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NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF TIMBER LICENSES

CROWN LAND OFFICE, 12 JULY, 1894.

The attention of all holders of Timber Licenses is alled to Section 19 of the Timber Regulations, which reads as follows :—

"19 No Spruce or Pine 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 forfeited"

and all Licensees are hereby notified, that for the future, the provisions of this section will be rigidly enforced

L J TWEEDIE,
Surveyor General

FOR SALE.

Four Plows, one Mowing Machine. Apply at the ADVANCE office or to

WM DIXON
or at J. B. SNOWBALL'S Office

HOUSES TO RENT.

Part of the two story double house on Foundry Lane and part of the large two story house on Muirhead Street. For further information apply to
JOHN FOTHERINGHAM.
Chatham, Sept. 5, 1894

30 DAYS ONLY.

ALL GOODS IN THE

GOGGIN BUILDING

will be sold at a small advance on cost.

Carpet Sweepers Less Than Cost $2.25.

GUNS, GUNS

Just received a splended lot of guns in

Breech and Muzzle Loading.

All persons indebted will please call and settle their accounts immediately, and save expenses.
This sale is positive, and done with a view to make up for shortage during my long spell of illness.

J. R. GOGGIN.

Sept. 3rd 1894.

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 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 lie.

A CUSTOMER.

IMPROVED PREMISES

Just arrived and on Sale at

Roger Flanagan's

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

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

R. FLANAGAN,
ST. JOHN STREET & WATER STREET.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - - DECEMBER 6, 1894.

Their Bill of Fare.

We have had ministerial and opposition speech-making pilgrimages of different kinds in many parts of the Dominion, within the last six months and, at a little earlier period, a readjustment of the tariff. Out of these oratorical displays and stirrings of the fiscal cauldron there has been, apparently, no result calculated to excite the public mind. People are growing too sensible, now-a-days, to be interested—much less excited—save from cause; and as they know—that is the people of New Brunswick—that the requirements of the public service make it necessary that the Dominion should have its usual revenue, they accept with equanimity the fact that while, practically, there has been no change in the tariff to affect the burdens borne by them, they are, in view of the failure of the opposition leaders to propound any acceptable policy for lightening their fiscal load, justified in looking upon the little exhibitions of party oratory recently indulged in as manifestations of the feeling on the part of the orators that if they didn't do something of the sort we should fail to remember that they exist. The party papers have done their best to crystalise into ponderous editorials the hints given by the talking pilgrims or ministerial satelites. As a result, there are rumors of regrettable dissensions in the cabinet and open warfare in the opposition ranks in St. John, where the organs of that body are metaphorically swearing at each other, and we are apparently on the eve of disclosures respecting proposed fiscal changes of which the people will await further particulars with unusual expectancy.

We all want unrestricted reciprocity, but the leaders who attempted to run the last Dominion election on that question failed to even explain what they meant by it—to say nothing of their inability to state how they expected to secure it—and have apparently abandoned it as an impracticable political proposition.

We also want free trade. This, also, is one of the planks in the Liberal platform, on which, however, the leaders refuse to stand, save in a general slipshod way, because they cannot reconcile its advocacy with the revenue necessities of the country or commend it as a possibility, even to children.

The St. John Telegraph, however, appears to have determined upon a policy that would be catching if it were not too palpably suggestive of the fact that it is fully seventeen years old and, therefore, either too young or too old to be seriously considered. Our esteemed city contemporary, no doubt, imagines it is new. Realising, as we have intimated, that we need something new which the party orators on the respective sides have failed to advance, it proceeded last Thursday to announce the Liberal party's programme in regard to the tariff and it stated that the Liberal tariff would *not* impose the following duties :—

$4 a ton on pig iron.
5 " " puddled bars.
10 " " bar iron.
20 % on agricultural implements.
150 % on kerosene oil.
6cts per lb on books.
1¼ cts " " rice
10 % on power presses.
25 % " cotton warps.
25 % " white cotton.
22½ % " grey cotton.
30 % " cotton prints.
30 % " velveteen dresses.
32½ % " corsets.
22½ % " dress goods.
10 cts per doz. and 35 % on stockings.

