

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., 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 to 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 serfs and won freedom for Bulgaria. During all these years he has lived with the fear of assassination in his heart. Secretly and persistently he 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 never been long nor happy it has not been sullied by a single war and the mighty power he possessed has invariably been 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 will reach from Moscow to the Pacific.

While making a speech at Sheffield the other evening, Lord Rosebery the British Premier in speaking of Russia made use of the following language while referring to the Emperor and his reign:—

"Everybody acquainted with the history of Russia for the last twelve years must feel an immense debt of obligation to the Czar the watchword of whose reign was the worship of peace. The Czar would enjoy in history a reputation as a victor in peace not less undoubted than his reputation as a conqueror. Napoleon enjoyed as a conqueror. The Premier extolled the Czar's absolutely conscientious devotion to truth in diplomatic as well as in private 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 to the House of Commons and was a follower of Quebec's conservative leader, 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 Jolly 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. Broken down in spirits, health and fortune, he was forced to retire into private life, and now, while in the prime of life, the angel of death has cut short his political career.

Rosebery Attacks the House of Lords. The British Premier, Lord Rosebery, 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 any single person or body. He believed the feeling of the country on this point was the same as his. (Shouts of "no" and "shere"). The issue was the greatest presented since the country resisted the tyranny of Charles I. and James II., involving a revision of the entire constitution. The country had not given a mandate to the government at the last election to deal with House of Lords; if it had it had not given the government a sufficient majority. The government must therefore walk warily. It must first bring the commons into play.

The government proposed to submit to parliament a resolution, the exact terms of which he would not state now, but affirming the principle that the commons, in partnership with the lords, was an unmistakable dominant partner. Such a resolution which in the present temper of the House of Commons would undoubtedly be passed, and would represent the joint demand of the government and commons for a revision of the constitution, thus entering upon a new phase. Then the verdict of the country would be required, and he felt sure it would be as favorable as the verdict of the commons.

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 Caprivi, the successor of Count Bismarck resigned the chancellorship of the German Empire. He was appointed to the position in March 1890, but during the four and a half years he retained it, it is said he never displayed any extraordinary diplomatic ability. He was by training a soldier, 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 offences 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 Kaiser Wilhelm after the abrupt dismissal of Prince Bismarck simply as a willing executor of the imperial will. Of late, however, he ventured to criticize and expostulate, and consequently the Kaiser is looking out 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 the army at eighteen, and served in the campaigns of 1864 and 1866. From the French-Prussian war of 1870-71 Major von Caprivi was appointed to the 1st (Imperial) Cavalry Corps as Chief of staff, a position usually held by a colonel at least. In 1884 he showed the restlessness of his talents by taking office as head of the Admiralty, and during his five years of power did much to strengthen and perfect the organization of the navy. In 1891, the year after he succeeded Prince Bismarck, the Emperor bestowed upon him the title of Count.

As a statesman Von Caprivi's principal achievement was the masteryful financial 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 Caprivi.

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 Charlotte-Town paper says that if the appointment be made P. E. I. 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 communication fulfilled. We want the tunnel—and this can only be brought about by having a voice in the executive council of this new nation. In the next place this is a purely agricultural province. For this reason the portfolio of agriculture is above all others of most importance to us. This portfolio is not without a man at Ottawa capable of fulfilling the duties of minister of the cabinet. In Senator Ferguson we have a man who would reflect the highest credit upon the agriculturist. He 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 of agriculture up to date could say as much? No man in Canada is able to speak with more accuracy on anything that affects 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 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 vacancy occurs we claim that it belongs to this province, and we claim further that there is not another man in Canada better qualified than Senator Ferguson to fill it."

Are Deckloads Dangerous?

Judgment has been given in the Board of Trade inquiry into the abandonment of the Liverpool barque "Capenhurst," from Miramichi to Liverpool with a cargo of deals, in September last. The case was reported in the London Times and the questions submitted by the Board of Trade—

- 1. The vessel on leaving Miramichi was in good and seaworthy condition as regards her hull and equipment.
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 way before she listed over to port, and that 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, as under the circumstances nothing could have been done to save her.
5. Charles Luker, A. B., lost his life by being washed overboard when the vessel was last on her beam ends.
6. The master was not in default in regard to any of the above matters.

