"Shorter" Pastry "Shorter" Bills.

We are talking about a " shortening" which will not cause indigestion. Those who "know a thing or two" about Cooking (Marion Harland among a host of others) are using

lard. None but the healthiest and cleanest ingredients go to make up Cottolene. Lard isn't healthy, and is not always clean. Those who use Cottolene will be healthier and wealthier than those who use lard-Healthier because they will get "shorter" bread; wealthier because they will get "shorter" grocery bills-for Cottolene costs no more than lard and goes twice as far-so is but half as expensive.

Dyspeptics delight in it! Physicians endorse it! Chefs praise it! Cooks extol it! Housewives welcome it! All live Grocers sell it!

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

BALSAM OF

HOREHOUND AND ANISEED.

CROUP, WHOOPING COUCH, COUCHS AND COLDS. OVER 40 YEARS IN USE. 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE, PROPRIETORS. ARMSTRONG & CO.,



NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF

TIMBER LICENSES CROWN LAND OFFICE, 12 JULY, 1894. The attention of all holders of Timber Licenses is alled to Section 19 of the Timber Regulations, which reads as follows ;-

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

future, the provisions of this section will be rigidly

Notice To Debtors.

In the matter of the estate of John A. Babin upper Pokemouche County of Gloucester:

All persons having claims against the estate of John A. Babin, insolvent, are hereby requested to render the same duly attested, to the undersigned within three months from date, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to WM. WALSH, Assignee. Upper Pokemouche N. B. June 26 1894

HOUSES TO RENT

Part of the two story double house on Foundry Lane and part of the large two story house on Muirhead Street. For further information apply to JOHN FOTHERINGHAM. Chatham, Sept. 5, 1894

30 DAYS ONLY.

ALL GOODS IN THE GOGGIN BUILDING

will be sold at a small advance on cost Carpet Sweepers Less Than Cost \$2.25.

GUNS, GUNS Just received a splended lot of gans

Breech and Muzzle Loading. All persons indebted will please call and settle their accounts immediately, and save expenses.

This sale is positive, and done with a view to make up for shortage during my long spell of illness. J. R. GOGGIN.

I'M TELLING SQUARE-EDGED TRUTH



WHEN I SAY THAT I HAVE BEEN DEALING W. T. HARRIS', CHATHAM, For over two years, and I have never had better satisfaction in my life.

He keeps a full line of GROCERIES, BOOTS & SHOES, DRY GOODS RBADY-MADE CLOTHING, GENTS' FUR-NISHINGS, FLOUR, MEAL, HAY, OATS, SEED GRAIN, GARDEN SEEDS, &C.

He keeps a large stock of each and sells cheaper than any one else. You try him and you will find what I tell you is no ite.

A CUSTOMER.

TIME TABLE N. CO'Y

STR. 'MIRAMICHI' CAPTAIN GOODFELLOW.

will leave Chatham every morning (Sundays excepted on and after Monday 17th Sept 1894. At 7 A. M. for Newcastle.

STR. NELSON.

CAPTAIN DEGRACE. Will leave Chatham at 9,00 a. m. 11,00 " 2,00 p. m. 5.00 "

Leave Newcastle 12,15 p. m. 3,15 " 6.00 "

W. T. CONNORS, Manager.

- SOLAR TIME.

Miramichi Advance. NOVEMBER 1, 1894

The Stricken Czar.

If we are to believe the telegraphic reports that are daily being received from Europe, the life of Alexander III, the Czar of all the Russias, is drawing to a close. Since his accession the throne in 1881, his life has never been for a moment free from the plots of the anarchists who murdered his father that illustrious sovereign that emancipated twenty millions of Russian serts and won freedom for Bulgaria. During all these years he has lived with the fear of assassination in his heart. Secretly and persistently has been followed by those dread and determined enemies of the despotic system that it has been his fate to inherit with all its terrible burdens. He has never been free from a painful apprehension of some impending evil, and whenever he travelled by railway he was always expecting a nihilist mine to explode which would prevent him from reaching his destination.

Although his reign has neither been long nor happy it has not been sullied by a single war and the mighty power he possessed has invariably exercised to keep the peace of Europe. In Asia also he has done magnificent work for civilization, by conquering and civilizing its wild hordes and planting on its broad plains a grand railway that in the near future wil reach from Moscow to the Pacific.

While making a speech at Sheffield the other evening, Lord Rosebery the the year after he succeeded Prince Bis British Premier in speaking of Russia made use of the following language while referring to the Emperor and his

"Everybody acquainted with the history of Russia for the last twelve years must feel an immense debt obligation to the Czar the watchword of whose reign was the worship of peace. The Czar would enjoy in history reputation as a victor in peace not less undisputed than the reputation Cæsar and Napoleon enjoyed as conquerors. "The Premier extolled the Czar's absolutely conscientious devotion to truth in diplomatic as well as in pri vate matters. Great Britain, he said. had the greatest possible interest in the continuation of the Czar's life and health, because if he should be removed, the greatest guarantee of the peace of the world would disappear.'

