HE OVED good bread, pie, and pastry, but his Stomach was delicate. CHE OVED to cook, but was tired and sick of the taste and smell of lard. She bought Cottolene, (the new shortening) and more than ever, because she made better

food, and he could eat it Without any unpleasant after effect. Now THEY ARE NAPPY in having found the BEST, and most healthful shortening ever made -COTTOLENE. Made only by N. K. FAIRBANK & CO. Wellington and Ann Streets, MONTREAL.

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 each, 25c and 50c shipplasters 10 cents each: \$1 and receipt of price. Address, Chas. D. BARKER, 90 S

BALSAM OF

HOREHOUND AND ANISEED

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

PETTERSON

Merchant Tailor

All Kinds of Cloths, suits or single Garments. pection of which is respectfully invited. F. O. PETTERSON.

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In future on every Saturday all goods in the Hard ware line will positively be SOLD AT COST

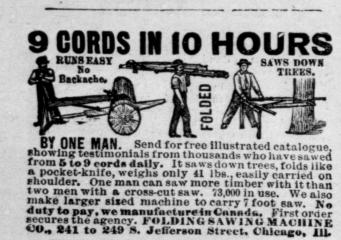
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t will be useless to ask or expe:t goods at Sa tu days prices on other days through the week. TERMS - CASH

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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 th corner of King and St. John Streets, having a frontage of one hundred and thirty-five feet on King Street and extending back along St. John Street about two hundred and twenty-five feet, more o less: The said house contains nine rooms, also bath good barn, stable and ontbuildings, all buildings being in good order and repair; Also a large garder with large variety of small fruits, also an orchard For terms and patientars apply to K. F. Burns & Co, Bathurst N. B. or to C. A. McDonald, Esq. CORDELIA A. DESBRISAY

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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 woo blankets, the best value in town, Call and see them W. S. LOGGIE, Manchester House

Sleighs, New Style, Double ment, although the Sun was unsuccess-AND SINGLE.

I have on hand a first class stock of sleighs o ferent 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 guarenteed

1 4,94"

ALEX. ROBINSON. Chatham Carriage and Sleigh Works, Miramichi Advance.

Boston, he went to Calgary and en-

gaged in editorial work. Of late he

has been in Montreal preparing to

establish a weekly paper designed to be

the organ of the taxpayers of the

journal over which he presided for the

him what might be the effect, publicly

readers of his paper-and it was

Those Pauper Lunatics.

[St Croix Courier]

harmless and incurable, should be

treated as such by the authorities. No

the government on the matter. Do

cluded in the list he was directed to

make, but the whole matter will be

straightened out shortly and complaints

Dr. Steeves were very absurd, when

ity of Northumberland

the expenditure \$19,000,391.

increase was only three per cent.

or the Conservative party.

Why Not the Reformatory?

A boy of twelve years, named country, but his career was suddenly Rushton, has been sentenced by County | cut short by the grim reaper. Court Judge Wells at Dorchester to two years in the penitentiary for stealing from a store. This shows that the provincial reformatory for juvenile In his profession, however, he was offenders does not do the work which many who contributed to its establishment thought it would do. If a reformatory does not save children who commit minor crimes from the taint of the penitentiary, it fails in the most time being. It made no difference to important work it was expected to do.

The Bathurst School Question. In a local column, the St. John

Record says :-

CHATHAM, N. B.,

"In conversation with a number of orangemen this morning on the question of the Bathurst school difficulty and its discussion by the York county lodge, a Record representative learned that the result of the discussion of the convention at Fredericton was not looked upon with favor by orangemen generally. From what could be gathered the feeling seems to be in favor of a settlement, and it is said that the counsel for the orange bodies has acted wholly on the feeling expressed by members of the body. It is pretty difficult to please all persons on both they needed the work of men of his sides and as one orangeman said it! would be an impossible matter to please everybody in making a settlement that each party had to give in on certain points and this was to be expected. And in an editorial the same paper

"Everybody will be glad if there is a ager of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum chance for an agreeable settlement of in sending out incorrect lists of those the Bathurst school question. There is | lunatics who are properly chargeable on | hay trade of Great Britain for last year, opposition to a settlement is due to the fact that a few people have acquired prominence through it that they would not have gained in any other They are naturally anxious to keep alive a feeling that is contrary to the best interests of any community.

The Record, which seems to be in touch with the more reasonable members of the Orange fraternity, doubtless voices their real sentiments in the that there has always been a chance for are paupers, and, so long as they are tralia 49 tons. an "agreeable settlement" of the question referred to, but that course was opposed at all times by Rev. Mr. Thompson, who so thoroughly enjoys the notoriety he has thereby gained, that he too trequently leaves his pastoral duties and goes to remote pauper lunatic in the asylum, whether parts of the province to receive the harmless or dangerous, should be in plaudits of his more prejudiced and ignorant Orange brethren, over the war he has waged against the convent ladies B. Snowball, Esq of Bathurst. The schools of that town CHATHAM - - N. B. might be carried on in part by those ladies as effectually and agreeably as the schools of Chatham, St. John and other places are by other religious ladies, but for Mr. Thompson's unreason and desire for notoriety. Many, however, who once sympathized with him. believing his representations of the difficulties to be correct, have now learned the truth and withdrawn their responsible for the guidance of support, so that it may be hoped that, affairs at once realised the taint of in a short time, peace, harmony and lunacy in it. the prevalence of a feeling of Christian charity and toleration will prevail in Bathurst in school as well as in other matters, the efforts of Rev. Mr. Thompson to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Death of John Livingston.

