General Business.

For the Last 50 Years Cough Medicines have been coming in and dying out, but dur-

ing all this time..... SHARP'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUN Never Left the Front Rank

for Curing Croup, Coughs and Colds. All Druggists and most Grocerymen sell it. 25 Cents a Bettle.

& CO., PROPRIETOR

Farm for Sale. Splendid

The subscriber offers for sale his farm at Napan well known as the late John Bremner farm, which centains 100 acres more or less of land under cultivation and well watered, besides about 100 acres additional well wooded with pulp wood, cedar offers a fine market for its products. dition and the portion under grass will cut about fifty tons of hay this season, besides the usual mixed crops, for which it is well suited. It has a fine new two-storey dwelling, commodious barn and The district school is located on the property, and there is a church and also a blacksmith shop within a mile. There is a cedar bog on the farm and mussel mud in the river in front of it, which offer an exceptional privilege for obtaining tilizing matter. Apply to THOMAS TRAER

Nerve and Monach NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF

The attention of all holders of Timber Licenses alled to Section 19 of the Timber Regulations which reads as follows ;-"19 No Spruce or Pire trees shall be cut by any Licensee under any License, not even for piling, which will not make a log at least 18 feet in length and ten inches at the small end; and if any such shall be cut, the Lumber shall be liable to double stumpage and the License be torfeited" and all Licensee; are hereby notified, that for

TIMBER LICENSES

CROWN LAND OFFICE, 12 JULY, 1894.

future, the provisions of this section will be rigid L J TWEEDIE,

FOR SALE.

IMPROVED PREMISES Just arrived and on Sale at

Garden, and Field Seeds, Wall Papers, Window Shades, Dry Goods. Ready Made, Clothing, Genta' Furnishings Hats, Caps Boots, Shoes &c. &c. Also a choice lot of

FLANAGAN ST, JOHN STREET & WATER STREET.

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WHEN I SAY THAT I HAVE BEEN DEALING

W. T. HARRIS', CHATHAM,

He keeps a full line of GROCHRIM, BOOTS & SHOES, DRY GOOD READY-MADE CLOTHING, GENTS' FUR-MISMINGS, FLOUR, MEAL, HAY, OATS,

SEED GRAIN, GARDEN SEEDS, &C. He keeps a large stock of each and sells cheaper than any one else. You try him and you will find what I tell you is no ite.

A CUSTOMER.

PROFESSOR LEICESTER, organist of St. Luke's church, professsor of the PIANO, ORGAN, VOICE PRODUCTION and whose pupils have taken the highest honor including the Bronze Medal and Sterndale Bennett Scholarship Royal Academy of music,

LONDON, ENGLAND. FOR TERMS, APPLY AT RESIDENCE, QUEEN S

NOTICE OF SALE

To Patrick Flood of Chatham in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick, laborer, and Charlotte Flood his wife and to all others whom it may concern : Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain indenture of mortgag bearing date the twenty-sixth day of August, is the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundre and seventy-nine, and made between the sai Patrick Flood of Chatham in the County of North umberland and Province of New Brunswick, labore and Charlotte Flood his wife, of the one part and the undersigned, Jabez B. Snowball, of the same place, merchant, of the other part, which mortgage was duly recorded in the records of the County of Northumberland on the twenty-seventh day of the County of Northumberland on the twenty-seventh day of the County of Northumberland on the twenty-seventh day of the County of Northumberland on the twenty-seventh day of the County of Northumberland on the twenty-seventh day of the County of Northumberland on the twenty-seventh day of the County of Northumberland on the twenty-seventh day of the County of Northumberland on the twenty-seventh day of the County of Northumberland on the twenty-seventh day of Northumberland day August, A. D. 1879, in volume pages 503 and 504, and is numbered 439 i power of sale, and for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said indenture of mortgage, default having been made in payment thereof, be public auction on Saturday, the twenty ndenture mentioned and described as follows namely:--All that piece or parcel of land situate lying and being in Chatham aforesaid, being one third part of the land known as the 'Flood Field' which piece thereof is bounded as follows:—Commencing at the northwest corner of land owned by Daniel Finn, thence running westerly along the northerly side line of lands owned by the sai Jabez B, Snowball, four hundred and forty-three feet nine and one-half inches to a stake, thence southerly to a stake standing on the north side known as the Keating Road, thence westerly along the north side of the said road four hundred and orty-nine feet six inches to the southwest corne of the said Daniel Finn's land, thence northerly along the westerly side line of the said Daniel Finn and to the place of beginning, being the same piece or allotment of land conveyed to the said Patrick Flood by Benjaman Flood and Dennis Flood by deed of partition, bearing date the tenth day of August.

A. D. 1879, as by reference thereto will more fully improvements thereon and the rights, members, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances to the same belonging or in any wise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof, etc. of the said Patrick Flood and Charlotte his wife of into or upo n the said land and premises, and every part thereof.

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

WEEDIE & BENNETT, J. B. SNOWBALL.

Solicitors for Mortgagee.

Miramichi Advance.

Letter from Hon M. Adams M. P.