Death of Hon. Mr. Mercier.

Hon. Mr. Mercier died at his residence in Montreal on the morning of Tuesday last. He was fifty-five years of age and a lawyer by profession. At an early age he turned his attention to politics and being both an eloquent and persuasive speaker he soon gained for himself a prominent and leading position among the politicians of the Province of Quebec.

In a short time he was elected the House of Commons and was a follower of Quebec's conservative lead er, Sir George Cartier. In 1874 he was defeated and retired from public life In 1879 he again entered the political arena but this time it was in the local legislature of Quebec. Being offered the post of Solicitor General in the liberal government led by Mr. Jolly he accepted it and during the time that government was in power he retained the position. After the Jelly, government was dismissed Mr. Mercier became leader of the Liberal party and owing to the shrewd and clever policy he adopted he succeeded in defeating the Conservative government in 1886. Upon its resignation he assumed the reins of power and for the next four years was the virtual ruler of Quebec owing to his having introduced and pursued a policy of corruption for the purpose of retaining place and power. Owing to these scandals becoming so glaring, the Conservative Lieutenant Governor of Quebec seized upon them as a favorable opportunity to dismiss Mercier and his government. This he did and a member of the Conservative party was called upon to form a new government. Two months after the new government had assumed the reins of power an election was called and in the contest which followed Mercier and his party were overwhelmingly defeated. Brokon down in spirits, health and fortune. he was forced to retire into private

his political career. Rosebery Attacks the House of Lords.

life, and now, while in the prime of

life, the angel of death has cut short

The British Premier, Lord Rosbery delivered a speech at Bradford the other evening during which he made a bitter and violent attack upon the House of Lords. That house, as it now existed, he said, was a mockery and an invitation to revolution. The House of Commons might vote bills till they were black in the face; they must still go up, cap in hand, to the Lords and ask them to pass the bills. He favored the principle of a second chamber, saying that the temptation of absolute power was too much for feeling of the country on this point was cheers). The issue was the greatest pre-

bring the commons into play. e. m. making the usual calls, going to ESCUMINAC of which he would not state now, but afon MONDAYS, and WEDNESDAYS and to BATURvin on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and BATURfirming the principle that the commons, probably 75,000,000 horse power. This sealed book, at li he can learn all the skilful guidance the steamer dashes along

Newfoundland, but after Wolf's victor of which he would not state now, but af- risen to ever 50,000,000, and now it is and hence their records are to him a it climbs to our deck a grizzled, red-bonneted year St. Pierre and Miquelon were ceded by in partnership with the lords, was un- brings to the aid of mankind a working more important facts, to which he may mistakable the dominant partner. Such force equal to 450,000,000 men; and, as a resolution which in the present temper | much of the machinery works full time, of the House of Commons would undoubt- the effective force given is probably above too, is the first which seeks to set forth edly be passed, and would represent the that of 700,000,000 able-bodied adults, joint demand of the government and which is more than the number of able- Israel, illustrated and explained in the commons for a revision of the constitu- bodied men in the world at present. The light of comparative research. tion, thus entering upon a new phase. world is not yet prepared to dispense with Then the verdict of the country would be steam power, but the manner of making first of which treats of the Northern seen such a various assemblage the colony was restored to France in 1802, natural color to a good old age, the hygiene

These steps would be taken immediately. because the government hoped to pass useful measures before dissolving parliament. The government threw down the gauntlet to the lords, and it was for the people to back the government up.

Resignation of the German Chancellor

On the 23rd of last month Count resigned the chancellorship of the German Empire. He was appointed to the position in March 1890, but during the said he never displayed any extra disoldier, ready to obey and to carry into execution, but entirely lacking in originality and initiative. He was blindly obedient to his imperial master, and for him oftentimes pushed forward measures that were obnoxious to him personally. But it must have been difficult for him

at last to follow readily the capricious and impulsive Kaiser. On what particular policy he came to a decision to follow no longer even Berlin is apparently unable to say. He was selected by Kasier Wilhelm after the abrupt dismissal of Prince Bismarck simply as a willing executant of the imperial will. Of late. however, he ventured to criticise and expostulate, and consequently the Kasier i looking out for for a new Chancellor.

The retiring Chancellor is of Italian origin, 63 years of age and has had a very successful military career. He entered French-Prussian war broke out Major von Caprivi was appointed to the Tenth (Hanover an) Army Corps as Chief of staff, a position usually held by a colonel at least. marck, the Emperor bestowed upon him the title of Count.

