"I speak not out of weak surmises, but from proof."

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since COTTOLENE has come to take its place. The satisfaction with which the people have hailed the advent of the New Shortening

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evidenced by the rapidly increasing enormous sales is PROOF POSITIVE not only of its great value as a *new* article of diet but is also sufficient proof of the general desire to be rid of indigestible, unwholesome, unappetizing lard, and of all the ills that lard promotes. Try

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at once and waste no time in discovering like thousands of others that you have now

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SHARP'S BALSAM
OF
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—FOR—
CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, COUGHS AND COLDS.
OVER 40 YEARS IN USE.
25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
ARMSTRONG & CO., PROPRIETORS,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

HOUSE TO RENT.

A Furnished house in a good locality in Chatham. Rent moderate. Possession given 1st November. For further information apply at this office.

$5. $10 and $20, Genuine Confederate Bills, only five cents each; $50 and $100 bills 10 cents each, 25c and 50c shinplasters 10 cents each; $1 and $2 bills 25 cents each. Sent securely sealed on receipt of price. Address, CHAS. D. BARKER, 90 S Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga

NOTICE OF SALE.

To George Stothart, of the Town of Chatham in the County of Northumberland, and Province of New Brunswick, Matilda his wife and all others whom it may concern:

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the sixth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two and made between George Stothart, Merchant, of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, Province of NewBrunswick, and Matilda his wife, of the first part; and Minnie R. Loggie of the same place, of the second part; and recorded in Volume 59 of Northumberland County Records, pages 218, 219, 220, 221 and numbered 170 in said Volume, there will, for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage, default having been made in the payment thereof, be sold at public auction on the premises in Chatham aforesaid on Friday the twenty-seventh day of April next at twelve o'clock noon, the lands and premises mentioned and described in the said Indenture of Mortgage as follows;—"all that piece or parcel of land and premises situate lying and being in the Town of Chatham aforesaid, in the County aforesaid, being part of the land formerly owned by the Chatham Joint Stock Company, and conveyed to the said George Stothart, by Wm. A. Hickson by Indenture dated the 20th day of May A. D. 1892, which said piece of land is abutted and bounded as follows;—Commencing on the easterly side of Queen Street at the northwesterly corner of that part of the same lands presently owned and occupied by Samuel U. McCuiley, thence northerly along the easterly side of Queen Street to the southerly side of Duke Street thence easterly along the southerly side of Duke Street one hundred and thirty five feet, or the easterly side of the said Chatham Joint Stock Company land, thence southerly along the said easterly side line and parallel with Queen Street to the northeast angle of the said Samuel U. McCuiley's land, and thence westerly along the said McCuiley's northerly line one hundred and thirty five feet to place of beginning, excepting and reserving nevertheless, as is excepted and reserved in the Deed of part of the said land to Duncan Davidson from James Kerr, dated the ninth day of November, A. D., 1870, as by reference thereto will fully appear."

Together with the buildings and improvements thereon and the privileges and appurtenances to the same belonging or in any manner appertaining.

Dated the twentieth day of January, A. D., 1894

MINNIE R. LOGGIE, Mortgagee.

BLACK, JORDAN & BLISS,
(Fredericton)
Solicitors for Mortgagee.

GEO. W. CUTTER,
GENERAL INSURANCEAGENT FOR
FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT COMPANIES
REPRESENTING:
Travelers' Life and Accident, of Hartford, Conn.
Norwich Union, of England.
Royal Canadian, of Montreal.
London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company, of London, England and Montreal, Que.
OFFICE—CUNARD STREET OPPOSITE E. A. STRANG
CHATHAM, N. B

FOR SALE.

That pleasantly situated house, lot and premises situate on the east side of King Street in the Town of Bathurst, in the County of Gloucester, at the corner of King and St. John Streets, having a frontage of one hundred and thirty-two feet on King Street and extending back along St. John Street about two hundred and twenty-five feet, more or less. The said house contains nine rooms, also bath room and pantries &c. There is also on said lot a good barn, stable and outbuildings, all buildings being in good order and repair. Also a large garden with large variety of small fruits, also an orchard.

For terms and paticulars apply to K. F. BURNS & Co, Bathurst N. B. or to C. A. MCDONALD, Esq. Prince William Street, St. John, N. B.

CORDELIA A. DESBRISAY.

UNDERWEAR
FOR
FALL & WINTER.