A Montreal despatch of Sunday last orings news of the death of John Livingston, journalist, in that city on 1880 the increase was olny 49 per cent. Saturday evening at half past five The value of all real and personal propindisposed for two or three days, through what was considered a slight attack of pneumonia, but was apparently in no danger up to within a few minutes of his death, which came as a great shock to the members of his 990 108 such families. amily who were near him at the last

Mr. Livingston was a widower, and

leaves four sons and four daughters

he left to accept employment in the

Department of Marine and Fisheries.

Mr. J. L. Stewart becoming editor of

the Tribune, which went out of exist-

ence in a few months after Mr. Living-

of 1874, and took editorial charge of

the Moncton Times, passing from that

in 1875 to the Watchman, which, like

the Tribune, was a political paper

started in the interests of the Conserva-

tives. The great fire of 1877 put an end

to the Watchman, and in 1878 the same

political managers put him in charge

of the Sun, which was then started as

National Policy election, which resulted

in the defeat of the Mackenzie govern-

of Canada.

increased from 600 in 1880 to over 1.500 at behind him to mourn their loss. He was the eldest son of Henry Livingston, the late Collector of Customs at to our saw and shingle mills, our population would double in five years, and Richibucto. He was long identified would not be far from 10,000 at the with the newspaper business in St. next census. John, and one of its most incisive and Don't the establishing of I. C. R. trenchant political writers, He foundworkshops at that place, . making it the ed the Telegraph in 1862, and in 1869 northern New B: unswick terminus of that affiliated it with the Journal, published great road, and the facilities the road by the late William Elder, the latter gave the country for developing its resources account for the increase of popubecoming the leading editorial writer lation? Reciprocity with the United of the "Telegraph and Journal" States would doubtless help us all, but while Mr. Livingston was proprietor, let us not fail to keep to ourselves the political editor and general manager. credit that belongs to our own national Mr. Livingston had no idea, however, of successful business management, and was obliged, in 1871, to sell out his interest in the paper, Mr. Elder becoming the purchaser at far more than its market value, although he, subsequently, placed it on a paying basis. Mr. Livingston next became editor of the Tribune-an afternoon daily, which

Nova Scotia's Dishoner. Dr. Bourinot, clerk of the House Commons, was asked for his opinion on to vote that body out of existence, so. The doctor says that they have not a leg to stand upon. It was needless for them to talk of it being unconstitutional to vote as they pledged; a better word for them would be "expediency. There could be no good justification fo ston left it. Mr. Livingston left the them going back on their pledges. There service of the Government in the spring | is no ill defined or varying rule to absolve public men from the dictates of honor and conscience. These dictates are as safe to follow in political as in private life. Constitutions based on other principles would be worthless,

We Belong to a Big Empire.

The latest census of 1891 gives to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and a campaign sheet for the memorable Ireland a population of 38,109,329, divided thus: England, 27,482,104 Wales, 1,518,914; Scotland, 4,025,647 Ireland, 4,704,750; Isle of Man, 55,598; Channel Islands, 92,272. India has a population of 287,223,431; Gibraltar, candidates. Subsequently Mr. Living- Malta, and Gozo, 191,531; in Aden, ston became editor of the Montreal Ceylon, Hong Kong, Labuan, and the Herald, the organ of the Liberal party Straits Settlements there are 3,790,575 in that city, and left it to edit the persons; in Africa, the dependencies of Empire, the leading Conservative organ | the Crown being Ascension, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Cape Colony, Mauritius, Natal, and St. Helena, and in West ed and was almost under the shadow of Ill health and business difficulties Africa (Gamlia Gold Coast, Lagos, Sierra port Santa Cruz before she was seen. This

persons acknowledge the British Government as theirs; and in Australia 4.285. 297 do the same; the population of the British colonies being 19,950,200. census has been taken yet of the new British dependencies in Africa.