NEWCASTLE Dec. 21, 1894 My Dear Mr. Smith. CHATHAM "ADVANCE EDITOR" :- MV attention was called this afternoon to an article in your paper of the 20th inst., headed-"Political Activities"-and in which you use the following words-"It is not known whether Mr. Adams intends to offer again." I may state to you, my friend, for publication, that I see no reason why I should not win another

my unfortunate self. I have not done a wrong against the interests of Northumberland since I was elected in '91. also say, Mr. Smith-"quite evident many who supported him in the last election are desirous of seeing some other candidate in the field." Can there not be an easy way to solve the difficulty? am no more anxious to be a representative of Northumberland, than you are to be an editor-we don't please all hands. I do, I am not allowed the privilege of White, the Speaker of the House of Commons, at the electoral call of the business men of this County. Any selection that they may make will be pleasing to me, and I assure you, my friend, that within "the lining of my soul" I shall have not the slightest enmity against the man who becomes representative of Northumberland and who tries to be as faithful to her as

have been in the performance of my duty. bloody chasm, I gave to you my friend- What interest of Northumberland did he ship in thought, word and deed. I have promote by that episode in his career? never attempted to injure or offend you. No matter how aggravating the temptation, you could not cause me to withdraw my loyalty. I am yours most respectfully, M. ADAMS.

of our representative in the House of Four Plows, one Mowing Machine. Apply at the Commons, and welcome him to our columns, even though the pleasure of or atJ. B. SNOWBALL'S Office | doing so has been deferred until another Dominion election is practically within sight. We entirely reciprocate the kindly tone of his letter. The personal friendship of all with whom he has to do in all matters—in politics as well as in business and social life-is a source o pleasure to the writer. Mr. Adams Roger Flanagan's reference to the "clasping of hands over the bloody chasm" sounds a little sanguinary, but is is none the less Choice Timothy Seed, and Wheat | pleasant reminder of the happy termina-

tion of very disagreeable personal relationships which once existed be ween himself and the editor of the ADVANCE, growing out of the exceedingly bitter methods of political warfare that were in vogue on the Miramichi a decade or more since. and we may say, in all sincereity, that his wish and intention never to permit political differences to disrupt the personal friendship thus established is fully friendship that involves the sacrifice of selfreciprocated.

matters which affect public administration -we assume, with confidence, that Mr. Adams will appreciate plainness of speech I'M TELLING SQUARE-EDGED from both friend and foe, and not consider it incompatible with even the warmest personal regard, for the ADVANCE to express what seems to it to be in the minds of many-we believe a majority-of the people of Northumberland respecting his course and position as one of their representative in Ottawa. He says he regrets that the ADVANCE has changed its course towards him, and also that he has not done a wrong against was elected in '91. Both of these proare only partially true.

> We candidly ask Mr. Adams whether it has been good for Northumberland that he has not kept himself more than he has done in touch with the people of different parts of the County in matters affecting their interests and within the "hustled" also, and the people been better sphere of his representative influence? When an election was pending in '91, Mr. Adams-although not in robest healthwas around amongst his supporters, seemingly anxious to be informed of any and all things which might promote the object they had in view: his election as their representative. It was natural to expect that he would seek to retain the confidence and support of those who rallied about him at that peroid, and who represented a decided majority of the people. From how many of these, however, has he sought information or counsel respecting their local interests? How often has he called his friends about him, as he did for his own election purposes in 91, to obtain their views and ascertain what was really the feeling of the different communities in matters affecting them, and with which he had to deal? Has he always considered that he was a representative of the people? If

people, and how has he ascertained their Again, we ask him whether he thinks own by opposing it to that of the latter. worth seeking in '91 when Mr. Adams was very anxious to be elected. Why did he-as soon as he was elected and Mr. Snowball was appointed to the Senateassume that he could do better for the County alone than by combining the influence of Mr. Snowball with his own From his standpoint, he may have been very industrious. It is possible that he ing the past four years to have the

salmon-fishing rights of the people of the judgment, when he is in Ottawa, as to the Southwest and Northwest Miramichi restored to them, but, if so, he has not made them aware of the fact. If he has not made a decided, earnest and industrious effort to that end, he can hardly lay claim to having done his duty to a very large number of his constituents, who have been deprived of their riparian rights by the government in a very arbitrary manner.

In all candor, we ask Mr. Adams, also, Together with all and singular the buildings and whether he does not think he did a wrong to the interests of Northumberland when he so conspicuously antagonized the government by his course in parliament in connection with the vote on the appropriation for the Harris property in St. John? He umes-is the best technical library in the bellie, moreover, with such success that Chinese reported to have left 500 men on the bearers and others.

minister of the crown, and also of having vanouished Hon. Peter Mitchell, whohaving turned his knowledge of the men and machinery of Ottawa politics against friend and foe alike in his erratic coursehad made his presence undesired by both sides in the House. Mr. Adams had excellent opportunities opened to him for making a name and place above the common level, but he failed, in achievement, to realise the hopes of those who had exerted themselves unselfishly, and even made personal sacrifices to place him with his face to the goal of his ambitions. Northumberland, in 1891, did everything that he had long desired it to do for him. It placed him in the arena where the great prizes of Canadian public life and statecraft are won, but where success must be achieved through the exercise of personal ability, judgment and industry, in a competitive fiel 1 of two I regret very much that you have hundred and fifteen men. The judgment changed your course of conduct as against | that brought upon him the spasm of assumed political virtue, which led him to turn against the government in that Harris matter, can hardly be called sound from any standpoint. To make such a vote the cause of breaking with the government was bad enough as a matter of taste or expediency, but the error seemed to be aggravated be the worse judgment which dictated the uncalled-for reflections upon the people of St John which marred his speech on that occasion. It is hardly to be wondered at. therefore, that since he reached that turn-As a settlement, and liking my County as | ing-point in his Oftawa career, he has been practically silent in the House of Commons sacrificing her interests as you stamp me and seemingly out of the stalwart and as having done. I am willing, in the reliable ranks of the party. Was it in the morning to forward my resignation to Mr. | interest of the County that he so placed

Then, can he claim that he in any way fortified his prestige or increased his use fulness to his County by his inconsistent course in the matter of the New Brunswick governorship? Those who are familiar with his fickleness in that connection could hardly place much reliance on his stability of purpose. For one to induce his friends to take a certain course, and then choose another for himself, is not the way to invite or retain the confidence of sturdy men who properly resent desertion by their leaders.

