

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - DECEMBER 13, 1894.

Death of Sir John Thompson.

News of the death of Sir John Thompson, Premier, Minister of Justice and Attorney-General of Canada, at Windsor, England, was announced yesterday and caused profound regret.

The event brings to mind the fact that three premiers of the Dominion have died within a period of about four years, while the death of Sir John Thompson is rendered all the more sensational by reason of its suddenness.

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Later. LONDON 12th Dec. - 8 p. m. The Rt. Hon. Sir John Thompson attended the Privy Council at Windsor to-day. Shortly after the meeting he joined ministers at luncheon provided at the Castle by order of the Queen.

He was almost immediately seized with a fainting fit and brandy was administered, when he seemed to rally, but in a few minutes he suddenly expired, to the astonishment of all present.

Dr. Allison was summoned, but death had taken place before his arrival. Death is attributed to heart disease.

The Parliamentary Companion says Sir John Thompson was a son of John Sparrow Thompson, a native of Waterford, Ireland, who was for a time Queen's Printer, and afterwards Superintendent of the Money Order System of N. S. Born in Halifax, N. S., 10th Nov., 1814, and educated at the Common Schools and Free Church Academy there.

Called to the Bar of Ontario, 1839. Has been an Alderman of the City of Halifax, Chairman of the Board of School Commissioners and a member of the Senate of the University of Halifax. Was counsel on behalf of the U. S. Government, acting with the American lawyers, before the Fishery Commission sitting at Halifax under the Washington Treaty.

Appointed a member of the Executive Council and Attorney-General, N. S., 22 Oct., 1878, and was Premier and Attorney-General, N. S., from 25 May, 1882, until 25 July, 1882, when appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of N. S. Resigned 25 Sept., 1885, and sworn of the Privy Council and appointed Minister of Justice and Attorney-General of Canada. Sat in the House of Assembly N. S., from December, 1877, to July, 1882. First returned to the Commons, 16 Oct., 1885, and re-elected at general elections 1887 and 1891. Assisted the British Representatives on the Fishery Commission of Washington in 1887 and was created a K. C. M. G., Aug., 1888, for his services.

Domination and County Expenditures. According to the World, the people of Northumberland ought to be perfectly happy over their treatment by the Dominion government. It affirms in effect that we receive our just share of attention in the matter of public works, and it does not complain of the salmon-fishing rights that have been taken from the riparian proprietors of the Southwest, or emphasize the outrageous character of the last order in council respecting bass-fishing.

Our people, however, cannot fail to remember that our federal taxation is more than double what it was at the time of confederation, when double the amount of Dominion money that is now granted for public works within the County was spent here. Why is it? It is simply because nearly every other County that has a member supporting the government has more attention paid to its public requirements than Northumberland. Take, for instance, the canals. Of what benefit are they to the maritime provinces, as such? None whatever. They are simply artificial waterways to promote the trade of Montreal and other St. Lawrence ports as against the United States canals and seaports.

If the system were self-sustaining, when established, it might be fair to say that we, in the maritime provinces, ought to be willing, for the sake of assisting to "build up the country," to submit to the taxation necessary to pay our share of their first cost, but when the business is a loss from first to last why should we, of Northumberland, be annual contributors to such an interest, without a quid pro quo? The canal deficit last year was more than \$1,500,000, of which we, in Northumberland, were obliged to pay our share. Should we not have some compensation for this in the way of corresponding public works which would benefit us and our neighbors in contiguous counties? All fair-minded people will say, yes! Yet, we do not receive any consideration whatever in matters of this kind. We are not compensated for the burdens we are called upon to bear for the building up and developing of the Dominion west of us—and we never will be as long as the government and its emissaries can make our people believe that they are treating us fairly. The World and those who inspire it ought to be on the side of Northumberland and the province in these matters, but it is clear that they are not, and our people should, therefore, realize the fact that they are not to be trusted.

Miramichi Trans-Atlantic Lumber Shipments. The shipments of deals, etc., from the Miramichi to the United Kingdom and Continent for the season of 1894 were somewhat larger than those of a few preceding years, although far below

those of ten years ago and previously. The shippers and quantities were as follows:

Table with columns: Shipper, No. of Deals, Tons, and Value. Includes entries for W. M. McKay, D. J. Ritchie & Co., etc.