Our present season's stock will be found complete in all sizes and quantities and at very low prices
A FULL LINE OF
FLANNEL AND KNITTED TOP SHIRTS.
Hosiery, Gloves and Caps always on hand.
We have also received a lot of home-made wool blankets, the best value in town, Call and see them
W. S. LOGGIE, Manchester House

Sleighs, New Style, Double
AND SINGLE.
I have on hand a first class stock of sleighs of different styles of my own manufacture, which
I WILL SELL CHEAP.
All my work is made of the best of stock, and by first class workmen, and guaranteed
TO GIVE SATISFACTION.
ALEX. ROBINSON.
Chatham Carriage and Sleigh Works,
1.4.94* Chatham N. B

9 CORDS IN 10 HOURS

BY ONE MAN. Send for free illustrated catalogue, showing testimonials from thousands who have sawed from 5 to 9 cords daily. It saws down trees, folds like a pocket-knife, weighs only 41 lbs., easily carried on shoulder. One man can saw more timber with it than two men with a cross-cut saw. 73,000 in use. We also make larger sized machine to carry 7 foot saw. No duty to pay, we manufacture in Canada. First order secures the agency. FOLDING SAWING MACHINE CO., 241 to 249 S. Jefferson Street, Chicago, Ill.

Miramichi Advance.
CHATHAM, N. B., - - FEBRUARY 8, 1894.

Not Yet.

A rumor of a general Dominion election, before parliament again meets, is revived, but no credence ought to be given to it for the reason that the electoral lists have not been revised since the year of the last general election, and it would seem suicidal for the government to appeal to the electorate without formulating, by legislative declaration, the changes it intends to in the tariff.

Dishonor in Politics.

One of the most dishonorable things that has transpired in Canadian politics for a long time is now being discussed in the legislature of Nova Scotia and the press of the country generally. It is the fact that thirteen of the twenty-one members of the upper house of that legislature were appointed thereto on their giving written pledges to the premier that they would vote for its abolition, but enough of them have since voted squarely against a government measure for that purpose or for purely vexatious resolutions introduced with the view of burking the question to defeat abolition of the Nova Scotia upper house.

The Tracadie Mail.

We understand that a movement is afoot in official circles to have the daily mail for Tracadie and intermediate points made up at the Newcastle post office, instead of at Chatham as it has always been. If the change is made it will be a very stupid one and very inconvenient to the public. We have heard no reason whatever assigned for it, and if there is any outside of mere caprice and indifference to public convenience we should like to hear of it. Chatham, where the mail is now made up and despatched, has more business with Tracadie and other points along the route than any other place, if, indeed, the business of Tracadie with Chatham does not equal that with all other places combined. If Chatham mail matter for the Tracadie route has to be despatched via Newcastle it will take a day longer for it to reach its destination and vice versa, while the contractor will have twelve miles added to his route, going and returning. We are satisfied that if the inconvenience and delay involved in the proposition were properly understood by the department at Ottawa it would never be acted upon, and it will be well if our business people interest themselves in the matter and prevent the blunder from being made.

That N. W. School Trouble.

An Ottawa despatch of 5th inst., says: "Mr. McGee, clerk of the privy council, returned from Quebec to-night with the order signed by the governor-general, leaving the Northwest public school ordinance to take its course, but making certain suggestions to the legislature for improvement."

Organized Robbery.

Last year $6,740,958 were paid in premiums to the different fire insurance companies doing business in Canada. The losses amounted to $4,970,266, or 73.73 per cent. of the premiums. In the past seven years the premiums amounted to $40,741,853 and the losses $25,924,552, or 63.63 per cent. of the premiums.

The losses in Chatham, N. B., have been very far below the average—not 25% of the premiums paid, and yet the companies combined last year and raised the rates here. It is simply organized robbery.

Some of the Provisions of the Proposed Dominion Insolvency Bill.

The Government has not yet decided upon introducing an insolvency bill during the coming session. The draft measure now before the Toronto and Montreal boards of trade for their views is a document of 128 clauses. Power is given to appoint official receivers, who, however, must hold no political positions in the country, and who must provide bonds for not less than $2,000 and not more than $20,000. The court to which the case has been referred, and which will have jurisdiction over such matters, will appoint a liquidator and the receiver shall hand over all the books, accounts, etc., to the former. If the debtor fails to make a clear and specific account of his indebtedness, etc, he may be imprisoned for six months. If it is shown that the debtor is about to abscond he can be arrested. All his letters, etc., can also be stopped at the post office by the liquidators for three months and opened in his presence. If the debtor is found to be guilty of any fraud his discharge is held back for five years. If he is found guilty of presenting a false balance sheet a penalty of two years' imprisonment is provided, and if he fails to give up all his property under his control then he is liable to three years' imprisonment. In many quarters there is strong opposition to the government dealing with this question.

How They Met Their Fate.

A London despatch of 5th says:—F. C. Selouis, the explorer, who has just returned from South Africa, where he has been distinguishing himself in the operations against the Matabeles, tells a graphic story of his experiences with the Wilson detachment recently massacred by the Matabeles. Selouis also confirms the statement made by Corydon, the hunter, of the prominent and brilliant part taken by two Americans, Ingram and Burnham, during Captain Wilson's pursuit of King Lobengula. The natives, says Selouis, were keeping up a hot fire from both sides of the valley, and the whites answered it steadily. Wilson called to Burnham and asked if he thought he could ride back to the main column, commanded by Major Forbes, and get help. To this Burnham replied, "I will try, major, but I would like Fred Ingram to accompany me."