The disagreeable personal experiences

that the writer was obliged to face, in a much-needed endeavor to effect reform in the administration of Chatham post office, can hardly claimed by our representative as being in the interest of the County. What would he We are always glad to have the views | think, if someone else were representative and he were the party seeking to have a reasonable service that the people had been deprived of restored them, and the representative who could, if he would, have everything made right, stood aloof and permitted the officer admittedly at fault to assail the complainant as the postmasterbrother of Mr. Adams M. P. did and continues to do. Mr. Adams M. P. now expresses regret that the writer has changed his course towards him, having reference, no doubt, to the disinterested and consistent support he gave him in the election of 1891 and almost ever since. but when the postmaster's-brother in one of his defiant letters, plainly assured the writer that "while he "might, at times, be used to further the "interests of honest men, he is, like all "poisonous drugs, duly labeled and cast 'aside as soon as his use has ceased to be 'beneficial" the effect of such a declaration from one so near the M. P. could hardly inspire the writer with an enthusiastic desire for continued "usefulness," There should be no wonder over a change of feeling under the circumstances, for political respect, is not desirable, and if one cannot In the domain of politics, however, -in | be deemed "useful" unless he is willing to shut his eyes to public abuses, it were better that he should become critical, even though

his criticisms be ascribed to unfriendliness. While on a Chatham subject, we may be pardoned too for saying that there is reasonably well-grounded belief that a more effective and energetic representative would have caused a more business-like policy to be pursued in the construction of the Chatham public building. Without emphasising the fact that it is a much cheaper structure than those of either Newcastle or Bathurst, whose combined population is not as large as that of Chatham, there is not a person in the town who is not wonderthe interests of Northumberland since he | ing why it is so long uncceupied, after being built. We venture to say that positions may be granted, although they | there is not a business concern on the Miramichi that would not, under simi'ar circumstances, have had that building completed and occupied at least a year ago. Had we "a hustler" for a representative, instead of a gentleman of the ponderous and mysterious methods of Mr. Adams. the government would, doubtless, have

> Then, the Burnt Church wharf hangs by the eyelids, while the Escuminac Breakwater appears to be relegated to the nebulosity of receding political promises, which are only moved forward in their orbits to assist in

the pyrotechnics of election campaigns. The action, inaction, policy or want of policy, faulty judgment or want of stability that have undoubtedly slienated many of Mr. Adams' political friends from him, have also created a seeming opposition to the government in the County, the popularity and support of which he might have largely increased, had he possessed the faculty for doing so. If the government has lost ground in the County in the same ratio as Mr. Adams appears to have done, it will not be an easy task for its candidate. whoever he may be, to win in the coming election. That this should be the situation

can hardly, from Mr. Adams' standpoint, be in the County's interest. As to Mr. Adams' proposition to forward his resignation 'at the electoral call of the so, who, in his estimation, have been the business men of the County," it is neither a desirable or practicable one. It is suggestive of the defunct policy of "unrestricted reciprocity, which never could be explained t has been for the good of the County by its inventors. It would be eminently that he has not only not sought to com- useful, and a proper thing, however, bine his influence with that of its repre- if the business men of the County sentative in the Senate, but has wasted, would come together and forget the little or rather expended and weakened his party differences that have heretofore separated them into hostile camps, and consider Mr. Snowball's influence seemed to be the subject of the County's representation in the next parliament from a provincial and county point of view. Northunberland does not want an extreme partizan at Ot tawa. It requires a representative in the House of Commons who will realise that he is there for the promotion of maritime and Northumberland interests, rather than the schemes of the factions whose leaders change their policy and principles with almost every new parliament. Such a man ought to be has been making use of his position dur- found, and if he has the right stuff in him he can be safely trusted to exercise his attitude he shall assume towards the parties which cause so much time to be wasted over their efforts, on the one hand to gain and on

Advance Scientific Miscellany

the other to retrain power and patronage.

AWNING ERA IN SCIENCE AND INVEN TION-ARCHITECTURAL WONDERS OF NEW GUINEA-THE STALEST BREAD-A SUSPECTED NEW RING OF ASTEROIDS-THE AIR OF MARS-THE WORLD TO IN-SECT SENSES -AN UNSAFE GUIDE IN

it contains a series of English patents under side. from their beginning in 1617 to date, comprising upward of 5000 volumes of text and plates; a series of French patents numbering about 900 volumes: 800 volumes of German patents; and complete sets of the patents of Victoria, Queensland, Canada, New Zealand, Italy, Switzerland, Sweden, Russia, Austria, Norway, Belgium and Sardinia, each containing less than 100 volumes. whole collection records more than half a million patents, or just about the number that has been issued in the United States alone. Since the Philadelphia Centennial of 1876, the first great exposition in America, the paten's taken out in the United States have far exceeded in number all that the Government had previously issued. But the impulse of the exposition was not immediately felt, being first perceptible in the number of patent applications in 1880. We are now, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Patents and probably of other thoughtful men, in the season of reflection or of the maturing of inventive material, and we may confidently expect soon, as a consequence of the World's Fair at Chicago, to enter upon a period of still greater activity in the field of invention than has hitherto been known.