An Industrial Revolution.

The Toronto Shoe and Leather Journal in an article upon this subject in a recent issue says:—"We are now on the eve of a new industrial age, says a writer in Dun's Bulletin. The industrial world is in a state of transition. The transformation of industry by steam was not more important than the change that is now being made by electricity with most marvellous rapidity. It took more than a century for steam to supplant the windmill, the water-wheel and the horse in running crude machinery by which man lightened his labor two hundred years since. The energies of mankind were multiplied by the steam engine; and although many opposed the innovation, as it reduced prices and apparent labor, as the comforts of the whole people were multiplied until the progress and prosperity of nations had advanced, slow at first, but eventually beyond the wildest dream of the most advanced of three generations ago. Fifty years ago there was barely 2,000,000 horse power in the steam engines of the world. In 1888 it had risen to over 50,000,000, and now it is probably 75,000,000 horse power. This brings to the aid of mankind a working force equal to 450,000,000 men; and, as much of the machinery works full time, the effective force given is probably about that of 700,000,000 able-bodied adults, which is more than the number of able-bodied men in the world at present. The world is not yet prepared to dispense with steam power, but the manner of making use of it is being generally revolutionized. It is now possible to put an engine

at the mouth of a coal mine and put in an electric power plant to transmit the power from the mine to the city with only a slight loss. It is estimated that such a plant at a cost of \$300,000, transmitting 5,000 horse power will do the work of 30,000 men steadily, night and day during a life time. The \$300,000 represents the work of 30,000 men for about four days at an outlay of \$10 each. These men, therefore, can build a plant in four days that will do more work during their whole lives than they can. This still further multiplies the energies of mankind, and is an immense advantage in economy, although it does not eliminate the steam engine. With what is believed to be the full development of the steam engine it will use less than 10 per cent. of the energy stored up in the coal it burns. The growing desire now is to convert the energy in the coal directly into electricity instead of turning it into heat, and from heat into electricity, and losing 90 per cent. in the process. The development of electricity has caused a return to water-power. It opens up the possibility to utilize water-powers that were of no use whatever while the energy had to be used 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 Falls and others has been begun in earnest. If the whole power of Niagara could be harnessed it would probably be more 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 enterprise of all past ages to harness the incomprehensible and practically unlimited power of the ocean tide in the narrowest channel between Ireland and Scotland to generate electricity. The possibilities of this gigantic undertaking are said to be that more heat, light, &c., could be provided from this source alone than is now provided by all the great coal fields of Great Britain. There is also in this prospect at least to those who are worrying over the proximity of the time when the lines of present expenditure the British coal fields would be 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 century it will probably have direct application 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 queen's bench, stating that "the jury found Ernest Bédoué guilty of keeping a rooster, which was a nuisance to the neighborhood, and Judge Wartelle fined him five dollars for the offence." The rooster in question was the property of a certain Mr. Bédoué, a very important part in the history of western Asia, being the rivals of Egypt and Assyria until finally brought into subjection by the Persians. The writer has, I think, very truly estimated their exact influence and position, disproving most conclusively the absurd idea held by some that they were the greatest nation who ever held power in western Asia. The rooster in question was a cock of the variety known as the "Cochin," which in a short form the main element in the history of this great world empire. The next book begins what we may call the history of Israel, treating of their relations with the Canaanites and Amoreans. The concluding book of the volume has for its subject the Hebrews, Arameans and Assyrians. The history of Assyria, which was begun in the fourth part, is here again taken up. The author deals with a very important part of 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 subject so often overlooked, though absolutely invaluable in the study of Bible history. Without these inscriptions, which are found in the many places with Assyrian and disjointed accounts of the Old Testament, our knowledge of the fortunes of Israel would be extremely limited and one-sided. The book ends with the capture of Samaria by Sargon II. in F. 22. B. C., and it is nothing else, this concluding division would render the whole work an invaluable aid to Bible research, as well as to the student of history in general. Nothing has been so hard to find as a merchant of the public office, although the clerical work of the government is mostly done by young men who secure their appointments from the home civil service authorities. The people of St. Pierre are very conservative in their views, and while they make no secret of their feelings toward the ancient regime, they are not so much so as the American head-quarters of the French Cable company, and the employees, who, strange to say, are foreigners, and so far away from their firms have succeeded in establishing their salves in business here. All the heavy hauling done to the trade of the place is done by ox teams and horses are unknown. Some years ago an enterprising Englishman, named Butts, brought here a pony and phaeton and did a land office business letting them out by the hour, but before all the inhabitants had a turn at the equipage the ox-team and animal died and his place has ever since been vacant.