The distribution of the foregoing was as follows:

Table with columns: Country, No. of Deals, Tons, and Value. Includes entries for Great Britain, Ireland, etc.

Comparing the deal shipments of ten seasons we find them as follows: 1885, 87 millions s. f. deals, scig, etc.

The N. B. Confederation Leader. There is a kindly feeling almost everywhere in Canada for Hon. Peter Mitchell, especially in New Brunswick, although it was not by any means enhanced by the publication of his letter to Mr. Gault in reference to the late Sir John Macdonald.

One of the remarkable accomplishments of the ancient Peruvians who excelled in engineering, agriculture, mining, weaving, and about every other art of civilization—was trepanning, which is so difficult and hazardous that recovery follows only about a fourth of the modern operations.

The Montreal Star says that Hon. Peter Mitchell is slowly recovering from the effects of the street railway accident to which reference has already been made. But it will be two weeks before he gets the perfect use of his legs and feet, so as to be out. His physician has recommended perfect rest.

Mr. Mitchell is again recuperating, and we all hope that he will be successful in recovering the \$10,000 which it is alleged he has used the street railway company for—that is, if his reported injuries were caused by their negligence. As to his coming here in the hope of again being a candidate for the House of Commons, his defeat in the last election, and the lack of encouragement he received when here last summer asking people as to his chances as a prospective candidate, ought to make him sensible of the fact that the only effect of his again forcing himself before the constituency will be to embarrass his personal friends, help his political opponents and cause the Liberal to wish we had "la Jericho." Politically—and with all due deference to the genial old gentleman—he is a "back number."

Unclaimed Wealth of the Vegetable World and of the Ocean—Electricity—MAPPING THE UNITED STATES—WONDERFUL PREHISTORIC SURGERY—DYNASTY AND ITS UNIQUE PROPERTY—A NEW SAFETY BOILER. Though Emerson suggested that every weed is a plant whose use is not yet understood, the number of plants that have been brought into service by man is very small. Eison S. Bastin finds authority for the statement that 1192 species have been at some time cultivated as food, and that the total known to have been used as food is 4090. But many of these are of little value, and "Smith's Dictionary of Economic Plants" gives only 515 species as those important for any purposes. For medicine some 3000 plants have been employed, of which the United States Dispensary enumerates 1300, while only 244 are given in the Pharmacopoeia. The plants not yet investigated offer great possibilities, which, however, can only be developed by long and extensive government experiment. The named species may be taken as about 175,000, and possibly as many more remain to be discovered, while many species are capable of great variation through cultivation. The apple had yielded about 1500 different varieties up to a few years ago, yet some other species of the genus may be quite as capable of useful development. The different varieties of wheat so believed by some to have had their origin in an unimportant forage grass, and a wild plant still growing on English and French coasts has given us the white and red cabbages, cauliflower and perhaps even the common turnip. From the little explored fields of bacteria and fungi may be expected many useful products.

By its tonic influence upon the heart, blood-vessels and general circulation, electricity tends to maintain the normal nutrition in the skin as well as in other tissues. It is therefore largely employed to improve the complexion, states Prof. J. V. Shoemaker, in a variety of cases that are not actually disease, but are on the border-line and probably due to faulty nutrition. Among the defects so treated are muddiness of complexion, yellowness due to disordered liver, oiliness from relaxed sebaceous ducts, redness of nose due to sluggish circulation, dryness and roughness of the skin, and pigmented spots and patches, including freckles.

That gull should exist in the ocean is an indication that Dr. Henry Wertz claims to have presented in 1869, and in

1872 the discovery was made by E. Sonstadt. Assuming 0.9 grain for each ton of sea-water, it is computed that the entire ocean contains over \$80,000,000,000,000,000 of gold. One of the problems of the future, Dr. Wertz now predicts, will be the getting of some of this gold by electrolysis.