As a statesman Von Caprivi's principal achievement was the masterly fashion in which he secured the passage of the Army bill last year. He has been succeeded by Prince Hohenlohe, who, it has been announced will pursue the same policy as

P. E. I. Wants a Cabinet Seat.

Among the current political rumors that are being discussed by the press of the Dominion is one to the effect that the Hon. Mr. Angers is to be elevated to the Supreme Court bench. The Charlottetown, P. E. I., Watchmen in discussing the rumor says that if the appointment be made P. E. Island is entitled to his present portfolio. It says:

"There is no denying that a seat in the cabinet belongs to us as a province of the confederacy. We desire to see the terms of confederation in respect to winter com munication fulfilled. We want the tunneland this can only be brought about by having a voice in the executive council of thi new nation. In the next place this is purely agricultural province. For this reason the portfolio of agriculture is above all others of most importance to us.

"This province is not without a man Ottawa capable of fulfilling the duties minister of the cabinet. In Senator Ferguson we have a man who would reflect the highest credit upon the agriculturist. is a practical farmer, and as he said in his speech on the occasion of Lord Aberdeen's visit, 'has spent his whole life making two blades of grass grow where only-one grew before'. How many of our ministers agriculture up to date could say as much No man in Canada is able to speak wit more accuracy on anything that effects the class to which he belongs, and few can speak with more ability. His second speech in the senate on the question of winter communication and our financial position as a province of our Dominion, was one of the plain about the crowing of the rooster. ablest and most comprehensive delivered at Ottawa last session. Senator Ferguson stands in the front rank of parliamentary speakers, and he has gained this eminence as a hard working-farmer. If, therefore, a vacency occurs we claim that it belongs to there is not another man in Canada better qualified than Senator Ferguson to fill it."

Are Deckloads Danger

Judgment has been given in the Board of Trade inquiry into the abandonment of the Liverpool barque "Capena cargo of deals, in September last. The town. case was reported in the London Timber Trade Journal of the 6th ult., and the Court has returned the following answers of Trade: -

1. The vessel on leaving Miramichi was in her hull and equipments. 2. Her cargo was properly stowed and secured, and the amount of her deck cargo

was not excessive. 3. There is no evidence to show that the vessel was making water before she listed over to port, and the Court is of opinion that, though there may have been some water in the lower hold, the list was principally due to the pressure of the wind and the weight of water on her decks. 4. The Court was of opinion that the vessel was not prematurely abandoned,

peen done to save her. 5. Charles Luker, A. B., lost his life h being washed away from the wheel when the vessel was laid on her beam ends, 6. The master was not in default in regard

any of the above matters. An Industrial Revolution nal in an article upon this subject in a re- does, with one of the most interesting cent issue says:-"We are now on the eve | sides of Simitic studies. It is not, howof a new industrial age, says a writer in ever, as too many similar works are. Don's Bulletin. The industrial world is intended simply for, or, at least underin a state of transition. The transforma- standable only by, this class of reader; being made by electricity with most Biblical student a clear view of many marvellous rapidity. It took more than | things which are ordinarily but too little any single person or body. He believed the a century for steam to supplant the wind- understood or studied. I mean the commill, the water-wheel and the horse in parative examination of the history, relithe same as his. (Shouts of "no" and running crude machinery by which man gion, politics, manner and customs of the lightened his labors two hundred years Semitic races. It sets before the sented since the country resisted the ago. The energies of mankind were reader in a clear light and wider views tyranny of Charles I. and James II., multiplied by the steam engine; and taken, e-pecially by the Hebrew prophets, involving a revision of the entire consti- although many opposed the innovation, as as they regard the influence of the surtution. The country had not given a it reduced prices and apparent labor, the rounding nations upon the chosen people. mandate to the government at the last comforts of the whole people were multi- It further affords, and is in this respect election to deal with House of Lords; plied until the progress and prosperity of particularly valuable to the Biblical if it had it had not given the government nations had advanced, slow at first, but student, a means of bridging over the ago. Fifty years age there was barely literatures of the kindred nations. parliament a resolution, the exact terms engines of the world. In 1888 it had aid of a knowledge of these languages,

electric power plant to transmit the power | One point which the author brings out from the mine to the city with only a carefully and clearly, and which is often slight loss. It is estimated that such a overlooked by the general reader of the plant at a cost of \$300,000, transmitting Biblical narratives, is the value of pro-5,000 horse power will do the work of phecy as a source of historic information. sents the work of 30,000 men for about historic books, whose aim was but to pick four days at an outly of \$10 each. These men, therefore, can build a plant in the nation's history which illustrated in four days that will do more work the life and progress of some of the during their whole lives than they can." four and a half years he retained it, it is This still further multiplies the energies into account the influence of outlying plomatic ability. He was by training a in economy, although it does not eliminate inner life of the people. The writer next the steam engine. With what is believed to be the full development of the steam tions of the North Semitic group the energy stored up in the coal it burns. The growing desire now is to convert the instead of turning it into heat, and from power. It opens up the possibility to utilize water-powers that were of no use though politically so unimportant where it was found. Water power. which is the cheapest source of energy, after converting it to electricity can be transmitted by wire, with small loss, upwards of a hundred miles. Realizing this stupendous possibility, the work of harnessing the water powers of Niagara origin are treated in a terse and lucid Falls and others has been begun in earnthe army at eighteen, and served in the est. If the whole power of Niagara could campaigns of 1864 and 1866. When the be harnessed it would probably be more clearly set forth, and no one, we imagine, than all the steam power now used on the continent. In this connection there is reported in Great Britain a movement which is undoubtedly the greatest enter-In 1884 he showed the versatility of his prise of all past ages to harness the incomtalents by taking office as head of the Ad- prehensible and practically unlimited mirality, and during his five years of power of the ocean tide in the narrowest power did much to strengthen and perfect | channel between Ireland and Scotland to the organization of the navy. In 1891, generate electricity. The possibilities of provided by all the great coal fields of prospect at least to those who are worryon the lines of present expenditure the British coal fields will become exhausted. Electric transmission power is a development of only a few years. A decade ago it was hardly more than a dream of the

