

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., SEPTEMBER 6, 1894.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF TIMBER LICENSES

CHATHAM, N. B., 12th July, 1894. The attention of all holders of Timber Licenses is called to Section 19 of the Timber Regulations, which reads as follows:— "No license holder is to cut any license under any license, not even for poles, which will not make a least 18 feet in length and ten inches at the small end; and if any such shall cut a license shall be liable to double stumpage and the license forfeited."

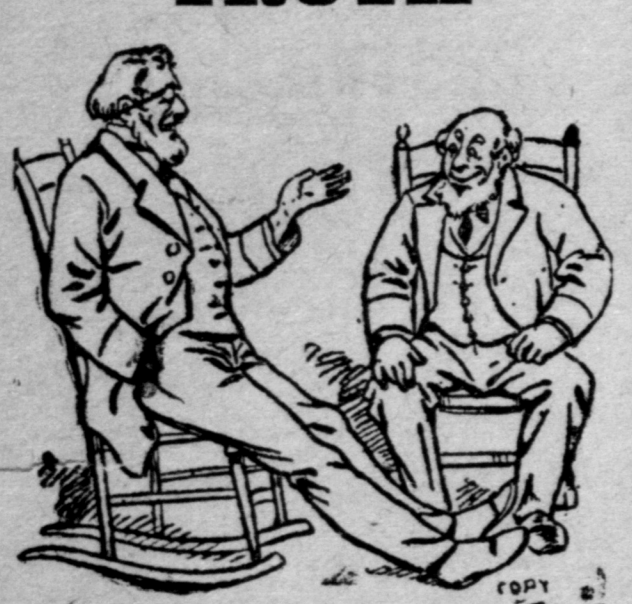
Notice To Debtors.

In the matter of the estate of John A. Babu, trustee Polmonochia County of Gloucester— "I, the undersigned, being the executor of the estate of John A. Babu, do hereby request that all persons indebted to the said estate within three months from the date hereof, to make payment to me, or to the undersigned, to make immediate payment to me."

HOUSES TO RENT.

Home known as the Richd. Burbridge house, corner Howard and King streets, at present occupied by Mrs. Wm. Patten. Possession 1st August. Also Howard Street house, lately occupied by Pilot Chas. McLean. Apply J. B. SNOWBALL'S Office.

I'M TELLING SQUARE-EDGED TRUTH



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

He keeps a full line of GROCERIES, BOOTS & SHOES, DRY GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, GENTS' FURNISHINGS, FLOUR, MEAL, HAY, OATS, SEED CORN, GARDEN SEEDS, &c.

A CUSTOMER. The trim, substantial and fast-selling Pilot Schooner "May Queen," 25 tons, well found with anchors, chains, standing and running rigging, sails, and every other gear, is offered for sale. It is now laid out for the winter at Chatham and may be made ready for the spring of navigation.

Schooner For Sale.

Apply to ANTOINETTE McCAFFREY, Pilot Master, Chatham N. B., or R. R. CALL, Newcastle.

TIME TABLE

M. S. N. COY. STR. 'MIRAMICHI' CAPTAIN GOODFELLOW.

STR. NELSON, CAPTAIN DEGRAACE.

Will leave Chatham at 8.00 a.m., 10.00 a.m., 12.15 p.m., 2.00 p.m., 4.00 p.m., 7.00 p.m.

SOLAR TIME.

Making the usual calls at Dorchester, Riverview and Nelson. W. T. CONNORS, Manager.

Sugar Trusts and other Combines in American Politics. Previous to the civil war in the United States cotton was king of the Republic and the country was ruled and governed in the interests of its cotton lords. After the war was over these lords were dethroned and their places occupied by sugar trusts and other combines, and for a number of years the interests of the country have been sacrificed to satisfy their insatiable greed and rapacity.