Capt. Wilson agreed to this, and after leaving their comrades the Americans rode out of the valley in order to get clear of the Kaffirs in the right hand bush and made for the king's wagon track, which they were just approaching when they were met by a large body of Metabeles, who opened fire upon them. But the Americans outflanked them and managed to get clear. No sooner were they clear of this body of the enemy, however, than they came upon a second and much larger force, rapidly advancing through the brush and evidently bent upon joining in the attack upon the Wilson party. But when they saw the two Americans the natives charged upon them, thinking they would be able to surround them, but Burnham and Ingram rode splendidly and fired, with such good effect that they again succeeded, in spite of the fact that their horses were tired, in outflanking the swift-footed savages. When the Americans were finally clear, after their brilliant display of generalship, horsemanship and marksmanship, they and their horses were completely exhausted. When questioned as to the state in which they left the Wilson party, replying to the questions of Commissioner Jones, who asked Ingram if the Wilson party could not possibly have outflanked the Kaffirs and retreated down the Shanghai river, the American replied, "I guess not, doctor, four men had been dismounted and the horses of many of the others were completely done for. Some of those with the best horses might certainly have escaped, but they were not the class of men to leave their chums. No, doctor, I guess they fought it right out where they stood."

84 Hours and 84 Years.

LONDON, Feb. 3—A man of 84 years and a boy of as many hours are the most conspicuous figures in Europe to-day.

One must probably soon close one of the most remarkable public careers of this or any other age; the other, born in a palace may some day sit upon a rather shaky throne.

All Europe has smiled indulgently over the extragavant welcome with which Prince Ferdinand and subjects observed the wee bit of humanity which arrived at Sofia last Tuesday. The royal youngster must think this world an awful humbug.

Before he has had a chance to enjoy his first meal he was frightened to death by the firing of 101 cannon under his window, and he had hardly donned his swaddling clothes before he was condemned to be a "bearer of the collar of the order of St. Alexander."

The poor child would have howled in protest, but the royal decree informed him that as chief of three regiments of infantry cavalry and artillery, no such weakness would be tolerated.

Some ordinary infant indulgences might be permitted him as prince and duke, but as full fledged "knight of first and fourth class military order of valor," he must preserve the stern dignity of his rank.

It has been a hard week for him from the first. The palace yard has been thronged night and day by his singing dancing, affectionate subjects. His royal daddy in spite of the nurse's protests has persisted in dangling him at the window three times a day to the frantic delight of the cheering crowds.

The whole principality has taken a week's holiday, and the rejoicing has been so spontaneous and unrestrained that the nation has found the spectacle a welcome relief from the solemn croakings about wars.

Contrasting with this picture, there has been a much more serious interest reported in the decision of Gladstone to resign his high office. It has disturbed the whole political world, and every hour increases the belief in the truth of the report.

Even the newspapers of both parties which at first denounced the story as a hoax, to-day change their tone completely, while the weekly political organs admit, regretfully or otherwise, that the Pall Mall Gazette substantially, though a little prematurely, told the truth.

The leaders of both parties are not deceiving themselves. Balfour's speech last night warned his followers that they must be ready for dissolution at a moment's notice.

As a matter of fact, while Gladstone was dictating his peculiar reply to inquiries at Biarritz on Wednesday evening, the liberal leaders' headquarters in London were preparing a private circular to election agents, notifying them to make every preparation for a campaign.

In view of an early appeal to the country these circulars were distributed yesterday. The political world is therefore in great confusion. It has been recalled that Gladstone made a remarkable denial, when the premature announcement was made in December, 1885, that he had become a convert to home rule; yet, within six weeks he was forming a home rule cabinet.

News and Notes.

Judge Hodgson, of P. E. Island, has been granted three months' leave of absence on account of private business.

It is reported Lieut.-Governor Carvell is too ill to open the P. E. Island Legislature. It is probable that a substitute will be appointed.

After a most exciting contest Alderman Villeneuve has been elected mayor of Montreal, beating ex-Mayor McShane by 176 votes.

Ex-Reeve Stewart, of Kenyon, Ont., while digging for gravel in his hennery, unearthed a crock containing nearly $4,000 in gold coin. The money is supposed to have belonged to his ancestors.

Advices by the steamer Belgic from China announce the complete annihilation by earthquake of the town of Kuchan Persia. 12,000 pesons were killed in the awful disaster.

Robert Campbell, of the Bank of Montreal left St. John Monday evening for Toronto. His gentlemen friends entertained him at the Union Club and presented him with a silver flask.

Corea is said to have joined with the nations that have come into the agreement for the protection of seal life. Russia, Japan and Corea are now in the agreement with the United States and Great Britain.