Now, here is a start on an alleged definite policy, but the trouble with it is that it really isn't any more definite that the policy or platform disclosed in the speeches of the Telegraph's political leaders. The Telegraph's list is not only meagre, but its insufficiency, in that respect, is of no importance because it embodies only a policy of negation. The late Sir John A. Macdonald was censured because he telegraphed to the late Governor Boyd in 1878 that he had "never proposed an increase but only a readjustment of the tariff." The Telegraph endeavors to imitate Sir John's trick, which is now seventeen years old, by proclaiming what the Liberals won't do. Its game is about as transparent as that of the chap who being proved guilty by two witnesses, who saw him steal a pair of shoes, offered to prove his innocence by twenty witnesses who didn't see him steal them. The Telegraph, instead of telling us what the duties are that the Liberals won't impose will have to state what those are that they will levy. Practical and honest Liberals really want their leaders to display sufficient pluck and candor, when they propose to upset the present fiscal policy and tariff of the country, to say what they will give us in its place. A policy and platform of negatives will not do. The people cannot be deluded by such chaff. The Telegraph, realising this, will, doubtless, hasten to let us all know just what the new Liberal duties are to be.

The St. John Sun—not to be outdone in the political fakir business by the Telegraph—got up quite a diversion in its issue of last Saturday. It is worth while, in order that our readers may understand how these papers endeavor to inform their readers, to quote quite liberally. The Sun of Saturday said that at Woodstock on Friday night Hon. Mr. Davies, M.P., the acknowledged leader of the Liberal party in the Maritime Provinces, relieved the public mind of uncertainty in respect of the tariff which they propose to substitute for that now in force by saying :—

There are three political policies. The one, free trade absolutely, had never been fully tested; even England had never had absolute free trade. The liberals, believing the principles of free trade the sound basis to work on, desired to frame their policy as near the free trade lines as possible. Absolute free trade means direct taxation, and his party is not in favor of that way of raising revenue. It is necessary to raise a large revenue, and it must be raised by a revenue tariff, but the liberals believe in eliminating every vestige of protection from the tariff. Their policy is tariff for revenue only, a tariff equally distributed over all the imports. He thought a tariff of 15 or 16 percent. on all imports would be needed. There should be nothing admitted free.

Discussing Mr. Davies' alleged declaration of policy the Sun said :—

In response to many requests Mr. Davies last night at Woodstock produced a policy which it appears is now to be regarded as the policy of the opposition party. It is a plain, simple and intelligible platform. Mr. Davies proposes to levy an equal rate of duty on imports of all kinds. He thinks that the rate would be fifteen or sixteen per cent. This is not so far out of the way as Mr. Davies usually is. On the basis of the goods entered for consumption in 1893 the rate would need to be a fraction over seventeen per cent. The imports for this current year are less, and the rate would be a little higher. On the basis of the imports and expenditure of the last year of the Mackenzie government the rate would be nearly the same. Sir Richard Cartwright in that year collected an average rate of fourteen per cent., on goods dutiable and free. But his revenue fell short of the requirements by enough to bring the rate up to sixteen per cent., or over.

The proposed level tariff system would begin by sweeping reductions in the liquor duties, which now pay from fifty per cent to three hundred per cent. Altogether a million dollars worth of spirits and wines imported pays over half a million into the treasury. Under the system of Mr. Davies this importation would only pay one-eighth as much. But perhaps it is proposed to make an exception of liquors.

In the next place there will be forty to fifty million dollars' worth of goods taxed which now come in free. At present over two dollars' worth of goods come in free for every three dollars' worth that pay duty. These new taxes would produce some seven millions. Here is where Mr. Davies answers the question frequently asked. This is to be the chief new source of revenue.