At the commencement of the present century the only sugar that man knew anything about was the product of the sugar cane. Since then the discoveries of science has taught him how to extract sugar from the beet, and from that time to the present beet sugar has been slowly but surely taking the place of the sugar of the cane in the markets of the world. From late reports of the production of sugar we learn that in the year 1840 the whole world's production of sugar was only 1,150,000 tons, of this amount only 50,000 tons came from beets. But in the year 1893 the United States alone produced 481,270,222 tons, of which over 12,000,000 were from beets. During that year the importation of the colossal quantity of 3,766,445,374 pounds, valued at over one hundred and sixteen and a quarter millions of dollars. Under the U. S. tariff of 1893, upwards of fifty millions of dollars was the amount this one article alone yielded to the revenue of the country, and it was this sugar duty that so largely contributed to the surplus taxation against which President Cleveland aimed his tariff message of 1887 without referring to the sugar tax which was then, and has continued up to the present time, to be the pivot of precedent tariff reform. In 1888 Cleveland was defeated on the tariff issue, and a late writer says that when Harrison, with a republican Congress, came to power, sugar was the pivot by which McKinleyism was inflicted upon the country. Instead of retaining more than \$50,000,000 of annual revenue from sugar and using it as an instrument by which to aid the industries of the country and consumers of grievous burdens not benefiting the Treasury, the sugar revenue was discarded in order, first, to do away with a part of the surplus condemned by Cleveland, and then as an excuse for inflicting higher duties upon the benefit of a class on certain other imported articles.

Whatever may have been the cause, from 1888 to 1892 the industries of the country kept going from bad to worse, but the great crisis came in the summer of 1893, when foreign capitalists began to withdraw from the country and American capitalists refused to invest their means in new adventures and investments. It was at this period that President Cleveland and his Democratic Congress undertook to bring about tariff reform but the great difficulty they had to meet was the getting of some two hundred millions annually from the custom house. If a duty was placed upon sugar it would greatly assist them to get over the difficulty, but McKinleyism had placed it on the free list. Would the Democrats restore it to the dutiable list and use it to remit oppressive McKinley taxes until income again exceeded outgo. They did not do it but took refuge in an income tax.

The Wilson tariff bill was introduced and passed through Congress but in consequence of several Democratic Senators having deserted their party and joined that of the combines who are opposed to tariff reform, it was defeated in the Senate. The Senate then framed and passed a tariff bill of their own, which Congress, after considerable discussion also passed. When it came before the President he refused to sign it but allowed it to pass into law after the lapse of the constitutional period on the grounds that it was a vast improvement to existing conditions. On the whole the new tariff is lower than the McKinley tariff. In many cases the McKinley taxes are removed, in many others materially lowered, while the free list is largely augmented by the addition of some important articles. Refined sugar is lowered from the McKinley rate of 60 cents per 100 lbs. to 42 1/2 cents. The duty on iron ore and bituminous coal is reduced nearly one-half or from 75 cents per ton to 40 cents. It also removes the duty on all woods, on the logs, hewn and sawed timber, squared timber, sawed boards and plank, clapboards, hubs, laths, shingles, and staves, substantially everything in the McKinley wood schedule except furniture, the duty upon which is reduced to 25 per cent. The value of the imports of these articles, now placed on the free list, was \$10,000,000 in 1893, and \$1,143,000 was paid in duties.

Agricultural implements, including plows, tooth and disk harrows, harvesters, reapers, agricultural drills, mowers, horse-rakes, cultivators, threshing machines, and cotton gins are made free of duty. The prices of these articles have been controlled by the trusts, of which the taxing power will now be largely demoralized. In the dutiable schedule large reductions have been made. A late exchange in commenting upon the new tariff says: "The measure of relief is only comparatively small. It is large enough to give the people an appetizing morsel of relief. And before Congressional elections in November they will have learned to enjoy the taste of it. To Democratic determination to give the people tariff reform, the Republicans oppose the sneer that they have

not been able to do as much as they promised. But elections are not often carried by sneering alone, and there is, therefore, in the situation, much that is consoling to the champions of tariff reform."

Mr. Gibson's Enterprise.