The enormous size and massive structure of the native houses is among the recent surprising discoveries of explorers among the villages-inhabited by numerous warlike tribes-scattered along the streams of New Guinea. Houses 300 to 400 feet long and 100 feet high-among the largest in the world-are reported to

A loaf of bread supposed to have been leavened and baked about 560 B. C. has been taken by a French explorer from a tightly sealed Assyrian sarcophagua.

comb proves to be correct, our planetary system includes a ring of between Mercury and Venus similar to killed, not by a shot, but by a sword cut, that discovered during the present century | which, in most cases, had been placed on between Mars and Jupiter. The the head or on the neck, nearly taking off hypothesis is an improbable one, but it the heads. It was clear that the first best accounts for secular variations of soldiers who had entered the city had the orbits of the four inner planets given no quarter. It is also certain that which show anomalies that cannot be many of the coolies or carriers belonging simultaneously explained either by an to the very lowest class of people, who intra-nercurial zone of planets. by the followed the first two regiments, had also action of matter reflecting the zodiacal taken part in the fray, and had tried light, or by a deviation of gravitation from their Japanese bayonets on Chinese the usually accepted law. If this ring of necks. I may say right here that the I tile planets really exists, its total mass officers were more sorry about this than probably ranges between one liftieth and one three-hundredth of the mass of Venus.

Summing up our present knowledge of the atmosphere of Murs, Percival Lowell finds that we have proof of its existence. and reason to believe that it is at the surface of the planet about half as thin as ours is on the summits of the Himalayas; that in constitution it is probably similar to our own, except that it is more heavily charged with water vapor; that it is nearly, if not quite, cloudless, and than rain and snow are almost unknown phenomena, dew or hoar frost ill supplying their place. It must not be inferred that the air, because of its thinness, is incapable of supporting in eligent life.

No evidence that ants or bees hear ordinary sounds can be found by Sir John be audible to them. distinguish colors, blue being their favorite; and ants are sensitive to the ultra-violet rays of the spectrum, which are invisible to human beings. These ultra-violet rays probably appear as a distinct color, unknown to us, and may give to white light-and consequently to the world itself-an appearance very different from what it has to us.

The novel vessel that M. Bazin is constructing at Argenteuil is to be rolled over the water on enormous copper kind of hydraulic pump.

Sulphuretted hydrogen, an important chemical reagent, is now being liquefied and sold in steel cylinders-like chlorine

and carbonic acid. Sandow, comments D. G. F. Lydston in a medical journal, is probably the finest example of muscular possibilities. He shows the wonderful results to be obtained by a systematic and philosophical method of musile-building, but such development is neither necessary nor advisable. The average big muscled man is muscle-bound, and even Sandow himself is probably at a disadvantage in feats requiring a combination of skill, strength and agility. Corbett is an ideal athlete, with muscles that are well laid but not bulky. Sandow's exhibitions call for a word of caution to youths who imagine that his feats of strength illustrate ideal training, for he is of very phlegmatic temperament, and persons of more sensitive organization would soon pass the danger line in attempting to emulate him. The personal equation must be considered even in athletics, while diet and drink cannot be neglected. Sandow's apparent. ly perfect condition does not justive the inference that great fea s of st ength are harmless in any case, for at his best he is confronted by two dangers-leath at an early period if his athletic s'rain is suspended, or death at middle age from a continuance of his wo k. To rest is impossible without decay of his enormous heart and lungs. It has been said that "a man is just as oll as his arteries." and at 45 Sandow will be in the prime of his strength, while his arteries and heart will not be in their prime of elasticity. Readjustment after strain will be no longer possible, and degeneration and disease of heart and arteries will follow. Sindow's

system of muscle-building is superb, but The astonishing possibility of building up living animals from parts of several animals has been demonstrated by Dr. C. Born, a German physiologist. The exreadily than the fore parts. Two hinder parts--cach with or without a heartunited in 24 hours, the monstrosity living and growing for a week or more. A PHYSICAL TRAINING-ANIMALS GRAFTED | built-up larva having the fore part of a Mortgagee the prestige of having been a provincial has declared that it has no superior in the be grown into a green frog, having a motoreity sometime ago by riding from Berlin which was practically a small mortuary be the guests of Governor and Mrs. Daly. | cause baldness, use Hall's Hair Renewer.

world. Among its reference collections, black toad with red spotted billy on its administrator of Antone

The War in Eastern Asia. The full reports of the capture of Port Arthur, which were received at New York, throw further light upon what took place after the taking of the place. James Creelman, an American correspondent, who was with the Japanese army, tells a story of awful butchery and savage barbarity on the part of the victorious Japanese. The atrocities committed by the Japanese, according to Mr Creelman's story, could scarcely be exceeded by a band of Sioux indians. He says, in speaking of the massacre:

Women and children were hunted and shot as they fled to the hills with their protectors. The town was sacked from end to end and the inhabitants were butchered in their own homes. . . I saw soldiers trampling over the twitching bodies of dying men to rob their houses. There was no attempt to conceal the appalling crimes. Shame had vanished. was heartrending to see men dodging around corners like hunted beasts and kneeling for mercy but getting none. . I am satisfied that not more than 100 Chinamen were killed in fair battle at Port Arthur, and that at least

2,000 unarmed men were put to death. Mr. Creelman is a New York newspaper man of ability. He was for a considerable time on the staff of "The Herald," and has held responsible positions on several papers.

