

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., MAY 24, 1923.

What fills the housewife with delight, And makes her biscuit crisp and light, Her bread so tempt the appetite?

COTTOLENE

What it makes her pastry such, A treat, her husband eats so much, Though pies he never uses to touch?

COTTOLENE

What it shortens cake so nice, Better than lard, while less in price, And does the cooking in a trice?

COTTOLENE

What it is that fries oysters, fish, Croquettes, or eggs, or such like dish, As nice and quickly as you wish?

COTTOLENE

What it saves the time and care, And patience of our women fair, And helps them make their cake so rare?

COTTOLENE

Who is it earns the gratitude Of every lover of pure food, By making "COTTOLENE" so good?

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

GRAND MAMMOTH DRAWING

OVER ONE-HALF OF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

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

ITS GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS TAKE PLACE SEMI-ANNUALLY (JUNE AND DECEMBER), AND ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS TAKE PLACE ONCE A MONTH.

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columns of a British magazine. The Globe, which seems to be quite familiar with Mr. Stockley and what he writes about, says some of his remarks refer to a provincial election in New Brunswick; and here is a specimen of what he publishes in Macmillan's.

The Queen's Birthday.

Queen Victoria enters upon her seventy-fifth year to-day, and on the 28th day of next month she will have ended the 55th year of her reign. Her grandfather, George III, who succeeded his grandfather, reigned longer than any other British sovereign, and while the Prince of Wales gives promise of being a worthy successor of his mother as a constitutional ruler, there never was a time since our Queen was crowned when British subjects everywhere more fervently wished that she might long reign over us. The Empire has made greater progress in every respect under Queen Victoria than under any other sovereign. She has always appeared to hold her exalted office as a trust for the people, and thus become the ideal monarch of the civilized world. Her stainless domestic life has exemplified and given a force to the Christian virtues and won the sincerest respect of all the world, when we celebrate Queen Victoria's birthday, however loyally, brilliantly or fully we may do it, we must realize that the honors we bestow, were they a thousand-fold greater, would fall far short of an adequate expression of what the intelligent subject realizes she has done, not only for the Empire, but for humanity, Christianity, civilization and British prestige the world over.

The Sparrows of Politics.

When the Telegraph published items from Dominion accounts showing alleged extravagance, the Sun attempted to offset the exhibit by attacking the charges of the members of the local government for travelling expenses. This is a childish attempt to make political capital, and is as ancient and clumsy as it is familiar. Year after year such papers, which ought to represent the intelligence and development of the times, keep crooning the old tunes, until the people pay little heed to them, because they know by experience that such endeavors have cost them. A minister of the crown cannot travel for less than is allowed by mercantile houses for men they have 'on the road' selling goods, and from five to seven dollars a day is the allowance usually made for expenses to commercial travellers. The Sun, which, for instance, includes the surveyor-general's travelling expenses in its items of alleged extravagance, never had a word of complaint under that head against former occupants of the office, who did not do more than one-half the travelling on public business than is done by the present surveyor-general, who, although his work in this respect is so much increased, by reason of the many investigations he has to hold under the new mining act, has kept his yearly charge for travel down within the figures of the gentlemen who preceded him in the office. We notice that within a fortnight of the present writing the surveyor-general has had to visit Fredericton, whence he went to Hillsboro and thence to Bathurst and Carleton—all on public business—the Hillsboro, Bathurst and Carleton trips being in connection with mining matters. We know that the Chief Commissioner of Public Works and other ministers are called upon to do a good deal of travelling in the public interest, and it seems somewhat singular that the Sun is so pushed for ground on which to assail them, that it must resort to this threadbare theme.

Mr. Stockley and "Humor."

