be before the crisis is past—that is, how long will it be before she is able to be removed?"

"Not under three weeks," replied the doctor, determinedly.

"Good heavens!" he ejaculated, sharply. "Why, I shall have to—" He bit his lip savagely, as if he had been on the point of disclosing some guarded secret. "Fate is against me," he said, "in more ways than one; these things can not be avoided, I suppose. Well, doctor, as I am forced to leave to-day I shall leave her in your charge. I will return in exactly two weeks. She has brain fever, you say?"

The doctor nodded.

"You assure me she can not leave her bed for two weeks to come?" he continued, anxiously.

"I can safely promise that," replied the doctor, wondering at the strange, smile that flitted like a meteor over his companion's face for one brief instant.

"This will defray her expenses in the meantime," he said, putting a few crisp bank-notes into the doctor's hand. "See that she has every luxury."

He was about to re-enter the room where Daisy lay, but the doctor held him back.

"I should advise you to remain away for the present," he said, "your presence produces such an unpleasant effect upon her. Wait until she sleeps."

"I have often thought it so strange people in delirium shrink so from those they love best; I can not understand it," said Stanwick, with an odd, forced laugh. "As you are the doctor, I suppose your orders must be obeyed, however. If the fever should happen to take an unfavorable turn in the meantime, please drop a line to my address, 'care of Miss Pluma Hurlhurst, of Whitestone Hall, Allendale'" he said, extending his card. "It will be forwarded to me promptly, and I can come on at once."

Again the doctor nodded, putting the card safely away in his wallet, and soon after Lester Stanwick took his departure, roundly cursing his luck, yet congratulating himself upon the fact that Daisy could not leave Elmwood—he could rest content on that score.

Meanwhile the three venerable sisters and the young doctor were watching anxiously at Daisy's bedside.

"Oh, my poor little dear—my pretty little dear!" sobbed Ruth, caressing the burning little hands that clung to her so tightly.

"Won't you hide me?" pleaded Daisy, laying her hot cheek against the wrinkled hand that held hers. "Hide me, please, just as if I were your own child; I have no mother, you know."

"God help the pretty, innocent darling!" cried the doctor, turning hastily away to hide the suspicious moisture that gathered in his eyes. "No one is going to harm you, little one," he said, soothingly; "no one shall annoy you."

"Was it so great a sin? He would not let me explain. He has gone out of my life!" she wailed, pathetically, putting back the golden rings of hair from her flushed face. Rex! Rex!" she sobbed, incoherently, "I shall die—or, worse, I shall go mad, if you do not come back to me!"

The three ladies looked at one another questioningly, in alarm.

"You must not mind the strange ravings of a person in delirium," said the doctor, curtly; "they are liable to imagine and say all sorts of nonsense.

Pay no attention to what she says, my dear ladies; don't disturb her with questions. That poor little brain needs absolute rest; every nerve seems to have been strained to its utmost."

To be Continued.

FOUND AFTER MANY YEARS.

The Walkerton Telescope tells the following strange story. Two or three years ago Mr. Perry Eli put an advertisement in the local papers stating that he had found a large sum of money. No particulars were given but a day or two ago he received a letter from one Snodgrass, of Chicago which contained some particulars of some money which he had lost here about eighteen years ago. The writer states that he had been paid $420 in Canadian bank bills, but before leaving Kincardine he exchanged it for gold, American gold pieces, twenty in number, had been wrapped in some brown paper and duly labelled. On arriving at Walkerton he had fallen in with the late G. G. Bobier and had shared a jug of whisky with him in the cellar of the house. On sobering up the money was gone. As Eli found the money on the beam in the cellar of the old Bobier house, and there was just $ 400 in American eagles in the package he naturally concludes that he has found the rightful owner.

HIS SYMPATHY.

An old housewife in the country was bemoaning her poverty to an unsympathetic husband.

Things ain't as they used to be, she complained. Why, I ain't got anything like I used ter hev. I ain't got quilts enough ter go round the beds, there's two of the best chairs broken, an' I ain't got no dress that's really fit ter go ter meetin,' an' if I was ter die ter-night I wouldn't have a cap to be buried in.

The old man had stood the whining as long as he could.

Blast it all, then, he fiercely ejacutated, why didn't yer die when yer did have a cap?

The Ability of Dr Chase

Is Measured by the Cures He Makes—Each Remedy Specific for Certain Diseases—A Remarkable Cure of Bright's Disease.