In the case of Bessie J. Grindle, of Penobscot, vs. The Mutual Aid Association of Biddeford, Me., an action brought for an insurance of $1,000 on the life of plaintiff's husband, who committed suicide a year ago, the jury brought in a verdict of $1062 for plaintiff.

On Lord Haddo's birthday at Rideau Hall, amateur theatricals marked the fete. Scenes from David Copperfield were presented on the mimic stage. Lady Aberdeen appeared as Janet and that staid Presbyterian elder, Lord Aberdeen, played the role of Wilkins Micawber, ever waiting "for something to turn up."

The order of Foresters is growing so rapidly in Great Britain and Ireland and the interests correspondingly increasing, that it has necessitated Dr. Oronhyatekha, the supreme chief ranger, to send the chief clerk of the beneficiary department from the supreme offices in Toronto to take charge of that department at the head offices for Great Britain and Ireland which are located in London. There is some talk of amalgamating the "Foresters of America," whose head offices are in Indiana, with the I. O. F. The supreme chief called a convention for February 5 at Valparaiso, Ind., to take into consideration the question of amalgamation.

The longest reach of railway without a curve is claimed to be that of the new Argentine Pacific Railway from Buenos Ayres to the foot of the Andes. For 211 miles it is without a curve, and has no cutting or embankment deeper than two or three feet.

Despatches from Sierra Leone say the detached British military police encamped in the Sofia country were recently fired upon by the French force. The British returned the fire and killed six of the French force. Several of the attacking party were captured.

An urgent circular notice has been sent out by Edward Majoribanks, liberal whip, to liberal members of parliament. Its substance is that Liberals must not fail to attend the opening sitting of the House of Commons on Monday, as the government expects important divisions on questions concerning the differences between peers and commons.

A sad fatal accident occured near Springfield Junction, Saturday. James E. Horg, of Stanley, N. S. was walking along the track when he wes struck by an engine and thrown some distance, receiving injuries from which he died. Horg was the only support of his widowed mother. He was deaf and dumb, but had received a good education at the institution in Halifax.

London Truth says that the Princess of Wales has decided to withdraw from society. It adds that the Prince of Wales, in declaring for the Princess an invitation to visit Belvoir Castle, the residence of the Duke of Rutland, at Grantham, Lincolnshire, said that the Princess would hereafter take no part in social events. Truth further says that the Prince is suffering from his old complaint, and is unable to take much exercise. He will abandon riding.

In the Nova Scotia House of Assembly last week Provincial Secretary Fielding brought down the estimates for 1894. The probable revenue is $811,064, and the expenditure is the same. The chief sources of revenue are: The mines royalty, $250,000, and the Dominion subsidy, $320.000. The principal items of expenditure are: for education, $222,000; public charities, $113,500; roads and bridges, $117,642, and debenture interest, $124 944.

The Lancaster Argus, which is printed by the Inmates of the Insane Asylum, Fairville," has a theologian on its staff. He has issued a challenge to any one of the fifty or sixty ministers of St. John to discuss certain scripture questions. The challenge is not without an eye to the main chance, as is apparent from his proposition, "All of which I am prepared to prove to the satisfaction of any audience and public hall managers in St. John that will give me half the proceeds."—[Sun.

TOPEKA, Feb. 5.—State Insurance Commissioner Snider to-day revoked the license of the Home Life Insurance Company, of New York, to do business in this state. The company's known business last year was $16 000,000. It is understood that like action was taken in 30 other New York companies in Kansas. It is understood he takes this action because of the company's failure to pay taxes to the state.

Messrs. Redmond, Harrington and Kenney, leaders of the Parnellite section of the Irish parliamentary party, have issued a manifesto declaring that liberal government rule in Ireland is a confessed failure. It does not, the manifesto adds, differ from the tory government. It has been marked by secret inquiries, evictions and jury packing. Home rule, it says, has been pushed aside, and it is therefore necessary to restore Ireland to her old position of "blocking the way."

A grand jury in the state of New York has indicted the leaders of several Christian Science societies, and the case is likely to be one of considerable interest and importance. The occasion of the indictments was the death of a woman while under the care of Christian scientists. She had been without the services of a regular physician. The coroner's jury denounced the individuals whom she had engaged to treat her, and later the grand jury made out several indictments.

A correspondent of the Scientific American says: Before being allowed to get dirty or greasy, when a dish is "smashed" tie all the broken pieces in their places nicely with any kind of string that suits, then put in an iron or tin dish that can be put on the fire, pour in as much milk as will cover the fractures well, put on the fire and boil for say ten minutes, and the whole operation is complete. Don't undo the wrapping until the dish is completely cold, and if yours hold as ours do, you will call it a success.