To get down to particulars, hard coal now free, will pay 68 cents a ton, salt now free for fisherman will be taxed 17 per cent, lumber will be taxed, animals for the improvement of stock will go on the dutiable list. Raw hides, furs and skins, raw silk, and wool, now free, will pay 16 or 17 per cent. The manufacturers will also pay on broom corn, bristles, fibres, hemp, and leaf tobacco. At present prices raw sugar will get off with half a cent per pound, and refined with a little more. Sugar will bring in nearly $2,000,000 revenue. Raw cotton for the factories will go on the dutiable list.

The New Brunswick factories alone will thus labor under a new burden of $200,000 a year. In addition they will pay duties on all their dyes and chemicals. Tin, zinc, brass, and other similar raw material will be no longer free. The farmers will be obliged to pay on oil cake, cotton seed, and guano, and other feeds and manures which do not now pay. We shall get the good old tea and coffee taxes back again. Steel rails will also disappear from the free list.

It may be objected that the imposition of duties on the raw materials used in the sugar refineries, the woollen factories, the cotton factories, and the industries of brass and tin, the cordage works, the brush factories, etc., would close these works all down so that the raw materials would no longer be required and therefore the revenue would not come. But this objection does not stand. The merit of Mr. Davies' system is that it does not require factories and work shops. Those will disappear no doubt with great celerity, but if the people do not buy raw material they will import the finished article. The tax will be levied on that so that the revenue will be all right.

There is only one difficulty which is not met. When the industries are stopped the people will have nothing to do. Then they will have no money to buy anything. So there will be nothing to tax. It only remains for Mr. Davies to find a job for the men and women who will have no means of support when he has closed down all the industries of the country which import raw material.

The foregoing gave Mr. Davies a further opportunity to recede to the indefinite again and he sent the following letter to the Sun and Telegraph :—

ST. JOHN, N. B., Dec. 1.

To the Editor of the Sun :—

SIR,—With the general character of the Sun's reports of the meetings held during the present week at Moncton, St. John and Fredericton I have no special fault to find. The speeches were necessarily summarized and condensed, but the general line of argument adopted indicated fairly enough what the speakers intended to say.

I regret, however, that I cannot say this with respect to your report of the Woodstock meeting. On two very important points I am made to say the very reverse of what I did say.

Your correspondent quotes me as saying:—"Their (the Liberal) policy is tariff for "revenue only, a tariff equally distributed "over all the imports. There should be "nothing imported free." I desire to deny most emphatically that I ever used any such language or any language which ingenuity could torture into meaning that our proposed tariff should be equally distributed over all the imports or that nothing should be admitted duty free.

On the contrary, a Fredericton newspaper having a few days previously published a statement that the Liberal policy involved a uniform tariff on all goods imported, and the wiping out of the free list, I called the special attention of the Woodstock meeting to the statement, and denounced it as ridiculous and absurd. How you correspondent could, in the face of the language I used, attribute to me the advocacy of a proposition I denounced in the strongest language is something inexplicable,

As the statements on which you based the criticism contained in your leading editorial of to-day were never made by me, it is obvious that these criticisms, so far as they relate to me or the Liberal party, are without point.

I appreciate the courtesy with which you have treated me since I began the present campaign in New Brunswick, and as you lent additional importance to your correspondent's statements by publishing nearly a column of editorial comment upon them, I ask you to give equal publicity to my denial of their correctness. Faithfully yours,

L. H. DAVIES.

The Telegraph, in the column adjoining that in which the foregoing letter appears, takes occasion to point out to its readers how desperate must be the terror of the Government rascals, when they have to resort to such gross misrepresentation of the guileless Davies. Its wail is as follows :—