Alex. Gibson, Esq., who was in town on Friday last, was very hopefully in regard to the prospects of business on the Canada Eastern and said he intended to erect a mill at Blackville for the purpose of sawing hemlock boards. He thought there was as much profit in it as in hemlock as in spruce boards. There are, he estimates, 100,000,000 a. f. of hemlock logs lying in the woods along the line of the Canada Eastern, between Barnaby River and Fredericton. The bark operations of the present season will, he says, furnish nearly 20,000,000 s. f. and he thinks it a pity to have so much of this valuable wood going to waste. "I've got plenty to do now," said Mr. Gibson, "but I must get busy, and I am not putting in the new mill at Blackville because I think there is much money in it, but it will employ the people and furnish traffic for the railway. Speaking of his health Mr. Gibson said he did not expect, as yet, any diminution of his vigor or activity. He could not see quite as well as when he was a young man but, in all other respects, is as healthy and active as ever. His appearance, talk and movements indicated that he spoke just as he felt.

The Present Bailed by the Past.

(By Frederic Harrison.) The more closely we look at it the more distinctly we see that progress moves in a clear and definite path; the development of man is not a casual or arbitrary motion; it moves in a regular and constant plan. Each part is unfolded in due order,—the whole expanding like a single flame. More and more steadily we see each age working out the gifts of the last and transmitting its labors to the next. More and more certain is our sense of being strong only as we wisely use the materials and follow in the track provided by the efforts of mankind. It is possible to mistake how completely influence surrounds us? Take our material existence alone. Well, the earth's surface has been made, as we know it, mainly by man. It would be uninhabitable but for the long labors of those who cleared its primeval forests, drained its swamps, first filled its rank soil. All the inventions on which we depend for existence were slowly worked out by the necessities of the childhood of the race. We can only modify or add to these. We could not discard all existing machines and construct an entirely new set of them even if we would. Take our political existence. There again we are equally confined in limits by the past. Our country as our political whole has been formed for us by a long series of wars, struggles, and common efforts. We could not refashion England or divide it in half if we tried for a century. Our great towns, our great roads, the very local administration of our counties, were formed for us by the Romans fifteen centuries since. Could we undo it, if we tried, and make London into a country village, or turn Birmingham into the metropolis? Most people look with repugnance on our existing system of the law of real property. Such as it is it was made for us by our feudal ancestors misreading Roman texts. Well, inebus as it is, we must endure and attempt to improve it. Few people would expect to sweep away at once as a whole. Turn whichever way you will, we shall find our political systems, laws and administrations to have been provided for us.

And is not this the case more strongly in all moral and intellectual questions? Are we to suppose that whilst our daily life, our industry, our laws, our customs, are controlled by the traditions and materials of the past, our thoughts, our habits of mind, our beliefs, our moral sense, our ideas of right and wrong, our hopes and aspirations, are not just as truly formed by the civilization in which we have been reared? We are indeed able to transform it, to develop it, and to give it new life and action; but we can only do so as we understand it. Without this all efforts, reforms, and revolutions are in vain. A change is made, but a few years pass over and all the old causes reappear. There was some unnoticed power which was not touched, and returns in full force. Take an instance from our own history. Cromwell and his Ironsides, who made the great English revolution swept monarchy, and church, and peers away, and thought they had gone forever. Their great chief dead, the old system returned like a tide, and ended in the regicide of Charles and James. The Catholic Church has been, as it were, staggering in its last agonies now for many centuries. Luther believed he had crushed it. Long before his time it seemed nothing but a lifeless mass of corruption. Pope after Pope had been driven into exile. Four or five times has the Church seemed utterly crushed. And yet here in this nineteenth century, it puts forth all its old pretensions, and covers all its old territory. In the great French revolution it seemed, for one, that all its actual institutions had been swept away. That devouring fire seemed to have burned the growth of ages to its very root. Yet a few years pass and all reappears, Monarchy and Church, peers, Jesuits and Pretorian guards. Again and again they rise in greater pomp and pride.