That insects do not see well, especially to a distance, is a conclusion reached by A. Mallow from observation and calculation. Their composite eye, however, has an advantage over the simple eye in the fact that there is hardly any practical limit to its nearness of vision. The best insect eye examined would give a picture about as good as if executed in coarse wood-work and viewed from a foot's distance.

The United States Geological Survey, established about 14 years ago, is doing work not suggested by its title, about half its energies and annual appropriations according to Marcus Baker, being devoted to making a topographical map of the country. More or less work of this kind has been done in all but 4 or 5 of the 49 States and Territories. The total area mapped to date is nearly 600,000 square miles, or about one-fifth of the United States, and during the last few years the areas surveyed have been from 40,000 to 50,000 square miles per year. Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New Jersey are already completely mapped on the largest scale, their Legislatures having co-operated to hasten the work. The various scales are 1:250,000 (about 4 miles to an inch), 1:125,000 and 1:62,500, the contour intervals ranging from 250 or 300 feet to 10 or 20 feet in flat regions. The sheets on the smallest scale, which is no longer used, cover one degree of latitude by one degree of longitude. The entire work is designed to be accurate to scale, which means, if it is assumed that a hundredth of an inch is the limit of visible error on the published map, that each point on the largest scale, must be located within 63 feet of its true position in nature. The total cost thus far has been somewhat over \$2,000,000, with recent annual expenditures of about \$250,000.

A young female sent to have carried a series of operations resulting in an aperture in the skull 4 inches long and an inch wide, which was covered by a silver plate.

A new substance having the remarkable and unique property of solidifying when heated and remaining liquid at temperatures below zero has been reported by a German chemist. It has been named cryolite, and is obtained by mixing together equal parts of phenol, camphor and saponine, and adding a somewhat smaller proportion of essence of turpentine. Certain substances, like the aluminas, harden on heating, but this is the only product that again liquefies on cooling.

The novel safety boiler of M. Chatelet, a French engineer, consists of a nest of horizontal tubes placed over the furnace. Water is injected into this nest as spray—never in solid bulk—and is instantaneously evaporated and superheated. The steam-producing power is remarkable, and the tubes, it is claimed, do not burn out.

Not long since a young female patient at the Victoria hospital, Fredonien, when being treated for typhoid fever, arose from her bed at two o'clock in the morning and, putting on a pair of stockings and wrapping a blanket about her, went down the stairs, unlocked the front door and went out alone and unheard into the street. She crossed over to the residence of G. W. Hoegg who lives directly opposite, but Mr. Hoegg being away, those in the house were afraid to open the door. When the patient had laid down to rest, Mr. Crowson, on Brunswick street and after knocking for sometime Mr. Crowson arose and let her in. All this time those at Victoria Hospital were unaware of her departure from that institution. After getting on a good fire and making the young woman comfortable Mr. Crowson notified the hospital people and she was taken back. Notwithstanding this adventure the patient is said to be doing fairly well.

Lord Carrington, who went to Russia for the Queen, to attend the funeral of Alexander III, said in a speech in Cambridge that the late Czar's love for peace and many other admirable qualities had been recognized universally. He had found that in Russia Lord Rosebery, Lord Salisbury, the London press and the British people in general were held in high esteem. Comments passed by the English newspapers on the late Czar's reign had done much to promote better relations between the two powers, and to foster a spirit of mutual confidence and goodwill. The Prince of Wales sympathized toward the renewal of international friendship. The Chronicle's Rome correspondent says the Czar has informed the Pope that he has pardoned many condemned Poles and His Holiness has sent a letter to encourage His Majesty to persist in his liberal policy.

The papal decree which is the outcome of the recent conference held in Rome looking to the reunion of the Roman and Greek churches, provides that ecclesiastical colleges founded in the East by the papacy shall be developed in favor of the Eastern churches. The rites of the latter church shall be maintained intact. Any Latin priest trying to proselyte among Greek Christians shall be suspended. Roman Catholics in places where there are no priests of that church may attend the services held by priests of the Eastern rite without prejudice to their own religion. No more Catholic colleges can be established in the East without papal permission. All members will receive instructions according to the rite of their own church, and those who have embraced the Roman Catholic faith on returning to Eastern rites. Finally, the decree announces

that the Pope, with the monetary assistance of Catholics of all countries will found colleges and churches in the East.