TO TEST THE PROHIBITION FEELING: Premier Fielding, of Nova Scotia, ha Personally, Mr. Livingston was a introduced a bill providing for taking warm and genial friend, tender hearted plebiscite on the question of prohibition. as a woman—full of human sympathy. The vote will be taken when the pro vincial general elections are held a few guided entirely by what he conceived to be his duty as a newspaper manager

The Tracadie Mail. or editor to satisfy the expectations and cater to the tastes of all who read the It is said that the proposal to make Newcastle the Miramichi terminus of the Tracadie mail route originated with the Post Office Inspector at St. John. may have some knowledge of the road or privately, of what he published-so between the Miramichi towns long as it would be of interest to the Tracadie but cannot be acquainted with the business channels, or he would never matter of indifference to him whether make such a proposal. Even so august a he wrote in the interest of the Liberal personage as a post office inspector might be assisted in the direction of an intelligent discharge of his duty by acquainting His many good qualities, his genius nimself with matters to be affected by for newspaper work, his independence recommendations he may make. of character, his excellent social qualihave been unable to find a single business ties, his Bohemianism, in its better man or other citizen of Chatham who had sense, will cause those who knew him been consulted in reference to the change best to forget his faults and weaknesses, proposed by the Inspector. The reprewhile they will recall pleasant associasentatives of Northumberland in the House of Commons and Senate were tions with him as cherished memories ignored in the matter, and we presume and think of him as one who did great that the opinion of the representative of service to his political friends when Gloucester was considered equally unnecessary. Mr. Inspector King ought to know acknowledged versatility and journalbetter than to attempt to spring such change upon the people in so summary a manner. He evidently doesn't, however, and must, therefore, be restrained unti he learns. Owing to the error made by the man-

Canada's Big Showing.

London, Feb. 7.—The statistics of the a decided impression that the present the municipalities of the province under which was one of failure of the home the object of the legislation, and the Canada has taken advantage of the situceiving much undeserved blame. The of hay imported during the year was naval forces here and elsewhere. legislation was intended primarily to 263,050 tons compared with 61,237 tons apply to those lunatics who are harmless during the previous year. Of the whole and at the same time without means or quantity the United States supplied 101, friends to support them. It is nothing 132 tons, against 11,588 in 1892; Canada more than right that these should be 63,175 tons, against 13,120; Holland, made chargeable on the parishes in 28,332 tons; Russia, 27,694 tons; the foregoing. It is within our knowledge which they belong, for in reality they Argentine States, 24,594 tons, and Aus-

A Desirable Change.

reasonable person can fairly object to this position, and this is the attitude of It is stated to be the intention of th Provincial Government to take steps a Steeves somewhat complicated matters an early day, to lessen the expense of when he assumed that about every proceedings before the Probate Courts of this province. Among the proposed changes suggested is one to transfer, what is known as the contentious business of the courts of Probate to the county court Judges, leaving to the Judges of Probate only matters as to which there is no conagainst the legislation must then largely test. This change, it is held by it advocates, will reduce materially the cost Exactly.—The notices sent to the of proceedings in the Probate Court. Municipalities under the direction of

A Needed Extension

read in connection with the Act of The efforts of the smelt fisherman Assembly under which he imagined the North Shore, who applied, through they were authorised. The municipaltheir representatives, to Sir Charles Hibbert Topper, Minister of Fisheries, for an extension of bag-net fishing, have been successful. The Minister kindly placed the matter before the Governor-General-in Council, and it was decided to grant an extension until and including THE REVENUE of the Dominion for the Saturday of next week. The Minister past seven months was \$21,414,000, and has acted promptly and, we believe, wisely in the matter, for the condition of the tides practically brought nearly all the HARD TIMES IN THE UNITED STATES;-February fishing within the extended The United States census returns show how the increase of farm values in that

An American Republic has a War.

country has been retarded in recent years, notwithstanding the great influx of agricultural immigrants. From 1850 to "Rebellion," "War," "Belligerency. 1860 United States farms increased in 'Active Hostilities," "Insubordination, value 103 per cent.; but from 1860 to e:c, have been unsettling and agitating the republic of Brazil in South America, for a good while, and the respective o'clock. Mr. Livingston had been erty between 1850 and 1860 increased 184 parties to the unpleasantness have at victory, and to-day sent five hundred men tute was thronged by a representative per cent. but between 1860 and 1870 the times referred to each other in terms asperity, to qualify their public declarations the number of families without with the same caution that they themseparate homes was only 241 242; but in selves have observed in their naval and 1870 there were 536,510 families without military enslaughts against each other. separate homes; and in 1880 there were The president of the republic has written a letter to the New York Herall explainidg why he believes he should be presi-IF !-Bur !:- A correspondent of the dent and Admiral Mello, who heads the Montreal Herald, writing from Campbellton rebellion, has also written. The letters says that the population of that place has of both indicate that each thinks he is the present time, and he adds: -With reci- inspired by the most patriotic motives, procity, which would give such an impetus but the situation appears to us-away up here on the Miramichi-to simply mean that the country was being badly governby a lot of military people—the army having the upper hand. The president was the ruler of the army and gave chance to share adequately in the governing of the country, on the one hand, or a reasonable division of the spoils on the other, so the leader of the navy got up a rebellion. The president, having hold of the purse-strings has spent millions of dollars in purchasing a navy in New York, Boston, Germany and other places, and the rebelious Admiral Mello has also reinforced the fleet at his command. This is about a year's history of the great Brazillian rebellion and everybody is getting tired of it. The belligerents ought to "fight to a finish" as lative Council of Nova Scotia refusing soon as possible, or leave their differences to arbitration, for it is evident that there although they had signed pledges to do is little of either real statesmanship, seamanship or generalship in either of them while the great mercantile interests the country are suffering.