No one need ask for a better proof of the desperate straits to which the Tory party in this end of the dominion is reduced than the gross and probably intentional misrepresentation of the speech of Mr. Davies at Woodstock which appeared in the Sun on Saturday morning. The Sun's report represented Mr. Davies as stating that the policy of the Liberals was to impose a duty of 15 or 16 per cent. upon all imports, and that nothing should be admitted free of duty. The editor of the Sun when he saw this sentence in his Woodstock report must have been fully aware that Mr. Davies could not have made such a statement as this, so wholly contrary to the past policy of the Liberal party and so utterly absurd. But Mr. Scott knowing, as he must have known that this Woodstock report was untrue, sat down and wrote nearly a column of editorial comment upon it, elaborately showing how it would work in practice, how under it the liquor duties would be reduced to about one-eighth their present amount, how the entire free list would be swept away, how the duty on hard coal would be 68 cents a ton, how manufacturers would have to pay a duty on their raw material, and how the New Brunswick cotton factories would have to pay $200,000 a year in the shape of duties on the cotton they import. Possibly, the editor thought this article an extremely clever production, and likely to be of great benefit to the moribund government whose organ in St. John he edits; but there ought to be in such matters some little regard to truth and fair play even on the part of a subsidized organ like the Sun which is receiving $10,000 a year to support the dominion government. We publish, this morning, a letter which the honorable Mr. Davies has sent to the Sun denying, in the most emphatic terms, that he made any such statement as that attributed to him, and it will be interesting to see how the Sun deals with this communication.

The Sun is, evidently, a little rattled. Its Woodstock correspondent who, of course, furnishes it with the news for the love he bears to the party, must not be offended, so the crank of the organ is again turned by its faithful grinder, who while his paper reluctantly publishes Mr. Davies' letter, accompanies it with the following editorial :—

Mr. L. H. Davies writes to the Sun stating that his Woodstock speech, so far as it dealt with the tariff, was not correctly reported for this paper. Mr. Davies declares that he did not advocate a level tariff, with equal rates on all articles and no free list. On the contrary he condemned and even denounced that system. As Mr. Davies must know what his argument was better than the Sun's Woodstock correspondent or any other man, his statement is cheerfully accepted. But the correspondent would not knowingly misrepresent Mr. Davies, and is not a stupid man. It would seem then that Mr. Davies has not made very clear what sort of a tariff he proposed. The experience of Mr. Davies is not altogether unlike that of his leader. People in the northwest several times got the idea that Mr. Laurier had at last hinted at a policy. But when the matter was explained Mr. Laurier's expressions were found quite innocent of meaning.

Now that we have the assurance of Mr. Davies that he is not in favor of a level tariff the public is once more left in the dark. Our premature congratulations were intended to commend Mr. Davies for having at last crept out of the woods. But it seems from his declaimer that he is in the bushes yet.

Why did Mr. Davies come to this province? He seems to have had no message. Nobody knows any more about the policy of his party than before he came. He and his friends in their four meetings have given no single ray of light on the subject of their own purposes and intentions. It is known that they want power and office. But no reason is given why they should have either.

We thought that a policy had been set forth at Woodstock. But Mr. Davies has corrected the error. He is not guilty of a policy.

The ADVANCE's readers will no doubt understand why it is that we have for a good while, counselled them to take little or no interest in either party, but to make the interests of this province in general and Northumberland in particular, the policy by which they will be governed. Those in power at Ottawa wish to be sustained and Mr. Davies and his following in the maritime provinces wish to help Mr. Laurier and his friends to get them out so that they may get their places. It is time—in view of the fact, that there must be a Dominion election next year—that either the leaders or those who are to speak for them should come before the people and address themselves in a practical way to the duty of giving an account of their stewardship on the one hand, and of their claims to be made stewards on the other.

Low-Grade Politics.

It seems almost a waste of time, as it is clearly humiliating to discuss public questions with a paper that resorts to the application of such terms as "Northumberland hogs" to those who think that this County has not, for many years, received the consideration to which it is entitled in the way of Dominion expenditures for local public works. The "World," however, appears to think that because it is on the side of the party in power at Ottawa, it is necessary to thus insult the majority of the people among whom it is published. It is no wonder the government neglects us when those nearest to it in the community are ever ready to employ offensive epithets and personal abuse against those who endeavor to have justice done to our material interests and prevent neglect of public duties. It is not a pleasant thing, too, for the people of Northumberland to think of the opinion of them that must be entertained by decent citizens of other parts of the Dominion, who have only the utterances of the World and its writers to depend upon for information as to the taste and culture of the Miramichi.