In the German parliament on 7th inst., when three ministers were called for by the Emperor by Prussian Viceroy Lovetov, the Socialists refused to rise. "Get out," cried the other members to them, but they did not "go" and remained seated amid much tumult.

Herr Singer, the Socialist leader, replying to the President, said he would never join in cheering for a man who told his soldiers that at his command they must fire upon their fellow-citizens. This declaration, which was greeted by cries of "turn him out," was applauded by Singer's followers.

President Von Lovetov then declared that he would not allow His Majesty's name to be dragged into the debate. One member declared that Herr Singer's scandalous words and the revolting actions of the Social Democrats would result in the House making the enquiry into charges of *les majestés* more strict than ever.

The local conservative party of Ontario has made a complete change of policy regarding the separate schools and prohibition. The Empire states that the temperance people betrayed Marter in London and the question must be a dead issue at least until the privy council decides jurisdiction. The separate school agitation must also be dropped. The Empire also administers to McLean, M. P., of the Toronto World, the following rebuke: "What amazes respectable conservatives who are not familiar with the papers is that it was permitted to appear in a journal controlled by one who, for the time, occupies a position in the house to which the conservatives elected him, but whose recklessness is such that even the premier is not safe from having wholly unwarranted and malicious stories circulated about him. The people of the dominion do not need to be told that Sir John Thompson is by far the ablest man in public life in Canada, and not only the conservative party, but large numbers of moderate men identified with it, hope to fight under his banner and carry him to victory at the coming elections and for many years to come. This attempt to annoy and discredit the premier in the eyes of his party is unworthy of a journal controlled by a conservative representative in parliament, and simply follows up a savage attack by the same paper a few days ago upon the acting premier, who is respected and liked, not only by his party but by the entire community." From the foregoing it appears that the conservatives of Ontario are not a pretentious lot.

A. B. C. First Lectures to Presbyterian Theological Students on the Subject of Preaching. For the first time in the history of the Union Theological Seminary, and probably for the first time in the history of any Protestant divinity school in this country, the lecture platform was occupied last evening by a priest of the Roman Catholic church, in pursuance of the liberal policy which has long actuated the authorities of that well known Protestant institution.

It has been the custom during the last few years for members of the Historical Society, an association composed of the students belonging to the senior class, to invite clergymen of various denominations to address them at certain periods on subjects appertaining to the work of the ministry, to which the most prominent pulpiter orators and thinkers of all shades of Protestant belief have responded. It was left however, for this season's course of lectures, the topic "Methods of Preaching," to invite to the platform a representative of the Roman Catholic communion, the Rev. Alexander P. Doyle, of the Paulist Fathers, the famous community of missionary priests.

When it had been determined to ask Father Doyle to address the students, the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Briggs, Professor of Biblical Theology, was requested to extend the invitation to the Paulist, and did so. With the hearty assent of Archbishop Corrigan the Rev. Father Doyle accepted, and last evening met the great body of the students in the seminary chapel, for, although the lectures are given under the auspices of the Historical Society, they are attended by all the undergraduates.

Professor Briggs presided and introduced the lecturer in these words: "I take pleasure in introducing to you the Rev. Father Doyle, who represents the Roman Catholic communion, the Rev. Alexander P. Doyle, of the Paulist Fathers, the founder of the order, slightly. I have watched his career with interest. In my own mind he does more to elevate the character of preaching in the Roman Catholic Church than any other man of his time. He is a man of a spirit like that of the Master Himself. Again I welcome Father Doyle amongst us, and take pleasure in introducing him to you."