Does not the experience of every one who was ever engaged in any public movement whatever remind him that every step made in advance seems too often wrung from him by some silent and unnoticed power? Has he not felt enthusiasm give way to despair, and hope become nothing but recollections? What is this unseen power which seems to buffet and undo the best and strongest human efforts, that seems to be an overbearing weight against which no man can long struggle? What is this everacting force which seems to revive the dead, to restore what we destroy, to renew forgotten watch-words, exploded fallacies, discredited doctrines, and condemned institutions; against which enthusiasm, intellect, truth, high purpose and self-devotion seem to beat themselves in vain; which breaks the heart of the warm, turns strong brains into peevish criticism, and scatters popular union in angry discord? It is the past. It is the accumulated will and works of all mankind around us and before us. It is civilization. It is the power which to understand is strength, to repudiate which is weakness. Let us not think that there can be any real progress made which is not based on a

sound knowledge of the living institutions and the active wants of mankind. If we can only act on nature as far as we know its laws, we can only influence society, so far as we understand its elements and ways. Let us not delude ourselves into thinking that new principles of policy or social action can be created by themselves or can reconstruct society about us. Those touchstones, which we are wont to dignify by the name of principles, may be, after all, only crude formulas and phrases without life or power. Only when they have been tested, analysed and compared with other phrases of social life, can we be certain that they are immutable truths. Nothing but a thorough knowledge of the social system, based upon a regular study of its growth, can give us the power we require to affect it. For this end we need one thing above all,—we need history, hence its pre-eminence worth in social education.

Bishop Sweeney's Golden Jubilee.

Saturday last was the fiftieth anniversary of Bishop Sweeney, of St. John, ordination as a priest in the Roman Catholic church and on Sunday commemorative service was held in the Cathedral. There was a large congregation present and after the service His Lordship delivered an eloquent and feeling address relative to the occasion. The St. John Gazette of Saturday furnishes us with the following brief sketch of his life and labors:—

Half a century ago to-day the Right Rev. John Sweeney was ordained a priest of the Roman Catholic church. He had been born in County Tyrone, Ire., in 1821 but had come to St. John with his father, the late James Sweeney as a boy and was for some years a pupil in the old St. John Grammar School. His first religious instruction was received at St. Andrew's college P. E. Island, but he was finally graduated at Quebec in 1844 taking holy orders the same year. He came immediately to St. John and after a short time as priest here he was removed, first to Sussex; then to Chatham, afterwards to Barachois, where he was called to the Episcopate. He was at that time vicar general for the Right Rev. Thomas L. Connolly for the diocese of St. John which comprised the entire province of New Brunswick. In 1860 when Bishop Sweeney was called to the Episcopate he had also the entire province under his control but he was consecrated Bishop on April 15, 1860, and on May 8th of the same year New Brunswick was divided into two dioceses, St. John and Chatham.

It is as a worker that Bishop Sweeney will be chiefly remembered. He has been a great builder. The cathedral he found in an unfinished condition. After finishing this magnificent building, His Lordship erected in rapid succession the convent of the Sacred Heart, St. Vincent's convent for orphaned children and the Episcopal residence. To replace buildings destroyed by the fire of 1877 Bishop Sweeney erected St. Michael's Hall, and the St. Joseph school building. Since then he has completed St. Peter's church, in Portland, St. John the Baptist, in Lower Cove and the church of the Holy Trinity, in the Valley. These churches were rendered necessary by the constantly growing numbers of the Cathedral congregation. In addition to St. Vincent's convent a male orphanage, industrial school, and chapel have been erected at Silver Falls. His latest charitable work has been the erection and subsequent enlargement of the Mater Misericordiae on Sydney street. Besides all these buildings, which cost many thousands of dollars, the bishop of St. John repugnance on our existing system of the law of real property. Such as it is it was made for us by our feudal ancestors misreading Roman texts. Well, inebus as it is, we must endure and attempt to improve it. Few people would expect to sweep away at once as a whole. Turn whichever way you will, we shall find our political systems, laws and administrations to have been provided for us.