News and Notes.

There was an earthquake at Huntingdon, Quebec, on Wednesday of last week which caused windows to rattle.

At Brockville, the other night, James Quigg, aged 70, was married to Miss Boulanger, aged 16.

The internal revenue collections of the United States for the past fiscal year amounted to $147,168,449, the cost of collecting which was $23,975,904.

Mr. Stout, warden of Auburn prison has consented to allow Dr. Gibbons to experiment in resuscitating a subject killed in the electric chair. The subject will be a dog or some other animal.

The fishing schooner Gracie H. Benson, of Provincetown, Mass., was run into and sunk by the steamer Reading at the entrance to Boston harbor a few evenings since and six men were drowned.

Rev. J. G. Smith, Queen's college, Ont. has taken action for $1,000 against the board of management of the temporalities fund of the Presybterian church of Canada. The amount is claimed by plaintiff on the ground that he was one of the original beneficiaries of the fund to the extent of $200 per year, but that in 1886, while living in St. John, N. B., he left to go to the United States for the benefit of his health. He was away two years and when he returned he claims that the board refused to put him on the list. He sues for five years' pay.

The call issued to the New York papers stating that Mr. Edward Blake would retire from British politics after the next general election is quite incorrect. Mr. Blake's plans, according to his utterances at South Longford ten days ago, were cabled on Tuesday last. This cable stated that Mr. Blake then said that he would stand for the new parliament if he was again nominated for Longford. However, next session he wishes more freedom to visit his family in Canada. There is no question of retirement at present, however.

Philip Bourgeois, while working in the lumber woods for Messrs. McManus, at Memramcook, received injuries on Friday from a falling tree, which caused his death. Bourgeois was engaged in chopping down a tree. It fell and struck him. His collarbone was broken and his shoulder knocked out of joint, and besides he received fatal internal injuries. Death relieved the unfortunate man of his sufferings on Saturday morning, about ten hours after the accident. Bourgeois leaves a wife and family of nine children, the eldest of whom is 15 years old.

For months a gang of burglars have been operating through Nova Scotia. Nearly a score of post offices and stores have been entered, safes blown open and robbed. But so cleverly had the work been accomplished that not a single arrest had been made. The successes of the professional cracksmen have induced amateurs to go into the business. A few nights ago the store of I. N. Mack, Mill Village, Queens county, was burglarized at midnight. Mack was aroused and fired at the thief as he left the building. The burglar was discovered to be William Greenlaw, a prominent resident of the village. He had $2000 on his person when arrested and is worth $10,000 This is the third time that Greenlaw is supposed to have burglarized Mack's store.

The Postmaster General has received a communication from the directors of the International Postal and Philatelic Exposition, held at Milan, Italy, during the past summer, stating that the first prize, consisting of the diploma of honor, had been awarded to the Dominion of Canada for the best display of postal appliances, including seals, stamps, mail bags, letter carriers' uniforms, lock boxes, postal scales, rating stamps, forms, envelopes, in fact everything used in the postal business. The exhibit was an amplification of the Canadian postal display made at the World's Fair, for which the first prize was granted to Canada over all the other postal departments in the world.

The War in the East.

A London despatch of 1st December says: The Times correspondent in Kobe, Japan, says the whole nation seems to be intent upon the prosecution of war and that preparations for the winter campaign proceed rapidly. Native newspapers in Kobe assert that Japan will refuse to receive any peace envoy from China and will not accept the proffered mediation.

A special telegram of 1st from Shanghai to the Boston Herald says: "The British fleet has assembled at its rendezvous at Saddle Island, off the Chinese coast near here, and will occupy the Island of Chusan to-morrow.