In opening his remarks, Father Doyle said: "When the invitation came to me to address the Historical Society of the Union Theological Seminary, I was at first somewhat reluctant. Through my highly esteemed friend Dr. Briggs, I felt it would not be an error of judgment on my part to refuse it, but I would be giving up one of the greatest opportunities of my life, for it would be casting aside one of these rare opportunities of hearing the branch of religious discussion and controversy which I have always held to be a settled principle of dogmatic faith. I felt constrained, therefore, to accept the invitation so generously accorded me, because I felt that the coming of a Catholic priest among you would be one more step toward that magnificent bridge between the two great religions, the Roman Catholic and the Protestant, which has been a stream running between us as well as dark, and at times as dangerous as the river itself. It has had its shoals and hidden rocks of error and it has been poisoned by the sewage of religious prejudice, and it has been running strong and swift with its currents of misconception. I have the honor to be the first to bridge across and on the day that the bridge opened its wide avenues for the people to pass, on that day we conceived the Greater New York that was born of the vote of the people in the late election."

These are days of bridge building over the streams of religious prejudice, and as I used to believe in the bridge, I believe in the bridge before there was any bridge there, when only one cable was laid and a little rope was thrown across it, so I rejoice in that which is the pleasure to be the first to pass over the bridge of religious toleration and join hands with you in Christian unity.

In taking up the subject of his discourse, the "Methods of Preaching," the speaker told of the missions, known outside the Catholic Church, as revivals, and how they are conducted so as to obtain the best results. He spoke of the great work entailed on the priests while giving their missions and of the careful and long preparation for the work. He said: "With us to train a student for the life of a missionary is a right and noble work. It is necessary that he means daily rising at five o'clock, with two hours of meditation in silent prayer every day, to make the truth of religion more vivid; constant examination of conscience, that the mirror of the soul may be kept bright; a yearly retreat of eight days in solitude, without any conversation of any kind; constant study of philosophy, dogmatic theology, etc., to cultivate our practical judgment of sin and its remedies; while his training the missionary is well prepared to go out on the road."

A painstaking scrutiny of the Catholic methods at certain periods would lead one to think that the Church relegated preaching to a secondary place. I admit that there were times when there was a great deal of display in the pulpit. But such methods have always, in the long run, resulted in a decay of the faith.

A priest is taught, since he is not so much an apostle to the gentiles as to the Gentile, to love the people as the street and most direct way to their hearts. It is a fatal error to confine our higher classes to a higher class society, and to think that the simple people ought to be satisfied with the crumbs that fall from the table provided for the educated classes.

"And, furthermore," said the priest, in conclusion, "would you acquire an unlimited sway over the people; would you be their idol, their uncrowned king, then lay aside your love of riches and the luxuries or life and go down and live among them: be poor, as they are poor; give your money to charities; take the coat from your back and give it to the tramp that asks for shelter; divide your last cent with your hungry neighbor. Do this and then speak and act and you will be beloved, blessed and worshipped."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a perfect cure for scrofula, that dreaded taint in the human system, and has been used by millions of people. It is a perfect cure for all the diseases that are caused by the impurities of the blood. It is a perfect cure for all the diseases that are caused by the impurities of the blood. It is a perfect cure for all the diseases that are caused by the impurities of the blood.

Shanghai, Dec. 2.—The British fleet has assembled at its rendezvous at the Sattelle Islands, off the Chinese coast, near here, and occupied the Island of Chusan yesterday.

The following is a recent list of the ships of the British navy serving in Chinese waters: Alacrity, 4 guns, twin screw despatch vessel, 1,700 tons, Commander De Lisle. Archer, 6 guns, screw cruiser, third class, 1,770 tons, Commander Rogers. Caroline, 14 guns, screw cruiser, third class, 1,420 tons, Captain Charles J. Norcock. Centurion, 14 guns, twin screw battle ship, first class, armored, 10,970 tons, Captain John M. McQuhae, Commander Ernest J. Pratt and George J. S. Warrender. This is the flagship of the fleet, and the Hon. Sir Edmund R. Freemantle, K. C. B., C. M. G., who has Edward D. Ogilvie as his flag lieutenant, will command the fleet.

Notice of Loss of Debenture. Public notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, and also to all whom the same may be presented, for sale or negotiation, or for payment of the interest due thereon, that a certain check of the sum of \$100,000, in the name of the Hon. Sir Edmund R. Freemantle, K. C. B., C. M. G., who has Edward D. Ogilvie as his flag lieutenant, will command the fleet.

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