And is not this the case more strongly in all moral and intellectual questions? Are we to suppose that whilst our daily life, our industry, our laws, our customs, are controlled by the traditions and materials of the past, our thoughts, our habits of mind, our beliefs, our moral sense, our ideas of right and wrong, our hopes and aspirations, are not just as truly formed by the civilization in which we have been reared? We are indeed able to transform it, to develop it, and to give it new life and action; but we can only do so as we understand it. Without this all efforts, reforms, and revolutions are in vain. A change is made, but a few years pass over and all the old causes reappear. There was some unnoticed power which was not touched, and returns in full force. Take an instance from our own history. Cromwell and his Ironsides, who made the great English revolution swept monarchy, and church, and peers away, and thought they had gone forever. Their great chief dead, the old system returned like a tide, and ended in the regicide of Charles and James. The Catholic Church has been, as it were, staggering in its last agonies now for many centuries. Luther believed he had crushed it. Long before his time it seemed nothing but a lifeless mass of corruption. Pope after Pope had been driven into exile. Four or five times has the Church seemed utterly crushed. And yet here in this nineteenth century, it puts forth all its old pretensions, and covers all its old territory. In the great French revolution it seemed, for one, that all its actual institutions had been swept away. That devouring fire seemed to have burned the growth of ages to its very root. Yet a few years pass and all reappears, Monarchy and Church, peers, Jesuits and Pretorian guards. Again and again they rise in greater pomp and pride.

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great progress in the other colonies as well, so that now it may be taken up with good promise of a practical outcome during the next twelve months. Oddly enough, they come upon the tacit opposition of the British official politicians both parties, who are said to feel that the merging of the colonies will greatly diminish the prestige and money value of those six governorships which now reward a considerable part of patronage and rewards for faithful service at Westminster, but of course this will exert no real influence on the question if the Australians are once agreed.

Terrible Loss of Life by Fire and Water.

HONG KONG, August 31.—A terrible fire has occurred on the Canton river. A flower boat caught fire and the flames spread rapidly until hundreds of these craft were destroyed and at least 1,000 natives perished. The flower boats were moored stem and stern in rows and a large number of natives lived upon them. The spread of the conflagration from one boat to another was so rapid that the unfortunate Chinese had no time to cut the boats from their moorings. A strong wind materially helped to increase the fire. Many hundreds of persons on board the flower boats leaped overboard and were drowned, while several hundred others remained on board the doomed craft and perished in the flames.

John Bull & Company.

In the September number of the Gasopolitan Max O'Reil has a highly interesting and characteristic article upon John Bull & Company. In it this versatile and witty French critic not only gives us his impressions of the British colonies but draws suggestive comparisons between the English and French systems of colonization. Below we give a few choice extracts, which, we have not the least doubt will be read and highly appreciated by our readers:— An Englishman was one day swaggering before a Frenchman about the immensity of the British empire, and he concluded his remarks by saying: "Please to remember, my dear sir, that the sun never sets on the possessions of Great Britain." "If England is so great," replied the good Frenchman, "the sun is obliged always to keep an eye on Russia."

public house is opened, a bank opens its doors, a newspaper is started, and population grows around the nucleus. In a very few years it has become a flourishing town. Not a soldier, not a functionary. This is what strikes a Frenchman whose country is crippled by bureaucracy, bound down with red tape. A witty French traveller, M. Georges Kohin, in his "Voyage d'Autour du Monde," a volume full of clever observations and unflinching brightness, explains:— "In our colonies the first building is a police-station, the second that of the tax collector, the third a statistic office, and you have to wait for the colonists, who are to be looked after, taxed, judged, and especially counted by the census-taker."

In the English colonies the population first the intervention of Government afterwards. With us, it is the Government first, the population—where is it? It stays at home in France; and when our soldiers have guaranteed the tranquility and the security of the country, the English, the Germans, the Danes, the Swedes, the Chinese, etc., step take up their abode there, and as the good French taxpayer at home asks, as he pays the bill, "Ce qu'on est allé faire dans cette galère." I warrant that, out of our thirty-six millions in France, there are not five hundred thousand who know just where the French colonies are. I warrant that there is not, in France, a single mother (that woman whose empire is supreme at home) who does not oppose the emigration of her sons, and prefer for them situations as herd drivers at eight hundred francs a year. Try and found colonies while such sentiments reign. The British empire was founded by the spirit of independence instilled and alimented in the Englishmen from his tenderest age, not only at school but at home.

If you go to Canada, you find a French population that has been subject to Great Britain for a hundred and fifty years past, but these have remained French in heart. Not only do they continue to speak French, but they do not, and will not, speak anything else. I mean the masses, of course. John Bull leaves them alone. He says to them: "Speak what you please, worship God as you will," and those French Catholics of the seventeenth century have remained French and Catholic, so that to visit them is to visit the France of two hundred years ago.