Here is a fight at last! One of those wonderful Associated Press despatches tell us-under date of January 12, from Rio de Janerio (and let it be remarked damages that the news only appeared in the big dailies on 8th February)-the following

The comparative quiet time which has prevailed here for ten days or more was rudely interrupted yesterday by a furious encounter between the rebel- fleet and the batteries in their possession upon the shore defences of the city

Today another fight took place at Anna and Point de Arrae. All the fighting, however, only resulted in the killing of four men and the mortal wounding of a fifth. What loss, if any, the rebels sustained, is

It had been rumored for two days that the Aquadiban had returned from the coasts after a trip to Desterro and was waiting oatside the bay for a good chance to run in. Consequently the forts, both the government and rebel, were on the qui vive ready to help or hinder the movement as opportunity offered. In spite of this, the entry of the Aquidaban was something of a surprise to cold, a sudden squall lashing the waters of the bay and coast into white caps, and leaving behind it a heavy low lying fog. Under cover of this the Aquidaban approachobliged him to leave the Empire, and Leone), there is a population of 4,961,546; was at 4.20 a. in. about an income sunrise. Instantly the firing began from

Fort Lage, further inbay, also sent her quoto to increase the hail of missiles which rattled round the daring Aquidaban. the range, however, not a shot reached its mark, and without deigning a reply the big black ship pressed silently on to the narrow channel between the first forts. Further on, Fort Santa Cruz was not 300 yards away from the Aquidaban and worked her guns furiously, sending a plunging fire upon the decks of the warship. St. John, a | in one year. nile away, sent her heaviest projectiles against the rebel ship's broadsides, while Fort Laggoe swept her decks with a raking A ship could hardly be subjected to more severe test, and the Aquidaban passed

on, apparently uninjured. Such shot as struck her glanced from her turrets or rebounded like peas from her armor. just opposite Fort Santa Cruz, in the narrowest and most dangerous place, she seemed to awake, for her guns fissured dangerously, and their heavy projectiles rushed forth against her enemies. Villegaignon, far up the harbor, now came nto action, and, by her rapid fire, attempted to draw off attention from the Aquidaban, For half an hour the fight continued, unti at last, the Aquidaban dropped anchor alongside the Tomandare, out of the range of all hostile batteries. Then it was time to count results. Perhaps 300 shots had been fired at ranges from 300 yards to two miles, with guns from 9-inch calibre to 6 pounders. Yet, so far as can be learned. at solutely no damage was done. The Aquidaban, though struck heavily several times, was practically unburt, while not a single shot either from her batteries or from Fort Villeigagnon struck any one of the government forts. LATER. - The Guana Bara, one of

rebel torpedo cruisers, opened fire at 5.35 a, m. on the shore batteries, erected to protect the custom house. answered from the shore. A little later the cruiser Trajano joined the Guana Bara and still later the Libertad, with Admiral Da Gama's flag joined also and came in ontact. The latter, however, contented nerself with firing the heavy projectiles which passed over the shore defences and burried the missiles in the heart of the city. The only fatalities reported were caused by the explosion in the city of a heavy shel fired by the Guana Bara which killed several men, namely, Pedro Mainetti, a policeman, Manual De Jesus Gadarela, a shoemaker, Americo Duarte, an apothecary, and Manuel

The fire ceased after awhile only to be renewed at 3 p. m. again at Santa Anna and Point da Arrae where it was replied to fail. Mr. Willis, the contractor, who children singing the following chorus, by the batteries there, mounted, and by holds a judgment of \$33,000 against the action was desultory, little damage being recent legislation, there at present ex- crop, and of consequent scarcity, have Rio de Janerio. Later in the evening a ists considerable misapprehension as to just been published. They show that few more shots were fired into the city and an unknown man was badly inlocal government is in consequence re- ation to extend her trade. The quantity has assumed command of the government's

> A Rio de Janeiro despatch of 9th in stant brings news of a fight, which seems to indicate that the belligerents are realising the necessity of being in earnest. It

At 5 o'clock this morning 500 insurgents attacked Armacao and Ponta De Arcia, in the vicinity of Nictheroy. Launches conveying the landing parties left the island of Conceicao at 3.30 a. m. and succeeded in reaching the mainland without discovery. Then in half an hour, after heavy firing on both sides, the government troops retired, leaving five officers and forty men prisoners and six officers and forty men killed. At ive o'clock reinforcements of over a thousand men arriving, the government roops again advanced under a heavy fire of fles and machine guns. The Krupp battery stationed on the island of Caju, opposite Ponta da Areia, was also engaged. Admiral Da Gama further attempted to eck the advance of the troops by calling or reinforcements of one hundred men from the island of Conciao and by sending armed launches from the cruiser Liberdade close to the shore of the mainland. These efforts stopped the advance and caused a ammunition fell short and their fire slacked,

and the opposition gained ground Atter several hours fighting the troops Admiral De Gama decided to withdraw his fair buildings sailors, finding it impossible to remain there on account of the overwhelming number of enemy. The Liberdade's 'armed launches continued to hold the troops while the insurgents embarked at Armacao, the