Great excitement prevailed at the annual meeting of the New York Yacht Club last Thursday night over the application of Mrs. Lucy C. Carnegie for membership. After a long discussion her application was laid on the table, as it was decided that under the constitution a woman could not become a regular member. Only five members voted in her favor. As Mrs. Carnegie desired only to be able to fly the colors of the club, a committee was appointed to consider the propriety of allowing women to become associate members. Lord Dunraven was made an honorary member.

A British medical journal publishes notes of an interview in 1893 with the late Sir Andrew Clark, who was Mr. Gladstone's physician. Sir Andrew said Mr. Gladstone displayed no signs whatever of a breakdown. He still had the freshness, elasticity and vigor of youth. His muscular and arterial system was extraordinary, and he possessed a well-preserved force of energy and versatility of nervous powers far beyond the ordinary man in the prime of life Sir Andrew further said he would never advise Mr. Gladstone to relapse into inactivity. It would not prolong his life, but would rather have the opposite effect.

The people in the St. Croix towns closed the schools, suspended business and devoted last Friday afternoon to celebrating the disappearance of the toll bridge. Calais and St. Stephen combined and purchased one of the principal toll bridges connecting the two cities which was thrown open for free use Friday. Cannons boomed, bells rang, whistles tooted and notwithstanding the bitter cold a hundred teams, decorated and undecorated gathered at the post office square and formed a procession headed by bands, comprising the fire department and school children. They drove to St. Stephen where they joined a similar procession formed there which paraded the principal streets to the City Hall where speeches were made by prominent citizens. The bands serenaded Hon. James Mitchell in honor of his efforts in making the bridge free and a bonfire and fireworks closed the festivities. It is expected that within a short time three other toll bridges crossing the St. Croix within the city limits will be acquired and made free.

In a paper on guns, read before the Western Society of Engineers, Captain W. H. Jacques says:

"The wire-wrapped type had the honor of firing the 'Jubilee Rounds' in the Queen's Jubilee year, and gave wonderful results. On April 16, 1888, was fired at Shoeburyness the first of a series of rounds intended to investigate the conditions attending firing at very long ranges. The gun selected was a 9.2 gun, made under the direction of General Maitland in the Royal Gun Factories. The weight of the gun was 22 tons, that of the projectile 380 pounds, which, fired with a charge of 270 pounds, gave a muzzle velocity of 2,360 foot seconds. The elevation of the first round was 40°. The projectile fell at a range of about 21,000 yards, or nearly 12 miles. On July 12, at 43° elevation, a range of 21,600 yards was attained, on July 26, with 45° elevation, the range was 21,600 yards, or about 12·5 miles. The projectile remained in the air about 69·6 seconds, and its trajectory reached a height of 17,000 feet, or about 2,000 feet higher than the summit of Mount Blanc."

Vaillant's Execution.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—The precautions taken by the authorities to prevent any anarchistic demonstrations at the death of Vaillant, the bomb thrower, were perfect. The crowd assembled in the vicinity of the prison was not large, it being estimated that only about 1,200 persons were present. Many others were standing on the roofs of houses near by. The crowd was remarkably orderly, there being none of the shrieking that usually marks executions here. At 7 o'clock Head Warden Brun entered Vaillant's cell to inform him that the time had arrived for the sentence of the law to be carried out. The condemned man was sleeping when they arrived. He was awakened and told to prepare for death. He appeared to be surprised and began to reiterate the theories he advanced before the assize court. He declared that though it was easy to suppress him, it was impossible to suppress anarchistic ideas. "My body is nothing," he added, "compared with the progress of my principles. I shall be revenged." Vaillant was perfectly calm and displayed no fear whatever. The warden asked him if he would like to see a chaplain. "No," replied Vaillant, "I will not see him." "Will you have something to drink?" asked the warden. "No," Vaillant replied, "I shall have enough courage without that." He was shackled by the executioner's assistant and then ordered to follow to the guillotine. He obeyed the order readily, and as he left the prison his form was upright. He walked as quickly as his shackles would allow without leaning for support on the assistants, one of whom walked on each side of him. As Vaillant appeared on the outside of the prison wearing only a shirt and trousers, everybody bared their heads and the troops presented arms to salute him who was looked upon as already dead. Vaillant advanced steadily. When about eighty yards outside the prison he sprang forward a little to shout "Death to the bourgeoise," "Long live anarchy." As he shouted his last cry his voice resounded over the whole square. When he had finished he was about three yards from the plank on which his body was to be fastened. It has been customary for the executioner's assistants to push the condemned criminal against this plank, but as Vaillant reached it he sprang forward and placed himself against it. The plank dropped, and in a shorter time than it takes to write it Vaillant's neck slipped under the glistening knife, and the moment he was in position Diebler touched the spring. There was a flash as the heavy blade descended and then the spectators saw a head and a bleeding stump of a neck drop into the basket placed behind the guillotine. A second later the plank twisted to the left and the trunk was thrown into a large basket placed alongside of the guillotine to receive it. Between the time of Vaillant's arrival at the guillotine and the closing of the baskets containing his remains scarcely more than twenty seconds elapsed. Diebler, who has received many letters threatening him with death if he executed Vaillant and who at one time wished to resign his position rather than to put the anarchist to death, appeared paler and more nervous than Vaillant. In less than two minutes after the knife fell Vaillant's body was placed in one of the waiting, vans and driven to Ivry cemetery. The van was preceded by twenty mounted guards and followed by a similar number and a carriage containing officials. The route to the cemetery was covered at a gallop.