"Admiral Ito, commanding the Japanese fleet, escorted Admiral Fremantle and a hundred British officers over Port Arthur last Sunday. The British are loud in their praise of the gallantry and skill of the Japanese.

The cruiser Porpoise witnessed the battle when the stronghold was taken. At first the Chinese fought well, but afterwards they lost heart and six generals bolted before the final result took place. They were followed by 15,000 troops and made their escape through a passage left for their retreat by the Japanese, who did not want to make prisoners.

In the fort were found a number of mutilated Japanese and bodies of the women belonging to the ambulance corps dismembered and crucified on boards.

The Japanese took scarcely any prisoners. When they entered Port Arthur all its garrison had either vanished or been killed. The scene was one of indescribable confusion. Uniforms and small arms lay strewn about in all directions. Many of the guns had never been loaded.

The flying Chinese soldiers have outraged, pillaged and murdered on every side, sparing in their frenzied cruelty neither women nor children.

Admiral Fremantle and his officers declare the fortress would be impregnable had it been properly fought and defended.

Some 18,000 men were engaged in the battle on each side. There were 250 Japanese killed and wounded; the Chinese killed numbered 1,500. The dead are being buried or cremated.

"Japan is resolved to continue the war to the bitter end and to dictate her own terms of peace at Pekin.

The correspondent of the Central News at Che Foo telegraphs that the attack upon Wei Hai Wei by the Japanese forces is expected to be made very shortly and that Chinese are leaving that place in large numbers. The excitement at Che Foo is intense.

The Paris Figaro in its issue of 1st says: "Only the intervention of European powers would compel Japan to lay down her arms and cease her conquest in China, but such intervention is no longer feasible." The Eclair advises the partition of China, France in the division to obtain a due share.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The St. James Gazette prints a despatch saying that, according to press statements, if the terms of peace between Japan and China be concluded now Japan will accept an indemnity of 400,000,000 yen, to be paid in instalments, with cession of territory which she now occupies. But in the event of failure of the present peace negotiations the demands upon China will be increased in proportion to the length of time during which operations shall be carried on. No armistice will be declared unless China sues for peace and gives pledges for a faithful performance of her agreement.

CHEE FOO, Dec. 3.—The correspondent of Central News says the prevalent impression is the Japanese will abandon the march on Pekin. Part of the Japanese fleet has been seen off Wei Hai Wei, but made no attack. It is reported an army of 250,000 Chinese expect to intercept the Japanese on the march toward New Chwang.

As Others see us.

The New York Commercial Advertiser says:

The natural resources of Canada are very great. Few who have not made a special investigation appreciate their immense value.

The white pine forests of Canada are alone worth more than her public debts. Her fisheries are the best and most extensive in the world. She has 100,000,000 acres of wild lands upon which the best wheat can be successfully grown in the fertile belt in the North-West; coal of good quality in abundance very near tidewater upon the Atlantic and Pacific: extensive and valuable mines of copper; and immense deposits of agricultural phosphates in Ontario and Quebec; inexhaustable beds of marble, granite, sandstone and limestone in various colors for building purposes; mines of gold, silver, asbestos, and mica, unsurpassed herds of thoroughbred cattle, horses and sheep three thousand cheese factories, from which she exports more than 100,000,000 pounds of cheese annually. Her public schools, colleges, universities, charitable institutions and public buildings are worthy of an intelligent, highly cultivated Christian people who govern themselves.

There is not a community in the world of 5,000,000 in numbers more free from objectionable elements than that of Canada. Canadians are well versed in the art of self government. They clearly understand that true liberty is not license, therefore they have profound respect for law and constitutional means and methods. They demand honest money. They have most wisely adopted gold as a single standard of exchange or measure of values. There is not any demand in Canada for rag money or a debased silver currency. Although an ultra-loyal people, they believe in protection to Canadian industries, in preference to those of Mother England. They have as many miles of railway per capita as we have and they have common sense enough not to embarrass their railway system with adverse legislation. The history of their banking system is most creditable to their skill in finance. The largest bank has $12,000,000 of capital, $6,000,000, of rest and $33,000,000 of deposits and $6,000,000 of circulation, or total resources of $55,000,000.