In this practical age a physician's ability is measured by the actual cures he makes. Judged by this high standard Dr. Chase stands pre-eminent as a giant among physicians. Take kidney and liver derangements, for example. Dr. Chase, by means of his Kidney-Liver Pills, has brought about some of the most surprising cures ever effected. This is due to the direct and specific action of this great home treatment on the liver and kidneys. Here is the experience of a highly respected resident of Consecon, Ont.:—

Mr. James Dellihunt, Consecon, Prince Edwar County, Ont., writes: "For several years I suffered great tortures of mind and body from Bright's disease of the kidneys. The pains were sometimes almost beyond endurance, and extended from my head and between the shoulders down the whole spinal column and seemed to concentrate across my kidneys. My back was never entirely free from pain. When I got up in the morning I could not straighten myself at all, but would go bent nearly double most all day. My water was scanty and at other times profuse, and it gave me great pain to urinate.

"I could do no work, and though I tried many kinds of kidney pills, could get no relief. As a last resort I was induced by a friend to give Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills a trial. I felt a change after the first dose. I used in all about five boxes, and they have entirely cured me. I have no pains now, and can do as good a day's work as I ever could. It is a pleasure for me to recommend Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, as they have done so much for me."

Mr. J. J. Ward, J.P., Consecon, certifies that he has known Mr. Dellihunt for years as a truthful man and respected citizen, and vouches for the truth of the above statement.

You cannot possibly obtain a more beneficial treatment for the kidneys and liver than Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. It has stood the test of time and has proven beyond dispute its right to the title of "the world's greatest kidney medicine." One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

All Japan teas are colored.

SALADA

CEYLON GREEN TEA is pure and uncolored.

THE FARM.

INSECT DESTROYERS.

Orchardists generally claim that the hog is a great insect destroyer. It eats the fruit that prematurely drops, which is generally considered wormy. Perhaps, on closer examination we find that a considerable portion of the dropped fruit contains no worms. While the fruit was still hanging on the trees the matured worms escaped.

Some careful observations were made by experiment stations by placing several bands around the trunks of trees. They found that the upper bands caught about twice as many worms as the lower ones. This indicates that twice as many worms crawl down the trunk as up. Chickens in an orchard eat a great many worms before they reach their hiding place.

Turkeys are recognized as grasshopper exterminators. Chickens have a reputation for scratching. They do not perform this work in vain. Their object is to be paid for their daily labor. Their inclination is not to destroy the crop, as we often imagine. The trouble is the old hen lacks judgment when, where and how to scratch. Chickens imagine that the soil is everywhere filled with insects, hence they dig away without any respect to the growing crop.

We should induce the chickens in the fall and spring to scratch among the trees, bushes and vines. In early spring how anxiously they turn over all leaves and rubbish. In many instances they do a perfect job of hoeing. Not only do they eat many insects that do damage above and below the ground, but by their continual scratching they may interfere with the development of the spores of fungous diseases.

The old hen is worth more than a hog as an insect destroyer. The hen is considered a bigger nuisance than she really is. If we would only remember that she takes the place of paris green and sulphate of copper, and when her work is done confine her safely as we store away the Paris green, then she would be no longer considered a nuisance.

HEADING PEACH TREES.

The peach fruit is borne only on shoots of the previous season's growth, and unless the production of young shoots is secured by the healthy growth of the tree good fruit cannot be expected. In order to secure a more plentiful growth of young wood it may be advisable to cut off occasionally a portion of the tops of peach trees of bearing age, especially when their growth seemed to be checked and after bearing a full crop of fruit. This is called "heading them off," and consists in cutting off all the limbs or branches at from one third to one half of the length, thus removing one half or more of the tops. This will cause them to throw out new shoots and form new heads, with better foliage and finer fruit—especially if in the spring a dressing of ashes or manure is applied to the land, and fair culture bestowed.

Pruning of peach trees is usually deferred until spring, so as to give opportunity to observe the effect of the winter upon the fruit buds, as severer pruning is given when there is little or no prospect of fruit.

HORSE TALK.

Never go near your horse without speaking to him.

A horse can travel better and with less wear and tear if he is free.

Use a check rein with the bitting rig and when training, but when the colt has completed his education and can be used for regular driving take it off.

Breed horses with style and spirit enough to hold their heads up naturally.

Encourage your horses to lie down by making their stalls comfortable. The more they rest the better.

If heated do not let him fill up, but but give a little at every trough.