The remains were ostensibly interred in that part of the cemetery known as the "Turnip field," which is reserved for criminals who are guillotined. It is understood that after going through the form of interment the body was delivered to the medical faculty for the purpose of dissection.

Most of the men who saw the end of Vaillant wore blouses and peaked caps, and women, of whom there were not a few, were without bonnets and wore aprons. A pallor, more or less pronounced, was observable on the countenance of them all. The silence that prevailed during Vaillant's walk from the door to the guillotine was very remarkable, but this was probably due to the fact that the spectators were respectable working people and not the riff-raff that usually assembles to witness the putting of a fellow being to death.

Mitchell and Corbttt in New York.

A New York despatch says:—

To the Metropolitan Hotel in this city, 18 hours after James J. Corbett made his triumphant entry, his antagonist, Charles Mitchell, was driven unapplauded and unnoticed.

No one who chanced to pass as the clock was on the stroke of 9 this morning seemed aware of the fact that the man wrapped in a gray ulster, with two abrasions on his left cheek, who jumped nimbly from a carriage, was he who had been pummelled into insensibility last Thursday by Corbett.

The marked absence of the many who would have vied with one another to grasp Mitchell's hand had he administered a drubbing to Corbett didn't appear to affect him in the least; on the contrary, his sole anxiety was to be once more with his wife and son.

After greeting his wife, Mitchell received the few friends who came to see him. These friends expected to see a broken nose, eyes encircled with all the colors of the rainbow, a dislocated jaw, and, in fact, a mutilated remnant of the versatile "Brummagen lad."

He was asked if he had heard it stated that he claimed to have been misquoted as regards the foul, and that, instead of his repudiating it, he had claimed that he was fouled. "Certainly not," he said. "Corbett was too much for me. I was licked, and there's no use making any excuses. That would be childish. Why, Bat Masterson, who is one of the best friends I ever made, insisted before the fight that Corbett would knock my head off, but I wouldn't believe it until it was all over. As regards the future he said, "I'm not hurrying to get back to England, I shall take my time, and, in fact, will in all probability make this country my home eventually."

Soon after this conference, Mitchell, accompanied by his wife and son, Pony and Mrs. Moore and Jim Hall, went out for a drive. After making some calls, they drove around Central Park, and finally landed at the Pass tavern. The party had hardly settled down before Corbett and several friends came in, and arranged themselves in another part of the room. Pony Moore went over to Corbett, and, after talking with him a short time, the champion joined Mitchell.

The latter immediately called for "two bottles of the boy," which Corbett insisted on paying for, and the two antagonists "clinked glasses" and chatted together for nearly two hours. The news spread quickly, and soon the room was filled with the curious. Finally the parties separated to meet later at a benefit at the Windsor.

Military—Well Done, the 8th!

The last Canada Gazette contains a return of the comparative efficiency of the cavalry corps of the dominion. It is noticed that the 8th Princess Louise Hussars, commanded by Colonel Domville, stands at the head of the list for efficiency, with a regimental average of 110 2·7 The corps next in standing is the Royal Canadian Hussars and the lowest the Prince of Wales Canadian Dragoons, with 63½. The following gives the standing of the different troops of the 8th or Princess Louise Cavalry:—

	Officer commanding.	Regimental average
A Troop	Capt Whelpley	108
B "	Lieut Markham	100
C "	Major H M Campbell	121
D "	Capt D. Fowler	103
E "	" L Wedderburn	104
F "	" G. Maxwell	120.50
G "	" McRobbie	116
Total average		110 2.7

By militia general orders in the last Gazette. Maj.-General Herbert directs that the Imperial Infantry Drill Book for 1893 shall henceforth be used in the Canadian militia. General Herbert in his orders calls the attention of officers commanding to the great importance of company and squad drill, which in his opinion has been neglected, and not sufficiently appreciated. The major general appears to be down on all movements not available for practical purposes. He directs that the part referred to in the drill-books as "ceremonial" will not be included in the course of training in the militia. He also bowls out the sizing of companies as laid down in the new drill-book, and adds that brothers, relations and "chums" are to be placed in the same section without reference to size.