Mr. W. F. Stockley, who has managed to secure a professorship in the N. B. University has—evidently because of his position in this country—found the way to the columns of Macmillan's Magazine for May, with an article on "The Humors of a Canadian Election." He seems to be one of the St. John Globe's style of writers, and is, apparently, in this country for the purpose of writing himself into public notice by the absurdity and improbability of his statements. He is evidently one of those immigrants from Ireland, who, having come to America to see wonderful things, is bound not to be disappointed, so long as he can materialize the creations of a fertile imagination in the

progress. He attacked the government on the ground that Mr. Fowler, president of the Local government board, who was the only minister who had spoken to the discussion, had spoken at such a stage as to give the impression of being in the opposition to reply to his utterances. Mr. Gladstone repudiated the suggestion of unfairness on the part of the government. He said that he had adhered to the rule never to propose or vote for the closure when the speech preceding the motion for closure was that of a minister. Several members here attempted to speak and counter-cries being heard in different parts of the house. Chairman Mellor repeatedly appealed for order, but his appeals were unheeded, and at length Mr. Gladstone's motion was defeated by a vote of 299 to 244.

Depositing a Bar by Dynamite Explosions.

In the spring of 1891 all vessels having to cross St. Simons Bay, Brunswick, Georgia, drawing over seventeen (17) feet of water had to wait for spring tides. During the summer months of 1891-2 a series of dynamite explosions were made upon the bar, which caused a deepening of between three and four feet. Vessels of twenty (20) feet draft can now cross the bar without detention, wind and weather permitting; lately vessels have crossed at spring tides drawing 21 feet, there being 22 feet or more on the bar at that time.

Fishing Extraordinary.

It is indeed, perhaps, in this country, to characterize the foregoing as simply a shameless slander. Mr. Stockley is either here for the purpose of deliberately vilifying the country and its institutions, or he is one of those green and gullible persons who so frequently come to us from the mother country representing themselves as writers for British periodicals, and absorb all the wonderful tales told them by the many who size them up and "pull their legs." Mr. Stockley's culture, and his competency to write of our public affairs may be pretty fairly estimated by what we have quoted. His idea of "humor," also, as exemplified by his foolish statements respecting alleged bribery scenes and incidents, indicates that he has "a screw loose" in his moral make-up. Another thought comes with a perusal of the article and it is that the publishers of Macmillan's are not very discriminating in their selection of writers. Somebody ought to take Mr. Stockley fishing for gill-pokes and swampsoggin and thus induce him to contribute an article on the subject to some British magazine. It would doubtless be very "humorous" and entertaining for readers seeking information about Canada.

The Lumber Cut.

The returns of the lumber cut on the Crown Lands of the Province during the past winter indicate a satisfactory increase over the quantities obtained in the season of 1891-2. The salmon's annual migration. Every year, as the summer season approaches, the salmon of the Atlantic Ocean leave their spawning grounds in the northern sea and enter the great rivers of the extreme eastern United States and the Canadian provinces. Impelled by a singular instinct, this noble fish, day after day, week after week, works his way toward the heads of the streams up the swiftest rapids and through the quiet pools, leaping every obstruction. During the whole summer this great army pushes onward, dividing at the head of a river into a number of smaller bands where tributaries enter. Of the great multitude that left the ocean, every fish has reached the very spot, the very pool where it was born and where it first came into the world, except the many that never passed the croel nets, and those that jumped at the beautiful flies which are tied to long silk lines, or else, dazzled by the gleam of metal, were pulled into canoes by men with spears.

Tory Roughs.