Take a barrel of water to the field and give the work horses a few mouthfuls every hour or so. It will help them as much as it will yourself.

Low mangers are best. Keep them scrupulously clean. Any accumulation in the corners will soon sour in hot weather.

Do not allow the dried perspiration to remain in the hair every night. It will cause the coat to fade.

A good brushing will rest the horse and is almost as essential as the feed.

Take the horse out on the floor or out in open air and it can be cleaned quickly and thoroughly.

GEESE FOR PROFIT.

Geese three or four years old are the best breeders.

Geese usually sell best in the fall and early in the winter.

Geese begin laying late in January or early in February.

Acess to water and a grass run are absolutely necessary in breeding geese.

When hatching, the geese should be interfered with as little as possible.

For practical purposes there is really very little choice between the Toulouse and Embden varieties.

The goose wants to make her own nest, and will not like the turkey, allow herself to be set anywhere.

The goose will lay from 10 to 15 eggs and then sit diligently on them, and seldom fails to bring off a good brood.

Geese will come nearer living on pasture, and taking care of themselves than any other class of poultry Goslings come in for the table as "green geese" in the summer, and should be fine birds for the Michaelmas board.

The Chinese geese, both the white and gray varieties, are very ornamental, and make an attractive appearance on a body of water.

A gander and a couple of geese are sufficient to start with, for their eggs, as a rule, are very fertile, and they are excellent sitters.

Geese should have a house to themselves and be plentifully supplied with straw, with which to make their nests on the floor.

At 10 weeks of age, or when the tips of the wings reach the tail, young geese are ready for market, and should weigh between eight and nine pounds.

It is best to remove the egg shells for the unhatched eggs sometimes get inside them and the goslings are unable to break the double shell.

APPRENTICE AND MASTER.

Their Relations in France During the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries.

Apprenticeship was an important institution in France in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and was regulated with the utmost care, as will be seen by the following account of "An Idlor in Old France;"

By the rules of the book the master was held greatly responsible for his apprentice; and under a wise and kindly roof, the lad who was learning to be a master workman and a ruler in his little world might lead a happy and profitable life.

Often he did so, and when the day came that he might claim his freedom, he chose to remain the paid servant, friend and fellow worker of the master who had sheltered him from boyhood and taught him all his craft, rather than to seek a fortune less assured elsewhere.

During the years of his apprenticeship the patron, or master, was to feed, clothe and shelter him, in the homely wording of the clockmaker's rule, to cherish him "beneath his roof, at his board, and by his hearth." Nay, it was strictly enjoined upon the master to treat his apprentice "as his own son," and in some trades he was bidden to remember that his responsibility did not end on the threshold of the workshop, that the "soul and morals" of the little stranger had claims on his solicitude.

In a day when the streets of Paris were not very nice for anybody, and were more or less dangerous after dark for anybody, the master was instructed to be careful on what errand he despatched the youngster; and the pastry-cooks, whose apprentices were often sent to cry cakes and creams upon the public ways, were continually warned to prevent the lads from falling among evil company.

It seems certain that, so far as the Middle Ages are concerned, the rules, precepts and admonitions were not only framed with great good sense and care, but were very rigidly enforced upon all masters who had youths and lads in their employ.

High and low, in the society of that day, the rod and birch were flourished, with small discrimination and less nicety; and if the tutors of little princes had leave to whip them freely, apprentices could not expect to come off too lightly at a master's hand.

OLD STAGE-COACH DAYS.

Thrilling Incident of Those Times in England.

Adventures of varied nature belonged to the old English mail-coach days. One of the most thrilling episodes of the road occurred one night on the way from Salisbury to London, in 1816.

As the coach went bowling along, the horses suddenly became extremely nervous, and what was thought to be a large calf was seen trotting along beside the left leader in the darkness. As they neared the inn the horses became uncontrollable; and then the supposed calf seized one of the animals. By this time the horses were frantic, plunging and kicking, and it was remarkable that the coach was not overturned.

The guard laid hold of his gun and was about to shoot the assailant, when several men, accompanied by a large mastiff, appeared. The foremost, seeing that the guard was about to fire, pointed a pistol at his head, declaring that he would shoot if the beast was killed.

The "calf" was a lioness, escaped from a travelling show. The dog was set upon the brute, who left the horse, seized the mastiff and tore him to pieces, and retreated under a granary. The spot was barricaded to prevent her escape, and she was noosed and returned to captivity.