Aquidaban covering their retreat. The Liberdada's launches were close t Ponta da Areia and received the brunt of the enemy's fire. It was 11 o'clock before the last of the insurgents embarked, spiking the government battery of heavy guns at Armacao. The insurgent loss was five officers and ten men killed and twenty Halifax, nearly two hundred and fifty officers and forty men wounded. It is im possible to obtain correct returns, but the government is supposed to have lost fifteen officers and one hundred and fifty men a day. One pigeon was out in a heavy killed and many wounded.

Admiral De Gama has bullet wounds in ous. Myself was slightly wounded in the all were well on the island that morning. Kings. from the Island of Co ceicao, and the latter portion on board the Liberdade. Both sides moralized at the firing by the large number of the enemy and fired widely. Still the withdrawal was orderly and without a sign of panic. The government claims a decisive column the fact is given that the instito reinforce the garrison of Nictheray.

Taken altogether the descriptions the Brazilian hostilities are of a decidedly suspicious character. The newspaper correspondents appear to be writing for the entertainment of their readers. The story of the aimost bloodless naval and shore batteries engagement and that of the slaughter of 500 of the "insurgents" afford sufficient variety for one week.

News and Notes.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper has enclosed to the Kingston hospital a cheque for \$500 in aid of sick mariners.

Constable M. S. Keith, of Moncton, has been sent up for trial on a charge of receiving stolen goods,

are dying off so rapidly that in a short | few winters." time there will be none of them left.

The American ship Louisiana has arrivel at San Francisco after a voyage of 212 days from New York, She had been given up as lost.

The further north the more injurious to the human system is the use of coffee. Greenlanders have found it necessary to prohibit its use by the young Affidavits to grant a new trial to Pren-

dergast, the assassin of Mayor Harrison of Chicago have been filled and arguments thereon were heard yesterday, 14th. Cohen, the Broadway railroad ductor who was recently assaulted by

in-law, has sued Moore for \$10,000 John L Sullivan has begun to talk again. He insists that he can defeat either Corbett or Mitchell, but this opinion does not seem to be shared by anyone

William Astor Chanler, the American who was in charge of an exploring expedition in Africa and who was deserted by nearly all his followers, has been heard from, and is expected shortly at

ready to "back" Sullivan.

The Parnellite party, as opposed to the McCarthyites, proposes to adpot a policy of "block the way" in the British House of commons. The man who tried to sto a snow slide by imprecations was found all. The night of January !! was unusually the valley after the thaw, and buried in the beautiful spring.

aisle, pulled the fellow out of the pew and zealously thrashed him. From a "scientific toy" the telephone has

become one of the greatest business implements of the age. The annual report of the American Bell Telephone Company shows that that corporation rented last year 522,720 telephones, an increase of over 40,000

The Montreel Mayoralty appears to be n doubt. The majority for Mr. Villeneuve was very small on an enormous vote; but it now appears that 1024 ballots were rejected and not counted. A fight will now take place over those rejected ballots, which McShane claims will elect

The Paris Siecle contains a violent article against England. The writer says Great Britain has acted in Newfoundland, Egypt, Madagascar, Soudan and Siam as though the world belonged to her. adds that the time for an explanation from Great Britain is approaching. In the Nova Scotia legislature on Wed-

nesday of last week Premier Fielding gave

draft a memorial to her majesty the

Queen. It is understood it is proposed

to ask permission to increase the number

notice of a motion for a committee

of members sufficiently to carry abolition or to otherwise grant power to abolish the upper chamber. People from the country ask the city and town people "what about politics? And the town people say-"Well, what There is some politics going but it does'nt touch the practical local politician, who leaves to the city newspaper and gullible country reader all the active politics

efforts to save Brooklyn Tabernacle from being put in the hands of the sheriff and knocked down to the highest bidder will intentions were excellent, found he property, is prepared to bid for it so as to This was a good day's fight for save himself from the effect of Mr. Russell Sage's \$125,000 mortgage. The Rev. Dr. Talmage will deliver his farewell sermon on the first Sunday in March at the Tabernacle.

there is "between elections."

The Bridgetown, N. S., poisoning case is assuming a serious aspect. From present indications the young woman who it is alleged caused the death of her motherin-law, will be placed on trial charged with murder. Dr. Jacques, who made the chemical analysis of the stomach, made a report last week to the Attorney-General, from which it appears that death was the result of poisoning, and that traces of poison had been found .-Halifax Mail.