A good many people have a notion that the Tory of the United Kingdom has a great respect for law, is the enemy of any thing having the semblance of rebellion against constituted authority and is, in general, a pattern of propriety and good manners. It appears, however, that he is not only no better in these important particulars than the liberal or home ruler, but is ready, on small provocation, to furnish a very bad example to even the Chicago anarchist. Recent speeches of prominent Tories in Ulster indicate that they are law abiding only when the law favors them. These gentlemen have demonstrated that they would become cut-throats in a moment if the same rights and privileges they enjoy were extended to certain of their fellow-subjects, over whom the law has long given them unfair advantages. And, now, comes a London despatch of Wednesday last which shows that the same class of gentry can be as ill-mannered in the presence of royalty itself—towards which they make such pretence of reverence—as they are treasonable in their Ulster utterances. The despatch is as follows:—"The reception of the Prince of Wales at the Imperial Institute to-day was in every way a success, as occurred last year. The whole people of the locality have united in signing a paper which has been forwarded to the Fisheries commission and in which the great benefits to the people are described; the wonderful increase of fish in the pond; and an earnest wish is expressed for a continuance of the arrangements. The cost of the apparatus has not exceeded \$400—an outlay which has been repaid twice over by the first season's catch. The pursuit of their calling by the fishermen of this locality is attended with much hardship and danger when they are prosecuting the outside fisheries. Their boats are launched through the surf on every trip to the grounds, and beached with their loads on their returns, no matter how deeply they may be laden, or how great may be the sea breaking on the shore. To effect a landing they have to carefully watch for the heavier courses of waves to expend themselves. These are always followed immediately by three or four waves of lesser violence and it is on these that they row straight for the shore through the breaking surf and when their boat's keel touches bottom they leap overboard alongside and assist to keep her in position and getting under way. The danger to the boat is great, for if she is struck by a wave she will sink in the gale. In this way the boat is gradually grinded, high and dry, broadside on the beach, and the fish taken are put under her keel, and the first one placed flat up and would be carried away with the surf but for the aid of a fine breed of Newfoundland dogs which are trained to swim after these sticks and bring them ashore. It is a wonderful sight to see these splendid animals swimming after the logs through the raging surf. When they find their quarry being about six or seven feet from the shore, they will come in and get hold of one end of it, turn it round in the water and push it ashore, and foremost. It is hard and dangerous work for the fishermen; and Mr. Nelson has suggested a plan by which the toil might be greatly lessened by running the fish ashore from a safe distance outside the surf, in baskets along steel wires. This would do away with the danger to the fishermen and could easily be carried out. This will be the next step probably that will be taken to lessen the danger to these men-toilers. Many of the boats are now being fitted with an immense boom has been conferred upon them by the arrangement described above. If the Fisheries commission were duly satisfied with the subject accomplished a great change for the better in our fisheries. These fisheries are now in a most critical position, and it is to be regretted that in the past and destructive modes of fishing, and require careful scientific supervision as well as the aid to be derived from artificial means. The commission has shown splendid work, as shown in their report, even with the small grant voted for this service—\$10,000.

An Exciting Debate.

LONDON, May 17.—The second clause of the Irish Home Rule bill, conferring authority on the Irish Legislature to enact law, was passed by a majority of 107 to 77. The House of Commons, as amended by the adoption of Sir Henry James' amendment to the effect that the supreme power of the Imperial Parliament should remain undiminished by any provision of the Home Rule bill, was adopted by a vote of 287 to 225. The debate preceding the division was both testy and bitter. Chairman Mellor repeatedly called the members to order. When Gen. Goldsworthy, Conservative, who was the last speaker, sat down, a dozen members of the opposition arose to claim the floor. Before the chairman had time to recognize any of those who were anxious to speak, Dr. Macgregor, Liberal member for Inverness, moved the closure.

Hon. Mr. Foster Banquetted.

Hon. Mr. Foster Finance Minister, who together with Hon. Mr. Bowell, paid an official visit to St. John last week, making enquiries with a view of reforming the tariff, was entertained at a dinner given in one of the Mechanics' Institute public rooms on Thursday night last. One hundred and forty gentlemen, representing the press, the city of St. John and neighboring counties, with a few from other provinces, sat down to dinner. W. H. Thorne, president, with the guest of the evening at his right, and Hon. Mr. Bowell on his left. Others who sat at the head of table were Hon. Mr. Angers

and Mr. Daly, of the Dominion government; Senator Boyd, Mayor Peters, Hon. Donald Ferguson, ex-premier, Prince Edward Island; Messrs. McLeod, Hazen, Chesley, Wood, Burns, Temple and Wilmot, M. S. P., with Alward, Stockton, Smith, Shaw and Powell of the provincial legislature. After dinner usual toasts were proposed from the chair. Mr. Bowell replied to the toast of the governor-general, and began by a graceful reference to the fact that this was the anniversary of the landing of the loyalist founders of St. John one hundred and ten years ago, and expressed the hope that the spirit of their ancestors would always be found among the people of this city. This spirit was required in view of various insidious attempts to subvert the independence and loyalty of the Canadian people. Mr. Bowell proceeded to a general discussion of the government policy. After J. G. Forbes proposed and H. A. Powell responded to the toast of the lieutenant-governor, the chairman gave the toast of the evening, which was received with a burst of enthusiasm.