Another correspondent, who was at the taking of Port Arthur, admits that excesses were committed, but speaks of them in this manner

At 8 o'clock I left the village and proceeded to Port Arthur. The road after entering the town becomes a main street, bordered on each side, first by very nice residences and then by large Chinese If the new hypothesis of P.of. New- stores. The sight going up the street was simply awful. Heaps of dead China planetoids | men lay there, most of them having been can be exp essed, but regrettable as it may be, I shall not attempt to apologize for the Japanese soldiers. I am absolutely convinced that any army in the world would have done exactly the same, if not worse, after the barbarous conduct of the Chinese.

Mr. Creelman, in his story, gives the details of the massacre, and they are de- feet high was blown down, but fortunatetails which fill one with horror. He quotes a high Japanese official of the army as saying :- "We took a few hundred prisoners at Ping-Yang, and we found it very expensive and troublesome to feed and guard them. We are taking practically no prisoners here."

The slaughter, according to Mr Creelman, lasted three days. He tells of seeing Japanese soldiers tearing out the heart of a dead Chinaman and of other horrible things. Both correspondents agree that the Japanese soldiers were in Lubbock, who thinks it possible, however, | furiated just after they entered the town that the higher over tones near and by the sight of the mutilated bodies of beyond the range of human hearing, may | their captured comrades, many of whom Bees readily had been tortured to death

CHINA SURRENDERS!

TIEN TSIN, 'December 22. - The Chinese government has finally decided to send two envoys to Japan in order to treat for peace, an imperial decree sanctioning the appointment of Chang Yin-Huan and Shao for this purpose having been issued.

council. He was a few years ago Chinese the rich Chinese province of Huan and the imperial government. There is some tion of a treaty of peace. Such a course believe that the Japanese are indisposed the Japanese that they will lose none of the advantage of position which they now hold. It can be positively stated that in no case have the United S'a'es ministers to Japan and China, while engaged in mediation, undertaken even to discuss the terms of final peace. All such matters as the amount of war indemnity to be paid by the defe ted country, the guarantee of the independence of Corea, the ceding of Port Arthur and the island of Formosa, have been left un touched for the discussion of the peace commissioners and the sole efforts of those ninisters have been directed to bringing the principals together to discuss terms of

London, December 23. - A despatch says.

General Yamasti's division of the second Japan se army advanced northward steadily | Shulda, are ashore at Fleetwood. for a month On December 18th they occupied Kai Ping; no defense was made. December 19, the scouts reported to Lieut. Gen. Katsura, the near Laio Yang, that a large force of Chinese were seen moving in the direction of Laio Yang. This force proved to be the defeated gar ison o Hai Cheng, under the command of Gen Sung. The Chinese fled with all possible speed ever since the 13th, when the position was captured by the enemy. They then, in a rather demoralized condition, were making for Moukden. Kiechu decided to intercept them. He left camp on the night of the 18th with the whole force next morning he overtook the Chinese at the village of Kung Wasai, where they made on obstinate stand. Although in a poor condition they were nearly 10,000 strong and able to force some fierce fighting periments were made with tadpoles and came up and gave Katsura support.

to Corea, has been appointed chief civil A Yokoham: despatch says :- It

death by the Chinese garrison, and the common soldiers were tortured for their failure to hold Port Arthur.

I learn from high authority that there will be no cessation of hostilities until an entry is made into Pekin. Even if a Chinese Embassy should come here with overtures for peace, the occupation of Pekin will be one of Japan's preliminary demands. As to the possible indemnity the Mikado's advisers will ask : - First, \$200,000,000, in addition to what the war has cost Japan. Second. the cession of the lower part of the Port Arthur peninsula, including the city and forts; and third the cession of the island of

Great Gale on the British Coast.

The gale which prevented the cruiser

Blenheim leaving Portsmouth with the

remains of Sir John Thompson on board

on 22 nd, as intended, appears to have been

one of the most destructive known for

years on the British coast. It began at

2 o'clock in the morning. A part of the Clearing House at Euston Station was unroofed and several of the clerks employed in the building were more or less seriously injured. All vessels outword bound from London anchored mouth of the Thames. A schooner was sunk off Liverpool and all her crew were drowned. Another vessel foundered and five of her crew drowned. A lifeboat going to the rescue was blown adrift and wrecked. In the Mersey six smacks were sunk. Four sailors are dying in hospitals of broken heads. The Mersey ferry was compelled to stop runningfor several hours, a most unusual occurrence. O wing to the fury of the gale all traffic in Liverpool was suspeuded. Such was the force of the wind that a tramcar on one of the lines in the city was driven into another car of the same line. One person was killed and three others were painfully injured. Two other persons were killed by being caught under a brick wall which was blown down. The schooner Ellen Mar was wrecked at Marquis of Lorne asked the Associated Press Ardogena Head, near Ardmore, Ireland, and to cable to Canada the fact that he attended three of her crew drowned. The Captain was washed ashore, having provided himself with a life belt. He still alive, but completely exhausted. At Longford the streets were strewn with debris. Many trees were uprouted, and much other damage was done. At Bel fast three persons were killed in their beds by faling walls and debris. None of the Channel steamers arrived at Belfast until half-past ten o'clock. A'l tele-