At 4.40 last Wednesday afternoon fire was discovered in the roof of the south west corner of the agricultural building the world's fair grounds, Chicago. The fire was soon under control and the damage to the building was insignificant. Twenty cases of exhibits were somewhat

damaged by water. A hundred square feet of the glass roof of the building fell, nearly burying the detail firemen. All heavy loss to the government. Then their the firemen escaped without injury except minor bruises and cuts from glass. is thought a systematic effort is being were within half a mile of Armacao, and made by incendaries to destroy the worl l's

The experiment of putting carrier pigeons on Sable Island, which has been called "the graveyard of the Atlantic," has proved successful. The experiment was tried by the Dominion government as a relief to the islanders, the government steamers making only monthly trips. The homing loft of the birds is miles from the island, and the flight is made over the stretch of sea in less than storm recently and lost part of its message, his neck and arms, but they are not danger- but enough was deciphered to show that

One of the morning newspapers says Carleton..... displayed bravery; but the sailors were de- that the lecture in the Stone church school room was postponed because the audience was too small, and in another audience to see a boxing match between local pugilists. Must we infer from this that there is something lacking in a city that prefers the attraction of muscle to that of the brain, or is it because the church lecture and entertainment busi ness is overdone, while a boxing tournament is a rare event? [St. John Record.

A correspondent of the Pembroke, Ontario Standard, gives the following iusight into the popularity of the wine of the country as a cure for influenza in his neighbourhood: "The grip seems to be still at work here. An old man, who be lieves that whiskey is the best agent for the prevention and cure of that ailment said, in talking to us the other night that he was sorry so many people had voted for prohibition, as he thought if the selling of liquor was prohibited th Men of 100 years of age and upwards grip would depopulate the country in

> The St. John Telegraph says: "An investigation will probably be held next week into the cause of the stranding of the fishery cruiser Curlew down the bay last August. The examination will be conducted by Capt. Smith, R. N. R."

If the investigation does not develope the facts any better than that respecting the stranding of the Str. St. Nicholas as Grand Manan a little over two years ago it might as well not be held. The investi gating parties will no doubt, inform the department that nobody was to blame. They generally do.

The Indian Department has been noti fied by the Colonial Office that three Indians of Georginia Island, Lake Sim-"Pony" Moore, Charley Mitchell's fathercoe, named Tom Bigsail, George Goose and Tom Port have each been awarded a bronze medal and parchment certificate by the Royal Humane Society for their bravery in going to the rescue of three of their fellows who were upset] in a squall in lake Simcoe on October 28th last, One of the Indians, named Ashquab was washed off the overturned boat and drowned before he could be reached. second, named Bigcanoe, died from exposure, while the third, named Kenrice. came round all right. Mr. Madill, M. P., brought the facts to the attention of the officers of the department, by whom they were laid before the Colonial Office.

The St. John Telegraph of 8th inst. says:-"Jane Onge, a domestic in the employ of Mrs. Fred. J. Seely of Germain all things," and this is its standard or street and Wm. Guthrie, her best young established meaning. But temperance, man, were arrested last night on a charge according to the modern, popular and all of stealing two gold rings, the property but universally received Canadian meanof Mrs. Seely. One was found on Guth- ing, is abstinence from one (presumably) Rev. J. W. Watson, while conducting a rie's finger and the other on Jane's. evil habit, and the quite possible (and revival at Yellow Springs, Ohio, on Wednes- Guthrie belongs to Carleton, but it has indeed too frequent) ignoring of all other day night was interrupted by Sandy Petti- been learned since his arrest that he spent forms of intemperance. Thus, a man

Guthrie and Jane were both born on the pleasure, a victin of overwork, even an North Shore." "North Shore" is quite habitual liar, an adulterer-in a word responsibility as a training ground for criminals, it says they belong to Halifax or "the North Shore."

Eleon Breton, 23 years old, threw a homb in the cafe of the hotel at the terminus of the St Lazare railway station, Paris Monday evening. The bomb exploded in the middle of the room and wounded 20 persens. The bomb thrower ran down the street and shot and badly wounded a policeman. He was finally captured and taken to the police station, where he gave his name and age. Breton acknowledged he was an anarchist.

A Paris despatch of 12th inst. says that "an anarchist named Boisson, one of many arrested during the recent police raids was to-day convicted of having explosives in his possession. The judge sentenced him to four months' imprisonment. When the judge concluded, the prisoner, who had a large piece of bread in his hand, threw the bread at the judge. the judge on the nose. As Boisson threw of pigs; we will blow you all up. Long live anarchy.' The act of the prisoner created great excite ment, many thinking the piece of bread was a bomb.