future. To-day it is revolutionizing

industry, and in another quarter of a

plication of steam power from the field

A Quebec Lawsuit. A late exchange says that in the Province of Quebec they have some funny old lawsuits. A short time ago some of the Montreal papers reported the conclusion of a rooster case trial in the court of crowing fowls, which were a nuisance to the neighborhood, and Judge Wurtele fined him five dollars for the offence. If crowing roosters are a nuisance how sha'l yelping dogs and yelling cats be described. As an Outario paper describes it, "the rooster merely mentions the arrival of midnight and of daybreak, but a sound-lunged dog will keep the music going all night, often inducing all the other dogs within a radius of a quarter of a mile to join in the chorus." The same will apply to those wandering specimens of the feline tribe which, though owned by somebody, have no place they can call home, and whose most intimate quaintances are boot-jacks, shoe-brushes and empty cans. If we could have morsel of that Quebec law to apply to the owners of howling dogs and yelling cats in this region of the Dominion we think it is quite probable people would not com-

History and the Monuments.

Among the recently published works that have received the most favorable notice from British and American critics this province, and we claim further that is "History, Prophecy and the Monuments," by J. F. McCurdy, Ph. D., L. L. D. Mr. McCurdy, who at present occupies the position of Professor Oriental languages in University College, Toronto, is a native of Chatham, being | Samaria by Saigon II, in F 22. B. C., and, Curdy, who, for many years was Pastor | would render the who'e work an invaluable hurst," from Miramichi to Liverpool with of S'. John's Presbyterian church in this aid to Biblical research, as well as to the

amount of time and study to his subject and the result of his labours has been a to the questions submitted by the Board | highly interesting sketch of the history of those races, that in the early ages of the world lived, moved and passed away a good and seaworthy condition as regards leaving nothing behind them as a record of their presence save monuments and

This work, the first volume of which

with the part played by the Persians in has appeared, aims at setting before the reference to the Semitic inhabitants of reader an account of the history and relations to the North Semitic peoples, dealing with the subject, as its title shows, from the standpoint of the Biblical narratives and prophetic accounts, preparunder the circumstances nothing could have | ed with what has come down to us from contemporary history, and especially from the cunerform' remains of Assyria and Babylonia. The manner of treatment possesses a two-fold merit. First, as one thoroughly conversant with the languages and literatures of the Semitic peoples, the author's work will recommend itself The Toronto Shoe and Leather Jour- strongly to the specialist, dealing, as it tion of industry by steam was not more but, while excellently suited for a text- within four days of New York. Go to important than the change that is now book, affords at the same time to the Halifax, take the fortnightly steamer a sufficient majority. The government eventually beyond the wildest dream of difficulties of securing a competent know- no signs of habitation; nothing is visible but Basques, who were so early engaged in must therefore walk warily. It must first the most advanced of three generations ledge of the historic contents of the a ragged outline of rock rising 600 feet into fishing on the Newfoundland banks. The government proposed to submit to 2,000,000 horse power in the steam Though the readers may not possess the lugger, the exact counterpart of those to be fishing settlement here in 1604. In 1713

The volume is divided into books, the

have access, from the pen of one himself a

specialist in this department. This work.

a connected account of the history of

at the mouth of a coal mine and put in an | value of these several sources. 30,000 men steadily, night and day dur- The view of the Hebrew prophet, unlike ing a life tim. "The \$300,000 repre- that of the writers of the so-called out and delineate those chief landmarks special characters, is much wider, taking of mankind, and is an immense advantage nations, and rasing the curtain upon the you have the St. Pierre of to-day. Th passes on to the divisons and classificaengine it utilizes less than 10 per cent. of peoples, and in the closing chapter of this part describes in a most interesting and instructive way the political growth energy in the coal directly into electricity and development of the tribes, contrasting it with that of the more progresheat into electricity, and losing 90 per sive Aryan race. The pages referring to cent. in the process. The development | the development of the Hebrew nation, of electricity has caused a return to water- and the reason to be assigned for the important part played by them in history, whatever while the energy had to be used | people, viz., their religion, and how this retained its purity throughout all their chequered career as a nation, will prove

of special help and interest.