Ireland was suspended. In the midland countries and South of England many houses were unroofed, and much other damage done. At Kemilworth, county of Warwick, a chimney 200 ly no one was k lled.

graphic com nunication with Scotland and

Two p rsons were killed in a factory at were caught under a wall, which was overturned by the wind, and crushed to

The Norwegian barks Titania and Valha la parted their cables off Penrhos. Carnatyonshire, and went ashore. The Carnaryon life boat went out and saved the crews. The schooner Dart parted her cable off Anglesea and grounded a few minutes later. The bark Lotos went ashore at Southport. The 3,000-ton ashore a' Long Reach.

At Lancaster the wind blew the roof off a house, and the whole structure collapsed, burying three persons in the cellar. All Sir John Thompson entered upon the first were seriously injured. Several other stage of their journey home, WASHINGTON, December 21.—Chang- houses in the course of building were Yin-Huan is at present a member of the demolished. At Moorecumbe several Tsung Lih Yamen, or Chinese imperial smacks were sunk. At Grimsty a workshop collepsed, burying thirty persons. minister to Washington, and has the One was killed and three were seriously citizens' tributes of respect to the dead cylinders instead of being forced through reputation of being thoroughly skilled in injured. Telegraph wi es, timber stacke, it, and is expected to attain a speed of at | the diplomacy peculiar to Oriental coun- | trees, &c., were blown down in all direcleast 31 knots. It is to be steered by a tries. Show is now acting governor of tions. At Buxton the new Town Hall Portsmouth the sun shone brightly. was unroofed and part'y wrecked. in add tion holds several minor offices in Lisburn five factory chimneys were overthrown and great damage was done. speculation here as to whether an armistice | In Belfast the damage done by the storm will be declared, pending the consumma. is enormous. A number of factories and houses were demolished. At Hollywood is usual in the case of wars between a Downshire schooler was wrecked. At civilized countries, but there is reason to Southport the I feboats were kept busy recuing the creas of two vessels. At to trust the Chinese in the smallest de- Newry a brewery chimney was blown gree, and if an armistice is arranged it down, and the local railway was so badly will be upon such conditions as to assure | damaged that traffic will have to be suspended for several days.

A chimney of the Infirmary in Blackburn was blown down, crashing into the children's ward. Several children were carried down with the debris. While policemen and firemen were trying to rescue the children the lower flor collapsed and all fe linto the cellar. One pol ceman, the cook and six children were seriously injured. The back Kirkmichael was driven on the

breakers at Holyhead. Four of her rescued saumen died of exhaustion, two men were sall on board at last report.

The British bark Innerwick, at Fleetwood, broke from her moorings, ran into a crane and lot her forerovalmast. A bark, suppesed to be the Furn, Norwegian, and a steamer, supposed to be the

It is estimated that the wind blew eighty seven miles an hour. A despatch followed by officials of the city of Ports from Belfast says that several vessels were olown ashere in the Lough. The crews some of them have been rescued. Among the rescued are the Captain, his ceived by officers of the Bleahhim on deck wife and fifteen men of the British bark Noel. They clung to the rigging for seven hours, exposed to a bitter northwester. The vessel was dashed to pieces.

THE DEAD PREMIER

London, Dec. 22 -After a night of pitiless rain, the weather cleared shortly before nine o'clock this morning and under a bright sky, the body of Sir John Thompson, Premier of Canada, whose sudden death at upon the Japanese. In the midst of the Windsor castle, Dec. 12, cast a gloom over battle Oshima's brigade from Hal Cheng | England and throughout America Canada, left London for Portsmouth amid the other larvæ of amphibians. Each of these The Chinese held out with surpassing profound silence of a large crowd of people, was cut in two, and different parts were bravery. They faced the well-directed fire who stood bareheaded in and about the placed together in various ways, when from the five Japanese batteries and fought railroad until the train was out of sight. some of them united—the hinder more desperately, although without effective Special arrangements were made along day. The Governor General has intimated organization. The Japanese infantry the entire route to Portsmouth by which his intention to be present, and in cons. charged twice through the scattered lines, no stop was made until the train reached quence of a wish expressed by Lady but the enemy rallied. Three bayonet its destination. It was composed of two Thompson that the Countess of Aberdeen

chapel 15 feet long by seven feet wide and seven feet high. Attached to the roof of is this compartment under four lights was the learned from a trustworthy source that two | Canadian flag gracefully draping the entire hundred Chiness soldiers and officers escaped | ceiling. Through the folds of the Canadian ensign the four gas lamps shone softly. The walls of this compartment were hung with caught up by silver cords, to which were attached heavy silver tassels. Beside the door opening from the smaller compartment into the larger one was a black draped seat for the priests who accompanied the body to

> To receive the coffln a magnificent catafalque was erected in the centre of the mortuary chapel. It was of black with silver borderings. On either side of the catafalque were three gigantic gilt candelabra in which were lighted tapers. At the head of the catafalque was a silver cross which occupied nearly the whole breadth of the end of the mortuary chapel and in front of it was a gold crucifix, three feet high.