This is a fact, which, among a thousand others, has explained to me the success of the English. They are past masters in diplomacy. The governing hand is firm but wears a velvet glove. They seem to say: "Do not mind us, make yourself at home." "John Bull is there all the time." The English and the Dutch at the Cape would do very well without each other; but they live in peace and co-operate honorably in the development of the colony. It is true that the Parliament is opened by the high commissioner in the name of the Queen of England, whom he represents, but autonomy is so complete that the Dutch feel that perfect independence which they hope one day to obtain, by purely constitutional means, of course. At present they form the conservative element in politics and support the Afrikaner Bond. This association calmly pursues its aim, and not a single member would think of taking up a gun to hasten its realization. It succeeds in making the ministry do pretty much what it wishes, without giving umbrage to the Queen's representative.

The members of the Afrikaner Bond hold, with the greatest impunity, meetings at which they express their hopes in the frankest terms. What does the Government do? What does it do? It sends policemen to these meetings. To arrest the orators, and hale them before a tribunal, for high treason? Not at all; to protect orators and audience, and to assure them of their right to give their opinions in public, even when one of these opinions may be, "that John Bull be turned out and the independence of the South African colonies proclaimed." And that which best shows how little John Bull's yoke makes itself felt in the colonies, is perhaps the following incident, which always seems to me extremely piquant, and full of British humor. When the delegates of the Afrikaner Bond wish to go by train, to take part in some meeting, held in the provinces by one of the branches of this patriotic, but revolutionary association, the minister of railways gives them tickets at reduced fares.

In presence of facts like these, the Dutch have a right to call themselves perfectly independent. Thus, you see for yourself, John Bull "lies low" all the time. And yet, there he is. He advances by small steps, but they are sure ones, and the English language makes such progress that in the Free Library at Burgherpoort, one of the most Dutch towns of the Cape, I found two thousand English volumes and about forty Dutch books.

"The railways at the Cape belong to the Government and are administered by a minister, as in Australia." Oliver Wendell Holmes. On the 29th of last month Oliver Wendell Holmes celebrated his 85th birthday. In a brief notice of the event a late exchange says:— "There are exceptions to the rule that 'when the gods will die the young.' The fame of Dr. Holmes will be far more permanent and abiding because he has lived so great an age. Some of the best work of his life has been done since his 75th year. He has greatness of character, although his name has never been associated with a great mission or great reform. Life itself is the greatest of problems; the finest of the fine arts to achieve, and the breath and sympathy of character that enables a man to meet well all the claims of a noble private life has gifts that are great executive ability or talent for public achievement."

Dr. Holmes has never been known as an abolitionist or a suffragist or a prohibitionist or as this or that outside of the natural life and work of a man keenly alive to a great range of interests; but his mind embraces the universe in its knowledge and his heart all mankind in its sympathy. His "Autocrat" and poems have brought sentiments of mirth and pure joy into innumerable lives. It is no wonder he lives long. There is very little of him to die. For the most part he is an immortal spirit now and here. Long may he live!

News and Notes. The great Toronto industrial exhibition was formally opened by Sir John Thompson on Tuesday last. Last Saturday, His Lordship Bishop Sweeney, of St. John, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his entry into the priesthood. The Parliament of Victoria, Australia, has been prorogued until September 6, when it will be dissolved owing to the vote of want of confidence lately passed.

American meteorologists are at present studying the peculiar haze now hanging over the country which is attributed to the forest fires in the west. Since the tariff bill became law in the United States there has been a great change for the better in the business situation of the country. The business conditions are beginning to clear away and on every side