He directs special attention to part 2 of section 58, general rules. But as the full strength of a company of Canadian militia is only about half what is required by the general rules, namely, 64 rank and file, the general directs that companies are invariably to parade in single rank and to be drilled in single rank in order that all ranks may be accustomed to working with the full company front of 24 yards. He also directs that companies will parade with an interval of two paces between sections.

Orders are also given that saluting shall be with the right hand only. City battalions are to be practiced regularly in physical drill. At least a quarter of an hour is to be devoted at each drill to the exercises laid down in part one, section 48, and the drill is to be performed in the shirt sleeves.

A Successful Outlaw.

A Fort Kent despatch says Nadeau, the Aroostook outlaw who held at bay the U. S. Marshal and posse and who wounded Deputy U. S Marshal McNally in the exchange of shots which occurred a year ago, and who defies the officers to come and take him from his barricaded hovel near Fort Kent, has distinguished himself again. This time he played the part of sheriff and entered the camp of a tough gang of woodmen and arrested a fellow wanted on the same charge for which he is wanted—selling liquor without a government license. Nadeau, always fully armed, comes into town occasionally for supplies. Everybody fears him, and the fear is fostered by his readiness to flash up a gun at the slightest provocation. Last week he was in Page's grocery store when a deputy rode up on his way to arrest the last offender who, was a bad man among a crowd of bad men who had sworn to protect him. The deputy sheriff confessed that he feared to enter the woods.

Nadeau promptly volunteered to go and he did, returning shortly with his man, whom he delivered to the officer. Nadeau says the charges brought against him by the government are false and that he shall continue to resist arrest as he has done. He has many sympathizers and the one man rebellion against the United States is still far from a decisive end.

Burglars and Bullets.

ST. JOHN, N. B., February 2.—Joseph Dixon and Harry Allen, the latter having many aliases, are in hospital, having been removed thither this afternoon from the jail. Two doctors have been devoting part of the day extracting bullets from these prisoners' legs. Dixon had three shots lodged in his limbs. Allen got off with two. When they recover from their wounds they will be tried for burglarly.

George Irvine, who keeps a grocery store in Fairville, a little town across the river from St. John, and who lives over his store, heard a noise in his shop early this morning. He took his revolver, went down stairs in his night shirt and finding two ill-looking fellows taking money out of his till, he knelt down on one knee as they put the lights out and commenced shooting. The first shot resulted in a rush of the men towards Irvine. He kept his position, and continued shooting until six barrels were emptied, when the burglars flung themselves through the plate glass front, and escaped with five of six bullets in them. One of them ran into the arms of a youth returning from a dance who detained him. The other was found today nursing his wounded leg. Dixon is an old jailbird. Allan or O'Brien, was dropped here from Pawnee Bill's wild west show.

Parish and County Officers, 1894.

NELSON.

Overseers of the Poor—Matthew Carroll, Peter O'Neil, James Grinnan.

Constables—John Rattican, James Regan, William Fitzpatrick, Thomas Lynch, sr., Alexander Carrigan, Louis Gallian, John Richardson, William Richardson, James Casey, Michael Butler, Matthew Carroll, James Foley, Bernard Reynolds, Henry Flett, William McKinley.

Commissioners of Highways—Dist. No. 1, Michael Walsh; dist. No. 2, Thomas Gill; dist. No. 3, Wm. McKinley; dist. No. 4, Jas. Lynch, sr.

Collectors of Rates—Thomas Lynch, sr., James Harrigan, Larry Grinnan.

Town Clerk—John Rattican.

District Clerks—William McKinley, D. Sheehan.

Fence Viewers—James Kain, Daniel Hurley, James Harper, Daniel Vye, John Doyle, James Gratton, John Walsh, James Smith.

Poundkeepers—Michael Sullivan, James Grattan, James Russell, Alex. Flett, James Murphy, Patrick Maloney, D. Carroll, Michael Bohan, William Russell.

Clerk of the Market—Geo. Burchill, jr.

Surveyors of Dams—James Kain, Thomas Ambrose, Jas. Lynch, sr.

Timber Drivers—James Murphy, James Masterson, Thomas Gill, William Walsh, William Carnahan, John McKinley, Abram McKinley.

Assessors of Rates—John M. Sutton, John Sullivan, George Harper.

Hogreeves—Michael Woods, Daniel Firth, James Grattan, Patrick Maloney, Alex. Harper, Daniel McCarty, Bernard Reynolds, Joseph Handly, Patrick Woods, Joseph Connelly, William Hayes, Joseph Bateman, Thos. Hayes, Michael Casey, Philip O'Donnell, William Russell.

Revisors of Votes—E Hayes, Thomas W. Flett, A. A. Saunders.

Game Warden—John P Burchill.

Inspectors of Fish—Joseph Bateman, John Doyle.

Boom Master—Michael Monaghan.