Mr. S. H. Blake was very hard the other day on the newspapers, calling them engines of evil. During the progress of the recent Borden murder trial the Boston papers were day after day filled with details of the evidence. Many timid people were alarmed about the possible consequences of so much publicity, and one mother resolved that her children should not be allowed upon any account to see It is generally understood that the the newspaper. The sequel is recommended to the attention of Mr. Blake. Coming into the nursery one day this lady, whose which they had heard on the streets or rom the servants:

L'zzie Bordon got an axe And gave her mother twenty whacks, And when she found what she had done She gave her father twenty-one. Before the growth of the newspape

ress the evidence in murder gossiped from mouth to mouth, and the tatistics do not show that that means o communicating news was conducive to the morality of the people. The statistics of the hay trade of Great Britain for last year, which was one of

failure of the home crop and of consequent scarcity, have just been published. They will interest Canadians, a they show that Canada, to a greater extent than any other country, with the exception of the United States, has taken advantage of the situation to extend her rade. The quantity of hay imported during the year was 263,050 tons, as compared with 61,237 tons during the previous year. Of the whole quantity the United States supplied 101,132 tons, against 11,588 in I892; Canada 63,175 tons, against 13, 120; Holland, 28,332 ions, Russia, 27, 694 tons; the Argentine States, 24, 594 tons, and Australia, 49 tons. The importations from Holland and Russia are regarded with much apprehension, the fear being that they may bring disease, and especially the cholera, which has been more or less prevalent in both countries. English consumers express a hope that the Canadian and American exporters will in future discard wire binding, as there is danger to the animals from the swallowing of fragments of wire which are occasionally found in the hay which has been thus tied up.

Court Assignments for 1894-5.

The Royal Gazette contains the follow ng announcement of circuit court assign ments for the year; Tuesday, 3rd July.

Subbury..... 13th Novemb'r York Sittings 8th Jan., 1895 MR. JUSTICE TUCK. Restigouche..... 28th August. Northumberland " 11th Septemb'r MR. JUSTICE HANINGTON. .Tuesday, 13th March. York Sittings..... 14th August.

Victoria....., 25th Sept. Madawaska......Wednesday, 19th Sept MR. JUSTICE LANDRY. Northumberland, Tuesday, 27th 'March. 25th Sept. 20th Nov. 8tn Jan. 1898 st. John Tuesday, 8th May.

13th Nov. Judges assigned for the trial of electio petitions under the Dominion Controvert ed Elections act for the year ending Hilary term, 1895 are:

17th July.

Albert....

Westmoreland....

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Har ington-The electoral districts of the city o St John and of the counties of St. John Carleton, Kent and Victoria. Mr. Justice Palmer and Mr. Justice Lan dry-The electoral districts of the counties f York, Kings Queens, Gloucester and Restigouche. Mr. Justice Tuck and Mr. Justice Bar-

ker -The electoral districts of the counties of Charlotte, Westmoreland, Albert, Sunberry and Northumberland. Judges assigned to try election petitions in the undermentioned counties for the year ending Hilary term, 1895 under the

consolidated statutes, chapter 5 are: The Chief Justice-The City of St. John and the county of Charlotte. Mr. Justice Palmer-The Kings and Queens. Mr. Justice Tuck-The counties of York, Gloucester and Restigouche.

Mr. Justice Hanington-The counties Albert, Sunbury and St. John. Mr. Justice Landry-The counties of Carleton, Victoria and Madawaska. Mr. Justice Barker-The counties Northumberland, Westmoreland and Kent

"True Temperance."

HAMILTON, ONT., DIVINE DENOUNCES THE MISUSE OF THE WORD TEMPERANCE, BY TEETOTALLERS.

The following remarkable article by the Rev. R. F. Dixon, of Hamilton, in an Ontario newspaper, has caused widespread interest

Never has there been a word more grossly perverted in its meaning and more ruinously misappleed than the word which at the present time is on everyone's lips-the word, temperance.

THEY MAY INDULGE IN ALL SINS BUT ONE. Temperance, we are assured, and from very high authority, is "moderation in

Whenever the Telegraph guilty of the grossest intemperance in regard to everything under the sun, and yet, in the popular acceptance of the term be a sound temperance man.

I am not just at this moment concerned as to the lawfulness or healthfulness or otherwise of the use of alcoholic liquors that for the moment is not the question. What I wish to make plain now isthe fact thatthe word, temperance, as now employed by, I suppose, at least 95 per cent. of the people, s an absurd and misleading misnomer, and so, as a protest against the prostitution and abuse of this poble word, I have headed this communication "the great teetotal (not temperance) craze." Even granting momentarily, for the sake of argument, the utter sinfulness of the moderate use of alcoholic liquors and the consequent necessity for total abstinence therefrom, the word would still be incorrect and misleading. It is the duty of all men to totally abstain from profane swearing, yet we don't call the man who observes this rule a temperance man. This is not a mere question of words or names, or mere pedantic stickling for verbal accuracy, but, as will be shown further on, it involves several vital the bread he shouted, 'You are a crowd principles whose violation, however unconconsciously or well meaningly pursued, must sooner or later inevitably bring its own

TRUTH IS TOO SACRED A THING to be trifled with; it cannot be sacrificed in one essential iota with impunity to the best and noblest cause, and it will assert itself though smothered under mountain piled on mountain. All the enthusiasm for humanity. all the purest love for our fellow-men, all the high-souled determination to do battle unto the death with the wrong-in a word all that is admirable and lovely in many individual teetotal advocates, will not condone their habitual, if unconscious, misuse of terms and consequent confusing of the real points at issue with its sure and ultimately

I now proceed to specify some of the evils consequent upon the growth of what is comnonly called the "temperance" movement, but which I think I have with manifestly more correctness termed "the great teetotal

CONTRACTED AND ILLOGICAL.