Franch Colony of St. Pierre.

The following highly interesting account of the manner and customs of the quaint community living on the Islands of Miquelon is copied from a late issue of the Car's Ann Breeze:—

An old-world eighteenth century city transplanted to America; a paradise of office-seekers, where every man of standing is a busy, bustling town, where a horse would be more of a curiosity than a dog. Broadways; a place where the sound of the trumpet and the click of the ocean cable instrument are heard together. All this within four days of New York. Go to Halifax, take the fortnightly steamer thence, and two days later you will be in the harbor of St. Pierre, the capital of the French colony of St. Pierre-Miquelon—three 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 distinct old-world flavor about the place and the old-world find here much that is curious, strange and picturesque.

Small and out of the way as the colony is, it has suffered from the vicissitudes of war. Tradition has it that these islands were known in the thirteenth century to the Indians, who were so early engaged in fishing, and made their way to the islands through the streets beating a drum as a signal for all lights to be extinguished. Of late years the rule has not been strictly enforced except in the cases of the wine shops and cafes.

St. Pierre has been a great sufferer from fire, having been three times almost totally wiped out, yet it has no official fire department. True, it has a force of sapere pompiers, of which nearly every able-bodied man in the place is a member, but nothing similar to it has ever been seen on the opera bouffe stage. When, on festive occasions, attended in white trousers, white shirts and red hats they drag the Liberator hand-engine through the streets, they are a sight for the gods. When a fire breaks out they mingle with the other spectators and watch the progress of the flames.

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value of these several sources. One point which the author brings out carefully and clearly, and which is often overlooked by the general reader of the Biblical narratives, is the value of prophecy as a source of historic information. The view of the Hebrew prophet, unlike that of the writers of the so-called historic books, whose aim was to be picked out and delineate those chief landmarks in the nation's history which illustrated the life and progress of some of the special characters, is much wider, taking into account the influence of the nations, and resting the certain upon the inner life of the people. The writer next passes on to the divisions and classifications of the North Semitic group of peoples, and in the closing chapter of this part describes in a most interesting and instructive way the political growth and development of the tribes, contrasting it with that of the more progressive Aryan race. The pages referring to the development of the Hebrew nation, and the reason to be assigned for the important part played by them in history, though politically so unimportant a 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 their civilization and the question as to its origin are treated in a terse and lucid form. The arguments for and against the so-called "Sumerian" theory are very clearly set forth, and no one, we imagine, will reasonably doubt, after a perusal of these pages, that this civilization is purely Sumerian in origin. The author proceeds to show that what has been known to Sumerian 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 these early settlers of the lower Euphratean lands, and I need not repeat what the author has so clearly set forth, that the world at large stands in very great debt for the high position to which we have risen to these ancient peoples. The Phoenicians learned of them, and spread their knowledge to the western nations, who gradually brought it to perfection; but its origin is purely Sumerian.