Hon. Mr. Foster, after acknowledging the honor done him, and a very few personal remarks, took up the discussion of public affairs. Referring to the disadvantages and compensations of public life, he made a pleasant reference to Dalton McCarthy, who having undertaken to smash the present government, yet devoted a great part of his speeches to the complaint that he is subject to the same criticism and attack as he (Foster) and all other aggressive public men have had to endure. Discussing the present tariff enquiry, Mr. Foster declared that McCarthy and others desired to remodel the tariff in a few minutes by the clock, but for his part he had made up his mind never to undertake the work of tariff revision during a session. He preferred to take up such a task when there was more leisure, and when the opportunity to investigate the condition and requirements of every interest at the point where it was located.

Public Servants' Duty of Civility.

Discussing a recent departmental order enjoining civility and politeness upon officials of the Toronto Empire says:—"There is none too much politeness in the demeanor of the average public servant. In fact he is apt to resent the title 'servant' from the outset. He often carries the air of the master, and in the sentiment of the late lamented Vanderbilt—the public be damned—is not openly expressed, it is too evidently the governing rule of conduct. Generally speaking the higher we get the less we get of that sort of thing. The really important man has too much sense to see a mere impertinent fool. But the under deputy sub-level reveals in officialism, and armed with a little brief authority can often make matters very unpleasant for the ordinary individual. It is not necessary for a public man to be servile because he is a public official; but he ought to be civil, and if he cannot do it on the salary he gets let him make way for some one who can. The Prime Minister of this country is accessible during business hours to the humblest citizen of the land, and is always—like his two great predecessors—kindly, courteous and unaffected. What he is not too inflated with a sense of greatness to accord to all, we may surely expect from those who take our money in the public service. A certain great railway began operations in this country a few years ago with the motto 'Parisian politeness' as the rule for officials of the road, and the proverbial civility displayed by C. P. R. employes of all ranks and grades since has been no small factor in the success of that concern. The 'in-solence of office' was an old grievance even in Shakespeare's day, and it has not diminished with the centuries."

Ships' Repairs.

An Ottawa despatch says:—"The controller of customs has deemed it necessary to call the attention of collectors to the requirements of the law in the matter of payment of duty on repairs executed on Canadian vessels in foreign countries. Hereafter captains of vessels must lodge a sworn statement at the port of entry of repairs done on any vessel in a foreign port, in order that a proper entry may be made and the duty paid on such repairs. Duty is not charged on repairs to a vessel necessitated by damage caused by stress of weather, or to enable her to make her voyage homeward, but even in that case the captain must report the nature of the work done."

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TRANSPORTATION.

How World's Fair Visitors Are Carried About.

MOVABLE SIDEWALK ON THE PIER. The Sliding Railway in Midway Plaisance Which Can Attain a Speed of 120 Miles an Hour. The Fair is a most interesting display of the horses and riders of many countries. It happens that there is no more fascinating sight to the eye than to see the foreign commissioners here to serve as official messengers. Hence one may see, almost any fine day, a German hussar, a Russian cosack, an English horse guardsmen or an Arab courier flying about in the vicinity of the crowd from bottom to top. This tower of steel, except for a model of that famous structure, but the gigantic Ferris wheel is an even greater curiosity. One may go up in a cage of iron, and in a few minutes be carried to the top of the tower. The Ferris wheel is a most interesting sight to the eye, and is a most interesting sight to the eye, and is a most interesting sight to the eye.

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