Surveyors of Lumber and Bark—Daniel Doolan, William Doolan, sr., William Doolan, jr., Thomas Doolan, George Doolan, John Doolan, John Monaghan, William Copping, David Vye, Daniel Baldwin, D. McEachern, John Newnaan, Dennis Kirk, Patrick Kirk, William Kirk, John M. Sutton, Richard Sutton, George A. Flett, John A. Flett, Thomas Flett, James Lynch, sr., Thos. Lynch, sr., Dennis Sheehan, Michael Hayes, William Hayes, George Harper, Richard Walsh, James Carmault, Charles Murphy, A. A. Saunders, James Harrigan, Peter O'Neil, Joseph Whalen, James Clark, John Wallace, William Clark, Augustus Doolan.

Ferrymen—Alex. Harper, John Lamont, James Russell, Michael Monaghan, Daniel Firth, John Clark.

Surveyors of Roads—Isaac Esson, Michael Doyle, Daniel Desmond, Allan Poore, John Ivory, Malcolm Amos, Dennis Carroll, John Shea, Michael Bohan, John Hackett, John Harrigan, Nicholas Butler, Robert Jamieson, Abraham McGinnis, David Shea, Jeremiah McCarty, Jas. Harper, Michael Sullivan, George A Flett, John Walsh (James' son), John Wallace.

Commissioners of Bye-roads—Jas. Lynch, sr., Alex. Harper, Thomas Gill.

ALNWICK.

Overseers of the Poor—William Murray, Augustus Alain, John Bowie.

Town Clerk—James D. Morrison.

District Clerks—William Butler, Hector McKinnon, John B. Russell.

Commissioners of Highways—Samuel Breaux, dist. No 2; Dougald McLean, dist. No 1; Simon F. Murray, dist. No 3;

Commissioners of Bye-Roads—Samuel Breaux, Dougald McLean, Simon F. Murray.

Pound Keepers—James J. Robertson, James Ross, Edward O'Brien, Patrick Gratten, James Barrey, Amcitte Breaux, James Stuart, Fidelle Russel, Philip Hierlihy, John Murray (North), Peter Alain, Hector McKinnon, Francis H. Mauzerall, Peter Breaux David Savoy (Cove), Alfred Morrison, George McKnight, John Stronach, John P. Meagher.

Assessors of Rates—Isaiah P. Savoy, William Heirlihy, John A. Morrison, sr.

Collectors of Rates—James Mahoney, Gregoire Savoy, Angus Fraser, Benonie Russel.

Surveyors of Highways—Dist. No. 1, Tomas Hickey, Amon Ross, John Doyle, George Burchill, Pascal Gotro; Dist. No. 2, John Simpson, James Anderson, Hubert Savoy, Andrew Savoy, Bazile Gotro, Joseph Breaux, Bernard Robicheaux, Bruno Porrier, sr., Bruno Robicheaux, Adolph Robicheaux, Louis P. Robicheaux, Oliver Savoy, William L. Davidson, Philiose Breaux; Dist. No. 3, Isaiah L. Tulip, Duncan McGinis, George Buchanan, Peter Vanadestine, John Savoy, Philip Hierlihy, James McKnight, jr., John Gratten, Richard Price, John Wilhart, David Edmund, John Robertson, sr., Michael Hache, John Russell, Charles Thibodeau, jr. Edward Russell, Alex. McDonald, Israel Holmes, David Savoy (Cove).

Constables—Fidelle Russell, Thos. Edmond, James Lee, Philip Hierlihy, jr. Jaques Breaux, Richard Ashford, Peter Gaudet, James Brown, Oliver Savoy, sr., Hubert B. Robicheaux, Finlay Morrison, James Mahoney, Henri Legere, Wm. L. Davidson, Joseph St. Coeur, William Stymiest, Robert Loggie, Bruno Porrier, Michael Kenny, William Palmer.

Boom Masters—John Stewart, William Robertson, George Buchanan.

Fence Viwers—Joseph Savoy, John Beatie, Michael Kenny, Philip Hierlihy, James McCullam, Anastaze St. Cour, James Robicheaux, Anicette Breaux, Michael Savoy, Augustin Russell, Edward O'Brien, Alexander Bell, Hector McKinnon, John Stronach, John Sewell, Oliver Girour, Joseph Breaux.

Surveyors of wood and Bark—Vital Allain, Honore Robicheaux, Peter Morrison, jr., Joseph Simpson.

Stream Drivers—John Robertson, sr., Bernard Robicheaux, John Stewart.

Hogreeves—Ambroise Arseneaux, John Legere, jr., Joseph Savoy, John Savoy. (Daniel's Son), Thomas White, William Palmer, Peter Thibodeau, George F. Mc Knight, Jacob Price, William R. Davidson, William Lloyd, Donald Ross, James Brown.

Surveyors of Lumber Duncan McGinnis, Gordon Strang, Eubulus McCullam, jr., Horatio J. Lee, Louis P. Robicheau, Simon