The sketch of the early history of Babylon, which follows, while of necessity disjointed, since the records are in many places wanting, still gives us in general a clear and full view of the early people. The third book has as its subject the Canaanites, 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 concludes with a chapter on the Hittites. This race, of whom we as yet know but little, their inscriptions not being up to date as all satisfactory deciphered, though much to be learned from the fragments of the Egyptian hieroglyphs, is a very important part in the history of western Asia, being the rivals of Egypt and Assyria until finally brought into subjection by the Persians. The writer has, I think, very truly estimated their exact influence and position, disproving most conclusively the absurd idea held by some that they were the greatest nation who ever held power in western Asia. The rooster in question was a cock of the variety known as the "Cochin," which in a short form the main element in the history of this great world empire. The next book begins what we may call the history of Israel, treating of their relations with the Canaanites and Amoreans. The concluding book of the volume has for its subject the Hebrews, Arameans and Assyrians. The history of Assyria, which was begun in the fourth part, is here again taken up. The author deals with a very important part of 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 subject so often overlooked, though absolutely invaluable in the study of Bible history. Without these inscriptions, which are found in the many places with Assyrian and disjointed accounts of the Old Testament, our knowledge of the fortunes of Israel would be extremely limited and one-sided. The book ends with the capture of Samaria by Sargon II. in F. 22. B. C., and it is nothing else, this concluding division would render the whole work an invaluable aid to Bible research, as well as to the student of history in general. Nothing has been so hard to find as a merchant of the public office, although the clerical work of the government is mostly done by young men who secure their appointments from the home civil service authorities. The people of St. Pierre are very conservative in their views, and while they make no secret of their feelings toward the ancient regime, they are not so much so as the American head-quarters of the French Cable company, and the employees, who, strange to say, are foreigners, and so far away from their firms have succeeded in establishing their salves in business here. All the heavy hauling done to the trade of the place is done by ox teams and horses are unknown. Some years ago an enterprising Englishman, named Butts, brought here a pony and phaeton and did a land office business letting them out by the hour, but before all the inhabitants had a turn at the equipage the ox-team and animal died and his place has ever since been vacant.

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

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, if you can, the Bordeaux, Cette, Marseilles and St. Malo of a hundred years ago rolled into one and reproduced in miniature and you have the St. Pierre of to-day. The massive stone quay, which takes up nearly the whole water front of the town, is decidedly modern. Back of that everything has 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 old and picturesque toggery, the bright-colored sashes and berets of the "Bourgeois" drivers, the wonderful headgear of the Breton women—starbuck and white a marvellous; the bright kirtles of the Norman girls and the gay handkerchiefs of the daisy Marseillaise, giving color to the scene. Everybody here wears a sabots (with the exception of the St. Malo fishermen, who affect enormous jackboots) and the patter of the wooden shoes over the narrow brick sidewalks rises above the murmur of the sailors at work on the quay, for here every kind of manual labor is done, to have a very complete.

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 lit images of the Virgin. Half way up the cliff, which overhangs the town, is an enormous crucifix. Facing the quay are the dunes and other government buildings, all solidly built of stone and whitewashed. A spacious cathedral, not without architectural pretensions, faces on a large public square, and nearby are the Hotel Dieu, a monastery and a convent.

A conspicuous feature on the street is the gendarme at a post, a soldier, glittering with gold lace, whom the new comers do not imagine must be a general. Others of military dress and men are the disciplinaires, a species of convict, who for minor offenses are sent here from France to labor on public works and undergo military discipline for a short term of years. Their lot does not seem a very hard one, as they are enabled to earn a little money and are allowed a certain amount of liberty as a reward for good conduct. The wine shop to them is strictly taboo.