Oyster Culture.

(Charlottetown Examiner.)

P. E. Island oysters are the delight of epicures. Oysters of a finer flavor cannot anywhere be found. There is no question either that oysters will breed and flourish in the bays and rivers of this Province if only permitted so to do. But indiscriminate fishing has resulted in a material reduction of the catch and a considerable loss of income. How to restock the beds that have been despoiled—that is the question. In the near, and still more, in the distant future, a great deal of money may annually be brought into the province, which will certainly be lost if steps be not taken to replenish our oyster beds. It seems to be clear that these beds must be farmed, and protected as our farms are protected, if they are to be made fully remunerative. The measures hitherto taken by the Government have not met the case. Oysters are now for the most part small and scarce. That this is so is not wonderful, in view of the nature and treatment of the oyster. With every grown oyster that is eaten out of season there is destroyed between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000 young oysters. A patient student of the oyster asserts that he has actually counted the number of the embryos in one oyster at the pre-spawning season in the month of June, and that there were precisely 1,012 955. So that when the gourmand eats his oysters at that season, he delights in the monstrous act of swallowing with every oyster upwards of a million of the young.

Reproduction of oysters is extraordinary. Each oyster is of both sexes and produces its eggs within itself. At the spawning season these are discharged in enormous numbers and float away whereever the current may carry them. If they find anything to stick to they speedily grow; and if not, they are devoured by the fishes or they fall into the mud or grass, and so are lost forever. This is the oyster farmer's first opportunity. If alive to his own interests he will provide branches of trees or something to which the young oysters may attach themselves. On the coast of North Carolina the oyster beds are laid out in lots ready for the occupation of the oyster farmers. The right to cultivate oysters upon these lots may be procured from the state at nominal prices, the holders being merely bound to make proper arrangements for oyster production. Stakes, to which are attached bundles of small sticks or brush, called fascines, are driven into the bottom, the fascines being left floating in the water. As the currents flow back and forth the oyster spawn or spat is carried to these bundles, and to these they cling and grow. As they increase in size or the fascines decay they fall to the bottom so they very soon cover the ground. Shells, stones and other things are also provided for the young oysters to "catch on to." One experiment made by Lieut. Winslow, who was watching the beds on behalf of the United States Government, showed hundreds of the young oysters were collected and saved by mere accidental passage over bundles of brush placed here and there in the waters and held by stones to keep them in place. This goes to prove what might be done by proper methodical culture, at a very small expenditure of capital and very little labor. It is quite possible by proper culture to increase the production of oysters fully a thousand times. The importance of oyster culture to this province can hardly be over estimated.

He Can do Without the Press Now.

A London despatch says:—Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker, pastor of the City Temple, has been expressing high indignation because some newspaper printed extracts from his sermons without his permission. This irate preacher of the Gospel of Christ even declared: "The man who reports a sermon without the preacher's permission is a thief." He explains frankly that the preacher may desire to sell the sermon or preach it elsewhere on the next Sunday. "A Dick Turpin of a reporter" prevents this.

This strong language provokes many unkind remarks about the gentleman who, since Spurgeon's death, has been considered by many as London's greatest pulpit orator. It really does seem that the soul-saving business, like all other things English, has got down to a strictly commercial basis. Some rather awkward extracts from Holy Writ, including quotations from the lips of the Preacher of the Sermon on the Mount, an authority usually held in quite high respect at the City Temple, have been brought to Dr. Parker's attention this week by the London press. Some, even of the parishioners of this gentle follower of Jesus, have been disturbed by his words. Thus one writes to the Times:

"Dr. Parker's letter causes me some qualms of conscience. A few weeks back I was able to pour consolation into the heart of an old friend, who was in great mental affliction and bodily weakness, by reciting to him some singularly beautiful sentences I had heard from the City Temple pulpit. I confess it quite escaped me that I ought to have charged my sorrowing friend three shillings sixpence or so for the use of the preacher's balm for wounded souls and transmitted the money to the owner of such mental medicine. I think Dr. Parker will see that, even in these ungodly times, the public are not yet ready for viewing what they are told in the House of God as a show, and the proclamation of the everlasting Gospel as trafficking in marketable goods. Doubtless Dr. Parker's letter will help the people to see him and his work in the right light."