The second book is taken up with the

Babylonians. The conditions of the

civilization and the question as to its

form. The arguments for and against the so called "Sumerian" theory are very will reasonably doubt, after a persual of these pages, that this civilization is purely Semitic in its derivation. He then proceeds to show what has long been known to Semitic scholars, that the candle of art and science is to be sought not on the Nile but in the Euphratean Valley. It would occupy too much space to enter into a detailed account of what we owe to buildings, all solidly built of stone and this gigantic undertaking are said to be these early settlers of the lower Euphra that more heat, light, &c., could be pro- tean lands, and I need but repeat what vided from this source alone than is now the author has so clearly set forth that the world at large stands in very Great Britain. There is solace in this great debt for the high position to which we have risen to these ancient peoples. ing over the proximity of the time when The Phoenicians learned of them, and apread their knowledge to the western nations, who graudually brought it to perfection; but its origin is purely

lonia, which follows, while of necessity century it will probably have direct applaces wanting, still gives us in general outline an excellent idea of this early people. The third book has as its subject the Caananites, Egyptians and Hittites. In this part the author deals with the earliest settlements of the Semites in the "west land," followed by a short resume of the chief points of Egyptian history, and con- bor; and the Savoyard farm on the opposite cludes with a chapter on the Hittites. This side of the island from the town, where a race of whom we as yet know but little, few tillable acres exist. At Miquelon there queen's bench, stating that "the jury | their inscriptions not being up to date at all is a village of about 500 inhabitains, and found Ernest Bolduc guilty of keeping satisfactorily deciphered, though much may Little Miquelon, or Langlade, is occupied by be expected from the pen of Dr. Jensen of a few farmers whose butter is an unattain Marburg, played, as is plainly shown, a very able dream by the epicures of France. It is important part in the history of western Asia, being the rivals of Egypt and Assyria | worth its weight in gold. The paramount until finally brought into subjection by the latter. The writer has, I think, very truly from May to October this is increased by estimated their exact influence and position, disproving most conclusively the absurd idea held by some that they were the great- of May the whole of France's great Newest nation who ever held power in western | foundland "banking" fleet is here, bringing Asla. The fourth book deals with Assyria, an army of fishermen, fish dryers, clerks and giving in a short form the main events in the others who make their living in connection history of this great world empire up to the with the catching, curing and selling of the end of the reign of Tiglath Pileser I. The codfish. From then until the last homeward next book begins what we may call the bound ship sails away about the middle of history of Israel, treating of their relations October, St. Pierre is as busy a place as one with the Caananites and Arameans. The could wish to see; far too busy, indeed, to concluding book of the volume has for its bother its head with social affairs. But subject the Hebrews, Arameans and after the last bundle of salt cod has been des Assyrians. The history of Assyria, which patched to its destination, the permanent was begun in the fourth part, is here again taken up. The attention of the reader is drawn especially to the relations between Assyria and the chosen people, and we have a particularly clear view presented to us of the history of Israel in the light of the accounts handed down to us by the Assyrian conquerors themselves, a treatment of the lutely invaluable in the study of Bible his-

subject so often overlooked, though absotory. Without these inscriptions, which connect the, in many places fragmentary elective and one appointive, and as the and disjointed accounts of the O'd Testament, our knowledges of the fortunes of complete, there is hardly a merchant of Israel would be extremely limited and one- standing in the community who does not son of the late Revd. Dr. John Mc. | were it nothing else, this concluding division student of history in general. Nothing Mr. McCurdy has devoted a large further need be said. This first volume which has appeared, is one of the most valuable additions to history in general on the one hand and to comparative Semitie and their closely-allied Biblical studies on the other. It will be with impatience that we will await the appearance of the second and concluding volume, which will treat of foreigners, and so far only three American the relations of the Hebrews, Egyptians and

Franch Colony of St Pirre

Assyrians, passing on to the New Babylon-

The following highly interesting count of the manners and customs of the quaint community living on the Islands of Miquelon 's copied from a late issue of the Car's Ann Breeze :--

An old-world eighteenth century city ransplanted to America; a paradise of office-seekers, where every man of standing in the community holds a public position; a busy, bustling town, where a horse would be more of a curiosity than an elephant on Broadway; a place where the old and the new strangely mingle, where the sound of the curfew and the clink of the ocean cable instrument are heard together. All this thence, and two days later you will be in the harbor of St, Pierre, the capital of the French colony of St. Pierre Miquelonthree little islands off the south shore of Newfoundland which constitutes all that remains to France of her once magnificent possessions in America. There is a distinctstrange and picturesque.