1. The use of the word "temperance" in its contracted, and illogical sense, has virtually blinded people to the avils of the other legion forms of intemperance (granting for the sake of argument that the moderate use of liquor does merit the name of "intemperance"). To abstain from the use of intoxicants, and noisily denounce those who do not, has practically become with largenumbers of people "the whole duty of man," and as such covers a multitude of far grosser and less excusable forms of intemperance. No one dreams of applying the term "intemperance advocate" to a man, for instance, who habitually eats, as so many do, about three times more than is recessary, not to mention those who are continually makir, the most disgusting exhibitions of gluttony, or (to use a homely but expressive Canadian-

ONE KIND OF TEMPER ANCE MAN. I have in my mind's eve to-day a very

ism) "hoggishness."

prominent temperar ce advocate with whose eloquence many an Ontario church and hall has rang, who, in a small western town where he once resided, was, from his enormous and omniverous appetite, the terror of all the housewives far and near-who, while passionately denouncing the drinking of a thimbleful of ale, wine or spirits, has frequently been known to consume two or three pounds of butcher's meat, with "trimmings," as Mr. Weller would say, at a meal, or clear a whole tea-table of knick-knacks. And to how many so-called "temperance" advocates would this description more or less;

truly apply? WE ALL KNOW THEM

How many hundreds of these self-consituted teachers of temperance, are themselves the most grossly and unrestrainedly temperate of morals, gorging themselves with unwholesome food, swillers of nervedestroying. stomach-corroding green tea, home-made wine and "soft drinks;" wickedly and wantonly intemperate in their language, venting unmeasured abuse upon all who honestly differ from them, imputing vile motives to those guility of the mortal sin of not seeing eye to eye with them, utterly devoid of that charity which "thinketh no evil," and in their own turn criminally intemperate in their dress, work or pleasure! This, I maintain, is very largeyou result of the narrowing down and pros-

titution of the term "temperate." A "LOST ART The masses have virtually forgotten corlost sight of the fact that true temperance consists in moderation in all things, and not from abstaining from one (so-called) evil habit and giving the rein to every other form of mental and physical self-indulgence. In fact, now-a-days in Canada moderation and true temperance is like contentmentpractically a "lost art." Those virtues which involve the least self-sacrifice are always the most popular. To abtain from liquor, for which we have no craving whatever but rather a strong repulsion, is infinitely easier than to control one's appetite for food; put a rein upon the tongue, restrain habits of slothfulness, moderate that "covetousness which is idolatry," which manifests itself in overwork, or, in the case of women, keep within bounds the allabsorbing passion for dress and jewelery and social dissipation. As was well and wittily said by the late Professor Jowett, of Oxford: "A man is just as likely to meet the devil st the kidney end of a roast of veal as in a glass; of whiskey." The fact of the matter is that the professon of temperance (so-called) is a convenient cloak to a large number of people for giving full and unrestrained swing to their appetites in other respects. As a class, the most intemperate men are so called temper-

IS MODERATION INJURIOUS? 2 But is the moderate use of intoxicants injurious? There has of late been far too general a disposition on the part of these who have not bowed the knee to the Baal of teetotalism to let the ques. tion go by default and to allow to go forth to the world unchallenged, and tacitly accepted as an undeniable truism, the tigment that total abstinence (even if not morally and religiously binding on men), is , the more excellent way, the safe side, the course that at all events must bring the,

DOES TEETOTALISM PROLONG LIFE ? But is this strictly true? Is teetotalism conducive to the best physical interests of mankind? It is conducive, for instance, to the thing which is popularly supposed to be the crowning desideratum of human existance, longevity? Wnat says the following table, recently issued by the "Investigation Committee of the British Medical Associa-

Average years. Habitually temperate, 62.13 Careless drinkers, 59.67 Free drinkers, 57.59 Decidedly temperate, 52.02

It is often urged nowadays that the concensus of medical opinion is in favor of teetotalism. But this is far too readily assumed and accepted. Ten or twelve years ago there was no doubt a disposition on the part of the medical profession to sweepingly condemn the use under all circumstances of intoxicants.

EXTREMISTS. Doctors, like all other classes of profesford, who called him first a fool and then a most of his time in Mrs. Seely's house may be a glutton, a sluggard, a slave of to an extent little suspected, even by them-Chatham N. B. after he had been a short time in in the American hemisphere 6,721,251 forts and Santa Cruz, and a moment later liar. The parson solemly walked down the later liar.

TO GIVE SATISFACTION

ful in St. John, losing two of its