> The engine attached to the funeral train was draped with black and immediately behind it was one of the brake vans praviously referred to. It was fil'ed with large wooden and paper cases containing the wreaths sent by prominent people, conspic ous among them being the magnificent wreath sent by the Queen and another wreath sent by the Marquis of Ripon, secre-

> tary of state for the colonies. The railroad station platform, from the doorway to the door of the funeral car was draped with black and all the funeral car was draped with black and all the rail road officials on duty were dressed in mourning uniform, as if the train was conveying the remains of a member of the Royal family.

All the officials present in addition wore broad bands upon their sleeves. Some time before the remains arrived

the station crowds of spectators began to assemble and as the hour for the arrival of the body approached the police and railroad officials cleared a way for the approach of the funeral cortage which came from a private mortuary via Beller street and Park lane to Victoria station.

One of the first persons who arrived was the Marquis of Lorne, husband of the from all quarters. As it is impossible for Princess Louise and formerly Governor General of Canada, who closely inspected the funeral train. In conversation with a representative of the Associated Press the the funeral out of deep respect for the deceased and on account of his (the Marquis)

station at 8.45. The coffin was in an open given to putting on new names. four-horse hearse which was followed by four mourning coaches. Over the coffin was the Canadian flag and upon the latter rested the Queen's laurel wreath which she had personally placed upon the temporary coffin previous to the removal of the remains from Windsor cast'e.

In the first carriage following the hearse | Colburne, were Senator Sanford, Mr. Joseph Gross Colmer, secretary to the office of High Commissioner for Canada, and Father Longinotto Preston, county of Luncaster, by falling of St. Stephen's chapel, Windsor, who officia wal's, and in Grimsby, county Lincoln, ted by the Queen's special request at the one person was killed in the same way, funeral services held at the Roman Catholic At Beeston, Nottinghamshire, two chil- church in Spanish place the day after the dren, who were playing in the streets, arrival of the body in London from Windsor

In the other carriages were Canadian and Home government officials all bareheaded. As the coffin was silently borne to the funeral car in which tapers were then lighted the Marquis of Lorne entered into conversation with Mr. Colmer and was prehis condolence. The group on the platform at the time included in addition to the gentlemen previously mentioned Mr. James Johnson, of Ottawa, Sic Frederick Young steamship British Queen lost two anchors Huddart and all the staff of the Canadian with sixty fathoms of chair, and went office, Mr. Charles Thompson of Toronto and many others.

> At 9 10 a.m the funeral train left Victoria station for Portsmouth and the remains of

A'l along the route from the private mortuary to the Victoria railroad station crowds of people had gathered in spite of the early hour, in order to unostentatiously pay

Throughout the journey of the train to stop was made. At every station along the line crowds had gathered and as the train passed all heads were bared. Portemouth was reached at 11 20 o'clock. The wind was blowing heavily and the water was rough and as the passengers alighted at the station they were greeted with a dash of rain. A dozen or more officers attached to the Portsmouth garrison together with a few officers belonging to the verious warships in Portsmouth harbor, were standing upon the platform as the train stopped at the Southwestern Railway dock, immediately opposite the Blenheim, which was lying at the dock. The officers of the cruiser were also on the platform and eight marines wearing straw hats and upon their arms bands of crape were stationed near by in readiness to act as pallbearers from the train to the ship.

Rt. Rev. John Virtue, Roman Catholic bishop of Portsmouth, attired in his episopal robes and wearing a beretta, stood together with a group of priests and officials under cover of an awning waiting for the rain to cease.

The first minute gun was fired at 11.35 All the ships in the harbor had placed their flags at half-mast.

Following the military and clergy came the coffin, borne by eight blue jackets, keeping time to the strains of the Deal March in Saul, performed by a band of 100 musicians stationed on the pier. The mourners marched bareheaded be

hind the coffin. The mourners were mouth in red robes of office. The coffin was borne over the broad

gangway covered with black, and was reand placed in the captain's cabin. It was wrapped in the Imperial co'ors and the Queen's wreath rested over the head. Candles and a crucifix were placed

around the coffin. It was expected the Blenheim would sail with the tide at 2 p. m., but owing to the gale it was decided to defer departure till 8.30 o'clack to morrow morning.

The Blenheim left for Halifax at 8.30 a. m. on Monday.

With reference to the arrangement for on 2nd and interment the following Westminister bank, \$369,000. charges eventually won the day for Kataura, brake vans, two first class carriages, one should be with her during the sad journey bank. The legislature has appointed a after five hours of the hottest fighting yet saloon carriage and a funeral car in the and at Halifax, Her Excellency will be experienced by the second army. The centre. The latter was splendidly built of present. The government has placed an toad and the hinder part of a frog, or Chinese faltered as the third advance began. mahogany and teak and was divided into official car at Lady Thompson's disposal. The Scientific Library of the Patent vice versa, was easily produced. Lucvae They fled in disorder afterwards to Ying two compartments, In the smaller of these Their Excellencies and Lady Thompson are Office-now numbering about 65,000 vol- of different genera were joined by the Kow. The losses are not yet known. two compartments were seats for the pall- expected to leave for Halifax to-morrow Lady Thompson will stay with her went to the House of Commons in 1891 with United States, and one high in authority | it seemed possible that the doublet might | battlefield. Col. Fukushima, who gained | It opened into the larger compartment | uncle while in Halifax; the Aberdeens will obliteration of the hair follicles, which

I wited to the Funeral

OTTAWA, December 23.—In connection with the arrangements for the funeral of the late premier, the government have authorized the following notice, which, it is hoped will be accepted by those interested in lieu of personal letters of invitation : The government desire the attendance of

Lieutenant-governors of the provinc is. Lieutenant-governors of the territories. rehbishops and bishops of the Roman Catholic

church in Canada. eneral superintendent and the presidents of the church in Canada. Moderator of the general assembly of the Presby terian church of Canada. oderators of the various synods of the Presby. terian church in Cınada. The primate of Canada; the archbishop of Ontario. and the bishops of the church of England in Canada.