St. Pierre is the northernmost of the three islands - Great Miquelon and Little Miquelon, or Langlade, being the other two, Making the susual calls at Douglastown, Bushville required, and he felt sure it would be as use of it is being generally revolution- Semites in general, giving the sources of of water craft. Luggers of all sizes, clumsy- only to be lost by her again in the following of the scalp must be observed. Apply favorable as the verdict of the commons. | ized. It is now possible to put an engine | our information, and discussing the | looking piregues de peche, ships, barques | year. In 1816 it was finally restored to | Hall's Hair Renewer.

and brigs with peculiarities in their rigs seen nowhere else save in the Mediterranean ports, whence they sail, and a thousand and one other nautical oddities are here to be found cheek by jowl with trim Gloucester schooners and modern men-of-war flying the

But if the view in the harbor is curious, even more so is the town itself, which lies nestled in a nearly level spot, which nature almost seems to have scooped out on purpose for it from the towering rock. Imagine, you can, the Bordeaux, Cette, Marseilles and St. Malo of a hundred years ago rolled into one and reproduced in miniature an massive stone quay, which takes up nearly the whole water front of the town, is decid a distinctly oldtime flavor. Upon stepping ashore one feels that he has left America behind and is among foreign people of a past century. The visitor's up to-date clothing seems an incongruity as he watches the procession of people in odd and picturesque toggery, the bright-colored sashes and berets of the Basque ox-drivers, the wonderful headgear of the Breton women-starched and white a marveillet; the bright kirtle of the Norman girls and the gay handkerchiefs of the dusky Marseillaise, giving color to the scene. Everybody here wears sabots (with the exception of the St. Male fisher men, who affect enormous jackboots) and the pattering of the wooden shoes over the narrow brick sidewalks rises above the nusical voices of the sailors at work on the quay, for here every kind of manual labor is lone to a vocal accompaniment.

The town is closely built, the houses and stores being mostly of brick, with gable ends facing the street, and cafes and wine shops are to be found on about every block. Immense oil lamps on beautifully wrought iron brackets project from every corner, and here and there are to be seen niches containing brightly painted images of the Virgin. Half way up the cliff, which overhangs the town, is an enormous crucifix. Facing the quay are the duane and other government whitewashed. A spacious cathedral, no without architectural pretensions, faces on a large public square, and nearby are the Hotel Dieu, a monastery and a convent.

A conspicuous figure on the street is the gendarme, a magnificent creature, glittering with gold lace, whom the new-comers would imagine must at least be a general. Others of military dress and mien are the disciplinaires, a species of convict, who for minor offenses are sent here from France to labor on public works and undergo military The sketch of the early history of Baby. discipline for a short term of years. Their lot does not seem a very hard one, as they disjointed, since the records are in many are enabled to earn a little money and are allowed a fair amount of liberty as a reward for good conduct. The wine shop to them is

The island of St. Pierre is about four miles long and about three wide. Its only inhabited portions are the town. l'Isle aux Chicus, an island in the middle of the harthe most delicious in the world, and almost population of St. Pierre is about 5,000, but nearly 20,000 souls. This is the greatest fishing port in the world, and by the middle inhabitants settle themselves down for winter's enjoyment. Balls, dinners, concerts and private theatricals are the order of the day, and notwithstanding that for many months the town is practically cut off-from the outside world gayety reigns supreme, The colony is to all intents and purposes self-governing. The governor sent out from France and serves for a term of four years. He is advised by two councils of representative inhabitants, one machinary of this mimic government is very work of the government is mostly done by Marter, member for North Toronto, The people of St. Pierre are very conservative in their views, and while they tolerate the republic they, as a rule, make no secret of their leanings towards the ancient regime. Here is located the American headquarters of the French Cable company, and the employes, who, strange to say. English almost to a man, form a rolony by

themselves. The inhabitants are jealous of firms have succeeded in establishing them. selves in business here. All the heavy ian and Chaldean empire, and ending finally hauling ine dent to the trade of the place is done y ox teams and horses are unknown. ome years ago an enterprising Englishman,

named Butts, brought here a pony and phæton and did a land office business letting them out by the hour, but before all the inhabitants had had a turn at the equipage the over-worked animal died and his place has ever since been vacant.

survival of the curfew, not, however, in the o'clock each night a functionary, who also signal for all lights to be extinguisael. Of late years the rule has not been strictly enforced except in the cases of the wine shops and cafes:

wiped out, yet it has no efficient fire department. True, it has a force of sapeurs pompiers, of which nearly every able-bodied the highest honor, and to retain it he man in the place is a member, but nothing similiar to it has ever been seen off the opera bouffe stage. When, on festive occasions, attired in white trousers, blue jackets and red caps they drag their Lilliputian and so on. "To have," says the Post, hand-engine through the streets, they are a ly old-world flavor about the place and the sight for the gods. When a fire breaks out swapped off for a seat in the senate is sadly tourist will find here much that is curious, they mingle with the other spectators and belittling the power and prestige this conwatch the progress of the flames.