The island of St. Pierre is about four miles long and about three wide. Its only inhabited portions are the town, Ile aux Chenes, an island in the middle of the harbor, and the Savoyard farm on the opposite side of the island from the town, where a few tillable acres exist. At Miquelon there is a village of about 500 inhabitants, and Little Miquelon, or Langlade, is occupied by a few farmers whose butter is an unattainable delicacy in the world, and is worth its weight in gold. The permanent population of St. Pierre is about 5,000, but from May to October this is increased by nearly 20,000 souls. This is the greatest fishing port in the world, and by the middle of May the whole of France's great Newfoundland "banking" fishery is here, bringing an army of fishermen, fish driers, clerks and other employees in the world, and all of them with the catching, curing and salting of the codfish. From then until the last harvest of October, St. Pierre is as busy a place as one could wish to see; far too busy, indeed, to both its head with social affairs. But after the last bucket of salt cod has been pitched to its destination, the permanent inhabitants settle themselves down for the winter in their homes. Banners, driers, clerks and other employees of the fishery 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 not at all intent and purposes self-governing. The governor is sent out from France and serves for a term of four years. He is advised by two councils of representative inhabitants, one elective and one appointive, and as the municipality in this municipality is very complete, the colony hardly has a merchant standing in the community who does not hold a public office, although the clerical work of the government is mostly done by young men who secure their appointments from the home civil service authorities. The people of St. Pierre are very conservative in their views, and while they make no secret of their feelings toward the ancient regime, they are not so much so as the American head-quarters of the French Cable company, and the employees, who, strange to say, are foreigners, and so far away from their firms have succeeded in establishing their salves in business here. All the heavy hauling done to the trade of the place is done by ox teams and horses are unknown. Some years ago an enterprising Englishman, named Butts, brought here a pony and phaeton and did a land office business letting them out by the hour, but before all the inhabitants had a turn at the equipage the ox-team and animal died and his place has ever since been vacant.

A curious feature of life in St. Pierre is a survival of the curfew, not, however, in the form of a bell ringing. Precisely at 10 o'clock every day a functionary, who also acts as letter carrier and town crier, goes through the streets beating a drum as a signal for all lights to be extinguished. Of late years the rule has not been strictly enforced except in the cases of the wine shops and cafes.

St. Pierre has been a great sufferer from fire, having been three times almost totally wiped out, yet it has no official fire department. True, it has a force of sapere pompiers, of which nearly every able-bodied man in the place is a member, but nothing similar to it has ever been seen on the opera bouffe stage. When, on festive occasions, attended in white trousers, white shirts and red hats they drag the Liberator hand-engine through the streets, they are a sight for the gods. When a fire breaks out they mingle with the other spectators and watch the progress of the flames.

Small and out of the way as the colony is, it has suffered from the vicissitudes of war. Tradition has it that these islands were known in the thirteenth century to the Indians, who were so early engaged in fishing, and made their way to the islands through the streets beating a drum as a signal for all lights to be extinguished. Of late years the rule has not been strictly enforced except in the cases of the wine shops and cafes.

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To Make Marble out of Gypsum.

The other day A. J. Madden, general manager of the United Marble Manufacturing Company, of Chicago, was at Chatham with the object of taking out a concession to incorporate an Ontario company 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 rich deposits in the places named. This is hardened and polished, when it becomes in appearance exactly like Italian marble. It is as hard 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 a piece of Italian marble worth three dollars and a half per running foot. It is gypsum, finished by the new process, and costs the manufacturers 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 sicken you, that's because your bilious. Hawker's liver pills cure biliousness and all bilious ills.

News and Notes.

The Quebec Legislature has been summoned 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 Federal voters lists now amounts to \$114,000.

The bark M. E. Cann has arrived at Limerick from Newcastle, N. B., with a load 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 12.

Prosecutions at Ottawa for violation of the Steamboat Inspection law have resulted in the fine 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 for.

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 Dwyer, and in the boxes of the auditorium there were many millionaires. In three boxes were men worth \$90,000,000, and in one box alone \$30,000,000 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 of the State University. They are registering freely, and have held large meetings to promote the candidature of the persons whom they favor for the office. The women of New York, although they have no vote, are using their influence to secure the downfall of Tammany. This is the women's year.

Hon. Charles Wallace, speaking at the Woodbridge, Ont., fair, referred to the depression existing in the other colonies and in the mother country itself, and urged that in comparison the Dominion was selling 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 coal 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 it was in the case of coal fishing.

The Conservative members of the Ontario legislature held a meeting at Toronto, on the night of the 23rd ult., and elected J. F. Marter, member for North Toronto, as leader of the opposition in place of W. R. Meredith, who was early on the same day sworn in chief justice of the court of common pleas.

Mr. Marter, is a man of fifty-four years of age, and has been a member of the Ontario assembly since the general election of 1886. He sat as member for Muskoka for eight years, and at the election last June was returned for North Toronto. He is