there are indications of improvement in all lines of trade. The tide has turned and everybody is studying the situation and endeavoring to get their affairs in shape to go ahead again. Hundreds of lives have been lost and millions of property destroyed by the forest fires which have been raging for some time in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan. In another column will be found a detailed report of this terrible calamity. At Antwerp on Thursday last the International Peace Congress passed resolutions in favor of a permanent arbitration treaty among the European powers. Twenty-two persons were charged with murder in Canada last year and of these ten lived in Ontario. There were 4,630 convictions for indictable offenses in the Dominion last year, as compared with 4,040 in 1892. The Chicago Times refuses to see in the fact that last year 5,000,000 Englishmen deposited \$114,225,156 in the savings banks any evidence of thrift. It says: "It is a dangerous thing to build an elaborate picture of material prosperity on such statistics." Attempts of New Bedford and Fall River, Mass., cotton goods manufacturers to reduce wages have caused strikes and lockouts affecting nearly 30,000 employes, operating fully three million spindles, over half the cotton spinning capacity of the country. Sir John Lubbock gave some remarkable figures at the meeting of the Peace Association. He said one-third of England's national income was spent in paying for past wars, one-third is preparing for future wars, and only a third was left for the government of the country. While the United States Congress was finishing up its tariff business, the barque Grace Deering lay off Boston laden with 500,000 lbs. of wool, waiting for the official announcement that wool might enter free of duty. The expectation of the consignees was met, saving them \$55,000 on the cargo. Gladstone has not yet recovered from the effects caused by the formation of a cataract; Signor Crispi of Italy was reported a few days ago as suffering from the same affliction; Sir William Harcourt, it is said, is in imminent danger of losing his sight—three of the most famous statesmen of Europe afflicted by a similar ailment at the same time. And now comes the report that the Czar of all the Russias is seriously ill. Salmon are plentiful in the British Columbia rivers that cannot refuse them, and they are selling in quantities on behalf of the government of Lower Canada. They are worth from five to eight cents a fish out there. Where are the cold storage experts that they are not shipping fat out in bulk, so that the people generally may have some advantage from the extraordinary "run"?

That old slander about the sons of clever men not amounting to much was long ago exploded. Who will apply the story to the daughters of clever men? Lord Salisbury's daughter, Lady Grenville Cecil, is writing political leaflets for the Primrose League, and the grand old man declares her article on disestablishment to be one of the most successful ever issued by the league. Late English despatches inform us that the war office will not call upon Major-General Herbert to vacate the command of the Canadian militia, nor will he forfeit his right to the command of the battalion of Grenadier Guards by remaining in Ottawa. The report published while justified by the facts of the case at that period, does not hold good now in view of the determination on the part of the authorities herewith given.

British Columbia is watching with eagerness the completion of the Nicaragua canal. It means much to the Pacific province. It will give her a short route by sea to the old world, the West Indies and the New England States. Though the markets of these latter will be invaluable to her, yet she desires those of Great Britain which she has in great measure been completely shut out from on account of the long and dangerous voyage around Cape Horn. With the canal the valuable lumber of British Columbia can be placed in the London and Liverpool markets almost as cheaply as our own. It means the dawn of a new day for that province and will place Vancouver far in the van in her race with San Francisco as the leading port of the Pacific.

The celebrated Koch Institute in Berlin has given another discovery to the world, which, according to the opinion of New York's leading physicians, promises to be the greatest healing agent introduced since the discovery of vaccination. This time diphtheria is the disease for which an effective remedy is said to have been discovered. In diphtheria death is caused by a poison called toxine, which forms in the throat and is absorbed into the blood. One attack gives immunity from another for a short time, and this is because the blood has become in a sense impured to the poison. Dr. Koch claims to have discovered the action which has taken place in the blood when it has acquired the property of resisting the toxine poison. The same condition can be produced in the blood of cattle by the injection of diphtheria bacillus. After cattle have been thus rendered immune, their blood

injected into the human system is an almost certain cure for diphtheria. If the remedy is applied during the first 48 hours the chances of fatal results are reduced to a minimum. The New York experts who have been investigating the effects of the remedy propose asking the Health Department for a grant of \$30,000 to establish a depot for the cultivation of the remedy, which has been named antitoxine.