The horse which had been seized was seriously injured by the lioness, but finally recovered.

VIGOROUS MEASURES.

For a long time the favorite form of make believe of little Faith was that of getting married. For weeks she was a bride, marching down an imaginary aisle, to the strains of an imaginary wedding march, to meet an imaginary bridegroom. At last her mother becoming tired of it, she said:

Faith, don't you know that when you get married you will have to leave me?

This was a rude awakening, and the game stopped.

Not long afterward she came to ask the difference between Miss and Mrs. To make herself clear her mother said;

Well, when you grow up and become a young lady you will be Miss Butler; but if some man should ask you to marry him—

I'd call a policeman! exclaimed Faith, and her interest was at an end.

BICYCLE HAS COME TO STAY.

Although it is the general belief, founded upon observation, that cyclists are yearly decreasing in number, the old riders claim that while the faddists have disappeared, there is an actual increase in regular cyclists. Wheelmen are no longer conspicuous, because they do not spend their time running up and down the street to "show off," but a great many more wheels than formerly are used for purely business purposes. The bicycle is no longer a mere vehicle for pleasure.

Merely warm the back by the fire, and never continue keeping the back exposed to heat after it has been comfortably warm. To do otherwise is debilitating.

If You Want a Really Good TEA, then Use

LUDELLA

Ceylon Tea. It has a reputation for purity and strength, a combination that has won for it many friends. Lead Packets, 25, 30, 40, 50, 60c.

APPLES.

Poultry, Butter, Eggs and other Produce.

If you have any correspond with us. We want 100 CARLOADS to supply our trade.

The Dawson Commission Co., Limited, Toronto.

FLINGS AT THE FAIR SEX.

When a woman can't find any other excuse for being sick she says she is "nervous."

Lucy—Clara's honeymoon was completely spoiled. Alice—How? Lucy—The papers containing the account of the wedding did not reach her.

She—For my part, I would never forgive a young man who would kiss a girl against her will. He—Nor I; but do you suppose a young man really ever did?

Lucille—Why do you treat that poor Mr. Wintergreen with so little consideration? I declare I'm surprised that he puts up with you. Genevieve—Oh, but we're engaged. Lucille—Oh!

There are three things yet to be discovered—perpetual motion, a flying machine that will fly and a woman who does not face to the rear end when getting off a street car.

If Miss Gay devoted as much time to mental culture as she does to dress she would be a very learned woman. Yes, but she wouldn't have the satisfaction of making every other woman green with envy.

BACK-ACHE?

If you have Backache you have Kidney Disease. If you neglect Backache it will develop into something worse—Bright's Disease or Diabetes. There is no use rubbing and doctoring your back. Cure the kidneys. There is only one kidney medicine but it cures Backache every time—

Dodd's Kidney Pills

SELF-LEVELING SHIP CHAIR.

With the idea of eliminating, to some extent, at least, disagreeable affliction of seasickness, two Englishmen have devised a self-leveling chair. The chair is suspended from two rings working in a framework at right angles to each other, and it is claimed the chair will remain level in the roughest sea. The idea is also applied to berths.

PEOPLE THAT DON'T EAT MEAT.

In India, China, Japan and adjacent countries are about 400,000,000 people, strong, active and long-lived, who eat no meat. The Turkish porter on a daily ration of rice and dates will jog along with bent back under a load that would crush a western man. Darwin tells us that the Andean natives do a day's work of 400 foot tons, nearly twice the work of an ordinary laborer, on a diet of bananas.

FOR AULD LANG SYNE.

Ladies of Canada:

"Should old acquaintance be forgot?" The answer comes mechanically from every Britisher. Nor should new acquaintance be forgot. Remember that on the bloody fields of South Africa your brave soldier boys were on the firing line, flanked by loyal British subjects from Ceylon and India. In the midst of danger, lasting friendships were formed, and you, ladies of Canada, have it in your power to cement those bonds. The Green teas of Ceylon and India appeal to you from sentiment. By using them you not only aid your brother colonists, but you get absolutely the best Tea. Those of you who drink Green Japan teas have a revelation in store if you make the change. Blue Ribbon, Salada and Monsoon packets may be had from your grocer.—Colonist.

A SIMPLER PROCESS.

As I understand it, said a gentleman, oleomargarine is made of beef fat.

You are undoubtedly right, said his companion.

I should think that the manufacturers would make it of goat fat.

Why?