Small and out of the way as the country is, it has suffered from the vicissitudes of war. Tradition has it that these islan is were As one approaches it from the sea there are known in the thirteenth century to the the air. As the steamer draws near, a pilot | Certain it is that there was a prosperous seen at Bordeaux, draws alongside and from | the population amounted to 3,000. In that skilful guidance the steamer dashes along Newfoundland, but after Wolf's victory at beneath the beetling cliffs until suddenly an | Quebec the little islands were returned to unexpected turn brings her into a noble France. In 1778 the English captured St. roadstead with a busy harbor beyond. Pierre burned the town and drove the Nowhere else in America is there to be seen inhabitants into exile. The colony was such a forest of masts and such a perpetual restored to France by the peace of Versailles maritime activity as in the port of St. in 1783, but ten years later the unfortunate Pierre during the summer months, and inhabitants were again forced to fly before nowhere else in the new world is there to be the British guns. By the peace of Amiens,

three disastrous conflagrations referred to has occurred to disturb the inhabitants in the even tenor of their ways.

To Make Marble out of Gypsum.

The other day A. J. Madden, general manager of the United Marble Manufacturing Company, of Chicago, was at Ontario with the object of taking out letters of incorporation to organize a Canadian ompany to manufacture marble out of gypsum. They intend to erect factories at Hamilton, Ont., and in Albert county, New Brunswick. Their raw product is gypsum of which there are nich deposits in the places named. This is hardened and polished, when it becomes in appearance exactily like Italan marble. It is as hardened as a rock when finished, but at first can be chipped with a plane just like a piece of wood. Mr. Madden says it will be cheaper than wood. A sample he carries was described by an expert as piece of Italian marble worth three dollars and a half per running foot. It is gypsum, finished by the new process, and costs the manufactures only eight cents a foot. It will be cheaper to finish a kitchen with this beautiful marble than with wood, so that when the product is put on the market it will likely revolutionize the building trade.

Mr. Madden has taken out a Canadian patent on it. It will add great value to gypsum deposits in Canada. There is a factory in Chicago and one in Grand Rapids, Michigan, but the product has not yet been put on the market.

The sight or smell of food sometimes sickens you, that's because your bilious. Hawker's liver pills cure biliousness and all

News and Notes.

The Quebec Legislature has been sumnoned to meet on November 22.

The supreme court of Canada will begin maritime appeals on Monday, November 5th. The bill for the preparation of the useless

Fed eral voters

The bark M. and E. Cann has arrived at Limerick from Newcastle, N. B., with loss

lists now amounts to

of deck-load. The other day the Legislature of New South Wales proclaimed itself in favor of

women suffrage by a majority of 58 to

Prosecutions at Ottawa for violation of the Steamboat Inspection law have resulted in the fining of Mr. B. Smith, of the tug 'Squaw,' \$100 for having no certified master in charge, \$400 for having had no inspection, and \$50 for running his boat without inspection. Other prosecutions are looked

Times seem to be changing with the Salvation Army. At Carnegie Hall, New York, on Tuesday night, General Booth was introduced to the audience by Chauncey Depew, and in the boxes of the auditorium were many millionaires. In three boxes were men worth \$90,000,000, and in one box alone \$50,000,000 were represented.

The women of Illinois are taking a remarkable degree of interest in the fact that they will have a vote for the trustees. the State University. They are register ing freely, and have held large meeting s to promote the candidature of the whom they favor for the office. women of New York, although they have no vote, are using 'cheir influent e to secure the downfall of Tammany. This is the women's year.

Hon. Clarke Wallace, speaking at the Woodbridge, Ont., Fair, referred to the depression existing in the other colonies and in the mother coun try itself, and urged that in comparison the Dominion was sailing down a golden stream of prosperity. It was to be trusted that no attempt would be made to impede this progress or imperil the prosperity. He made a passing allusion to the seal fishing. When the Premier came back from Paris it had been said that this industry had been given, away; but what was the truth? This business was greater and more progressive than ever before. So

sided. The book ends with the capture of hold a public office, although the clerical the night of the 23rd ult, and ele cted J. F. young men who secure their appointments leader of the opposition in place of W. R. from the home civil service authorities. Meredith, who was early on the same day

have made a very prudent choice.

stituency used to boast.'

To retain an abundant head of hair of a

PUBLIC

I beg to notify all saloon keepers and others in the County of Northumberland, who have been selling a beverage labelled and known as "Superior Sarsaparilla," that I have had the same analyzed antity of alcohol as would class it amongst oxicating liquors, and therefore any persons ereafter selling it will be prosecuted for violation

The Str. Miramichi wid run three trips a week on and after

or points down river, going to Escuminac on MONDAYS and WEDNE DAYS, to other points on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, calling t Bay du Vin on her way down. The steamer will THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.

W. T. CONNORS. Chatham, October 1st, 1894

The Best

That ambition has given us our present standing. That ambition will continue us in that standing.

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

Property For Sale.