So many wonderful inventions have come into practical use within the last decade or two, that people have ceased to cry "impossible," when other still later inventions are announced. About the newest invention that is now being subjected to the test of practical use is "Artificial Silk." The Canadian Journal of Fabrics publishes an account of the process of its manufacture. The basis of the new material is cellulose, which by various processes of chemical treatment, is reduced to a viscid, semi-fluid mass which can be pressed, into filaments, upon silk like or wool into threads, and afterwards woven into fabrics, possessing the lustre and other apparent characteristics of silk. Whether this new product of chemical and mechanical science will wear well, and become commercially valuable, remains to be proven by the only sure test of actual trial. The attitude of the world now towards new inventions is one of expectancy, so that the man who predicts the running of the machinery of terrestrial industry by the present solar heat, instead of in our coal mines, and the chemist who looks forward to the manufacture of sugar directly from its component elements of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen, and similar projects of scientific novelties, are listened to with hopefulness instead of former incredulity. The story about artificial silk will not, therefore, meet with the reception accorded a mere yarn. Time was, quite recently, when the steam engine was regarded as running earthily affairs; since that electrical science has opened up a new epoch; now the chemist threatens to make a new world; and men have just discovered and invented enough to feel quite sure that they have only just made a fair beginning.

Return of the Exploring Party from Central Labrador. QUEBEC, Aug. 31.—Mr. A. P. Lowe, of the Dominion geological survey, is in town, having come back yesterday from Gaspé. Mr. Lowe and his party have completed one of the most extensive explorations ever made on behalf of the Dominion government. They have been well paid a year and a half travelling through the hitherto unknown territory of Central Labrador. Mr. Lowe first touched at Gaspé on his return from the wilds and then came on to Quebec. This evening he will leave the ancient capital for the federal capital and report progress to the department.

A Girl Horse Thief.

GUTHRIE, O. T., August 31.—Deputy Marshals from the Osage country brought to this place and lodged in jail, a good-looking girl dressed in man's attire. They had arrested her on a charge of horse stealing. These were something mysterious about the girl, who absolutely refused to talk of herself, and the officers began an investigation. They found that she has been for two years a leader of the most daring band of horse thieves in the territory, and had baffled the officials who had long been on the track of a supposed woman. She has, unaided, made away with several scores of valuable animals. She is Mary Hopkins, the daughter of a well-to-do Kansas farmer, and at one time the belle in Leavenworth society. She left her home to become an outlaw because her parents opposed her marriage to the man of her choice.

Young Men's Christian Association of Chatham N. B.

Rooms in Hocken-MacKenzie block, open daily from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. General Secretary, Chas. W. McLean. Gymnasium privileges, easy parlour, with organ, well furnished, light—and-bright reading room, and social intercourse. Boarding house register. Correspondence facilities.

Strangers Always Made Welcome.

NOTICE. A meeting of the Gulf Shore Railway Company will be held on the 17th September, at 10 o'clock, at the office of the General Secretary, at the corner of King Street, Chatham, N. B. For a full list of names of the shareholders, and for a full list of names of the shareholders, please apply to the General Secretary, at the office of the General Secretary, at the corner of King Street, Chatham, N. B. For a full list of names of the shareholders, please apply to the General Secretary, at the corner of King Street, Chatham, N. B.

FOR SALE.

That desirable building lot on the east side of King Street, in the town of Chatham, with large estate of a barn thereon, belonging to the late estate of the late Mr. McLean. If not offered for sale by private sale, it will be offered for sale by public auction, on Wednesday, the 14th day of September, at 10 o'clock, at the office of the General Secretary, at the corner of King Street, Chatham, N. B. For a full list of names of the shareholders, please apply to the General Secretary, at the corner of King Street, Chatham, N. B.

HOUSE TO LET.

The house is at present occupied by Mr. Wm. Trov. Apply to JAS. NICOL.

To Sell Or To Let.

The desirable residence and premises now occupied by Mr. George E. Fisher, King Street, Chatham, N. B. Possession given May 1st. Will be sold on easy terms. For terms and other particulars apply to ALEX. ROBINSON, March 7, 1894.

TAKE NOTICE.

We will continue during the month of August our GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS. EXTRAORDINARY MARKED DOWN PRICES. UNPARALLELED REDUCTIONS IN Fashionable Summer Dry Goods, Dresses, Prints, Challies, Cottons, C inghams, Wraps, Muslins, Clothing and General Dry Goods for the warm summer weather as well as for household use.

J. D. CREAGAN.

CHATHAM AND NEWCASTLE.