Because the goat is a natural butter.

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS

MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by mothers for their children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. 25c a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

EXPENSIVE.

I fear, said the Chinese statesman, we shall have to pay a heavy price for peace.

Looks like it, said his colleague. They're not going to put peace on the bargain counter.

MONTREAL HOTEL DIRECTORY.

The "Balmoral," Free Bus Am. Plan $1.50 & up

AVENUE HOUSE—McGill—College Avenue. Family Hotel rates $1.5 per day.

When hoarse, speak as little as possible until the hoarseness is recovered from else the voice may be permanently lost or difficulties of the throat be produced.

Blue Ribbon Tea wishes all the Compliments of the Season and many Happy returns.

COMPLEXION AND CONDUCT.

You could hardly call her the pink of propriety!

Of course not! Pink is obviously not her color!

E W Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

EXPANSIVE AND EXCLUSIVE.

What is this social struggle we hear so much about?

It is partly getting in yourself and partly keeping other people out.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

DECIDEDLY HANDICAPPED.

Aunt Nancy—Think of studyin' to be a doctor, eh? Don't you do it.

Young Man—Why not, aunty?

Aunt Nancy—You can't git no practice till ye git married, an' ye can't git married till ye git practice, that's why.

ON THE FIRING LINE.

Ladies of Canada:

Side by side stood Canada's noble sons with the best brawn of Ceylon and India in the recent unpleasantness. The slogan was "help one another," and no one forgot the watchword. You, ladies of Canada, have the power to wage a relentless warfare on the impure teas that come into your homes from China and Japan, and at the same time assist your brother colonists who produce the pure Ceylon and India teas. If you drink Japan tea, try Salada, Monsoon or Blue Ribbon packets of Ceylon and India Green teas.—Colonist.

HIS IMPRESSION.

The word trend conveys the idea of tendency, doesn't it?

Well, to me it conveys the idea that the man who uses it is trying to put on lugs.

W P C 1056

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC OINTMENT.

For all skin ailments.

J. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester, England

Sausage Casings—New importations finest English Sheep and American Hog Casings—reliable goods at right prices. PARK, BLACKWELL & CO., Toronto.

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To send for our Complete Catalogue of Sheet Music and Books with Special rates of discount.

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TORONTO CUTTING SCHOOL 113 Yonge St. Latest, up-to-date, reliable systems taught for gentlemen's garments. Terms moderate. Write for Particulars.

Catholic Prayer Books, Rosaries, Crucifixes, Sculptures, Religious Pictures, Statuary, and Church Ornamentation. Educational Works. Mail orders receive prompt attention. D. & J. SADLIER & CO., Montreal.

PILE CURE A trial package of Cox's Positive Cure for Piles will be sent free to any address on receipt of two cent stamp. No knife, no greasy salve. Address THE HUTCHING MEDICINE CO., Toronto, Ont. FREE.

WOOD & PHOTO ENGRAVING J. L. JONES ENG. Co 6 & 8 TO ADELAIDE ST. W. TORONTO.

Metallic Ceilings Douglas Bros. 124 Adelaide St Toronto, Ont.

Gents' Suits Cleaned or Dyed; also Ladies' Wear of all kinds, and House Hangings of every description. GOLD MEDALIST DYERS. BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO'Y, Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa & Quebec.

ROOFING and Sheet Metal Works. ROOFING SLATE, in Black, Red or Green. SLATE BLACKBOARDS. (We supply Public and High Schools, Toronto). Roofing Felt, Pitch, Coal Tar, etc. ROOFING TILE (See New City Buildings, Toronto, done by our firm). Metal Ceilings, Cornices, etc. Estimates furnished for work complete or for materials shipped to any part of the country. Phone 1063. O. DUTHIE & SONS, Adelaide & Widmer Sts., Toronto

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Some of our Best Deposit Accounts were begun in a modest way. By adding small sums at regular intervals, and by the accumulation of interest, they have grown till they now show handsome balances.

It is not necessary to wait till you have a considerable amount to make a commencement. We accept small sums on deposit and allow interest at 3½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

The Canada Permanent AND WESTERN CANADA MORTGAGE CORPORATION.

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GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

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BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"ONE POUND CAKES" FOR HOUSEHOLD USE

Laundry, Washing Clothes, Ironing, Sealing Preserves.

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THE QUEEN CITY OIL CO., Limited. Sam'l Rogers, Pres., Toronto

Ask your dealer for it.