Presidents and vice-presidents of conventions in Canada. Presidents of the Lutheran synol of Canala. airmen of the various Congregational unions in Canada Bishops of the Reformed Episcopal church in The Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Superintendent of the British Methodist Episcopal church.
The Commarder of the Salvation Army.

Representative Rabbis of the Jewish Church Representative Rabbis of the state of the second second and second secon nations in Canada which are enumerated in the foregoing list. members of the government Privy councillors not of the cabinet eaker of the Senate, with mace beare justice of the supreme court of Cuada Judge of the exchequer court of Canada. hief justices and puisne judges of the superior court

throughout Cana la. The members of the senate. Speaker of the commons with mace bearer, The members of the house of commons. Premiers of the various provinces. peakers of the legislative councils
Nova Scotia and P. E. I.

Speakers of the legislative assemblies of the vario Clerks of the senate and commons. The auditor general The librarians of parliament, insters of the various departments at

It is especially requested that those intending to avail themselves of the foregoing invitation intimate their intention at once to the minister of railways and canals at Ottawa, so that he may arrange adequate train accommodation from Ottawa to Halifax and return.

MONTREAL, December 23.-Lady Thomp. son desires to express her deep and lasting appreciation of the assurances of sorrow and sympathy which have reached her her at present to send a separate response to each, she trusts that this acknowledgemeat will kindly be accepted as making her grateful thanks.

Restigouche Electoral Revision 1894

The electoral lists for Restigouche unswerving love for Canada. While the County have been finally revised for the Marquis of Lorne was examining the funeral present year and show an increase of 182 train, great cases of wreaths continued to voters. The whole number on the lists arrive, almost every moment, until finally of 1891 was 1791 and the whole number two vans were filled to their utmost now is 1973. The increase is principally in the towns but more especially in The funeral procession reached Victoria Dalhousie, where more attention was The particulars are as follows :-

190 60 65 187

Add the increase 182 and it makes the present electoral list total 1973. It will be seen that Addington, in the 1891 lists, had 732 voters and adding the increase of this revision, 64, gives that parish 796.

Dalhousie had 531 voters in 189I and 112 are now added making 643, which still gives Addington a majority of voters over Dai-It will be observed too, that there has een an increase in every parish except in olborne, in which there is a small

We are indebted to the courtesy of Hon, Judge Wilkinson, revising officer for the foregoing particulars.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla braces up the system; purifies and invigorates. Invalids need it.

News and Notes.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 18. -It is now stated that President Cleveland after all will accede to the Porte's request to send a delegate with the commission appointed to enquire into the stories of atrocities upon the part of the Turkish soldiers in Armenia. The sitting of the commission will probably be held 'at Moosp.

vance in the price of wheat in Manitoba local millers have decided to advance their prices of Manitoba flour twenty-five cents a barrel. This decision was arrived London, Dec. 18.—Captain H. T. Kenny.

MONTREAL, Dec. 13. - Owing to the ad-

at the Bombay Lancers, was married in St. George's Chapel, this morning, to Miss Zoe Fellows, daughter of Hon. Jas. C. Fellows. agent general of New Brunswick. Kerr Gray officiated. The ceremonies, including a full choral service. were very elaborate. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore e robe of duchess satin, with a demi court train, a tulle veil, and orange blossoms. The presents, which were very handsome and costly, numbered over three

Champion Corbett to a correspondent of the New York World told the following :-"Bowen's death will hurt pugilism and make one more eager than ever to get out of the ring. The future of pugilism, I believe, is coming to an end pretty fast. In another year it will be hard to pull off a fight anywhere. One reason why so many accidents attend boxing these days is that the boxers pick out vital parts on which to strike a man, and with added skill are able to reach their aim more often. The contests under London prize ring rules were far more brutal than those fought under Marquis of Queensbury rules. When the new Legislature organizes, one of the first bills introduced will be one making prize fighting a felony in Texas. The killing of Con Riordan and Andy Bowen will accelerate its

ST. Jons's, Nfl., Dec. -18. -The meetng of the shareholders of the Commercial Bank, of Newfoundland, was resumed last night. The over drafts made by firm members of which are directors of the ban are according to a revised statement, as follows: Duder, \$651,000; Goodrich, \$211,-000; Goodfellow, \$164,000; Jobs, \$122,000;

and Pitts, \$3,900. The bank holds security for the over drafts of Duder and Jobs, which partially covers the amount of their indebtedness. The specie in the possession of the bank

when it failed was \$20,000. The total amount of overdrafts is \$1,941 .-060, the defalcation through book-keeper Crowdy's false entries, \$30,000; due on deposit notes, \$45,000, due the London and

The shareholders decided to appoint a committee of twenty one from their body as a select committee to choose the trustee who will take full charge of the affairs of the committee from both houses to investigate

To prevent the hardening of the sub-