The Church wardens and vestry of S. Andrew's Church, Newcastle, offer for sale the building and premises now occupied by the Rector, Rov. Mr. Sweet, also glebe Irnds owned by said corporation situated in Parish of Northesk, also glebe lands situated at Bartibogue.

Public notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, and also to all whom the same may be resented for sale or negotiation, or for payment of the interest due thereon, that a certain school lebenture signed by John E. O'Brien, Alexander E Doucet and Peter Elhatton as Trustees of school district number two (2) of the Parish of Bathurst n the County of Gloucester in the Province New Brunswick, payable to John McKenna of Bathurst aforesaid, builder, and endorsed by the said John McKenna, was lost or was otherwise: aken out of the possession of Nicholas Good, the

The said debenture was conditioned for the payment of the sum of six hundred and sixty dollars of which one hundred and ten dollars have been paid and interest upon same has been paid up to 1st day of June A. D. 1893. All persons are, therefore, ing the same in any way, and the trustees , except the subscriber, any moneys eir being first had and obtained. writy from mo

The Conservative members of the Ontario

Mr. Marter, is a man of fifty-four Muskoka for eight years, and at the election list June was returned for North Toronto. He is of English descent, a native of Canada, a merchant, and a man of good ability, who is expected to make a safe and successful leader. Corning after a man of such leading abilities as Mr. Meredith, there will, no doubt, be considerable contrast, but it may yet be shown that the Ontario opposition

During the past twelve months more than a hundred lives have been sacrificed in the Gloucester fisheries. Just think of it More than a hundred brave and dauntless Gloucester fishermen have nobly given up A curious feature of life in St. Pierre is a their lives while in pursuit of their arduous calling, and never more will come back to port. The fatal list this year is more than twice as long as was last year's, when the number lost amounted to about half a hundred. In 1892 the loss was about the

There is little doubt but that Westmorland, N. B., will be opened by the acceptance of a senatorship by Mr. Josiah Wood, St. Pierre has been a great sufferer from The Sackville Post, Con., reproaches Mr. Wood for consenting to go into the Senate. It recalls the fact that Sir Albert Smith governorship after another." In "his hands

Something more than a majority of witnesses is necessary to a second judgment in cases of prosecution of charges of illicit selling of liquor. The officers of the Crown swear that they buy liquor in a dive. The dive-keeper brings a greater number of witnesses to swear that he took no money for the drinks, and the case is dismissed. In an age where both sides in a court of law are frequently perjured to the gullet, the the same belonging or in any wise numerical strength of the testimony, so to speak, should not count for much. The of the said Patrick Flood and Charlotte his wife illicit liquor dive is one of the great curses that could fall upon any community and cases advanced against it by the officers charged with its suppression should be most

carefully examined.

COY.

OCTBER

laspector

s the Cheapest.

To be the Cheapest has never been our ambition, to be the BEST has always been.

Send for Circular,

For further particulars apply to the Rector, o the vestry clerk

E LEE STREET.

Notice of Loss of Debenture.

holder of the same in or about the month of June

Dated Clifton Glo. Co. this

NICHOLAS GOOD SALE.

ense granted out of the Probate Court of the Veir, of the Parish of Lancaster in the City and The piece or parcel of land being property of the River, conveyed to Allan A. M. Saunders by Hon. day of Jine, A. D. 1873, and therein described, as

Barnaby River; thence south seventeen

purpose of boomage or securing rafts on the shore more fully appear. Dated at St John, N B, Sept 24th, A D 1894

ANDREW G BLAIR,

St John, NB.

To be sold at public auction on Saturday, the Chatham, between the hours of 12 noon. All the right title and interest of George Dick in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land

virtue of several executions issued out of

Supreme and County Courts against the said George Shirreff's Office, Newcastle, this 1st day of Ser

The lower store in the Pierce Block lately occupied v R. Murdoch. Immediate possession given. For

To Patrick Flood of Chatham in the County of

Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick aborer, and Charlotte Flood his wife and to all others whom it may concern :of sale contained in a certain indenture of mortgage pearing date the twenty-sixth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hun Patrick Flood of Chatham in the County of Nor mberland and Province of New Brunswick, laborer southerly to a stake standing on the north side of laid out along the rear of the first lots known as the Keating Road, thence westerly alon along the westerly side line of the said Daniel Finn's or allotment of land conveyed to the said Patrick Flood by Benjaman Flood and Dennis Flood by deed partition, bearing date the tenth day of August, Together with all and singular the buildings and privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances to and the reversion and reversions remainder and

TWEEDIE & BENNETT, J. B. SNOWBALL. Solicitors for Mortgagee.

of into or upo n the said land and premises and

Dated the 7th day of September, A. D. 1894.

every part thereof.

MILL FIRE WOOD Please take notice that all payments for fire-wood must be made to Henry Copp, foreman in charge, or to my office. Payments made to steamsters will

J. B. SNOWBALL.