Others put the pertinent inquiry whether Dr. Parker is greater than his Master. It is recalled by the newspaper men that in his earlier days he not only welcomed the presence of reporters, but used to beg editors to send them, and when none came he was not above summarizing his sermons himself and sending reports to the newspaper offices. No man, in fact, knows better than Dr. Parker how to utilize the newspaper for gratuitously advertising himself. When a few years ago, he aspired to fill Henry Ward Beecher's pulpit, he took immense pains to obtain the assistance of all the agencies engaged in the business of cabling news to the American press.

The Westwood Murder Case.

[Montreal Witness.]

The mysterious Westwood murder at Toronto seems to have been cleared up at 1st. Westwood, a member of a highly respectable family, who was little more than a lad, well behaved according to his friends, was shot in the hallway of his father's house by someone to whom, in answer to a ring, he opened the door. The inquest, though a protracted one, revealed nothing, and the lad and his family could not, or would not, give any information that might lead to anyone being suspected. The police suspect that the family were hiding something, and the action of the father, who, after the shooting of his son, ran out into the yard and fired off his revolver before telephoning to the police, caused comment. This was about all that was known until the other day a mulatto woman was arrested and charged with the murder. The police testify that she confessed to having shot Westwood out of revenge because he insulted her. Dressed in man's clothing, with a woman's gown over all, she had first visited a friend, and then going to the Westwood place had, after doffing the gown, waited until she saw Westwood enter the house, and then rang the bell and shot him as he opened the door. The woman, who was a foundling, has led an unrestrained, irregular life, and is apparently romantic in her notions, as well as high-tempered, and, like most negroes, uncontrollable when her passions are aroused, might have been suspected of concocting the confession for the sake of notoriety of which she is obviously fond, but for the fact that her confession is corroborated by the finding of the revolver with two empty chambers and of a calibre the same as the bullets which killed young Westwood, and also by the testimony of the friend at whose house she visited and where her pistol was noticed and remarked upon. The woman's confession was obtained through the questioning of her by the police. This is a French method; the English method is for the police merely to listen to the arrested person's story, after warning him that what he says may be used against him.

To restore gray hair to its natural color as in youth, cause it to grow abundant and strong, there is no better preparation than Hall's Hair Renewer.

Revision of the Electoral Lists.

N. A. Landry, Esq, revising officer for Gloucester County, has completed his preliminary lists which are now posted in the several parishes. His courts for the final revision of the lists will be held as follows :—

Jan 4: For districts 9, 10, and 11—comprising the parish of New Bandon—at William Theriault's at 10 a. m.

Jan. 5:—For districts 12, 13, 14 and 15—parish of Caraquet—at Huguet Landry's at 11 a. m.

Jan 7:—For the Big Shippegan district, No 21, at Eutrope de Grace's at 2 p.m.

Jan. 8:—For districts Nos. 22 and 23, Shippegan, at the office of H. A. Sormany, at 1 p. m.

Jan. 10:—For districts Nos. 16 and 17, Inkerman, at J. A. Babin's, at 1 p m.

Jan. 11:—For district No. 20, St. Isidore, at Charles Lagarde's at 11 a. m.

Jan. 14:—For districts Nos. 18 and 19, Saumarez' at Justinian Savoy's at 10 a. m.

Jan. 21:—For districts Nos 1, 2 and 3, Beresford, at office of Perry J. Commeau, at 10 a. m.

Jan. 22:—For districts 4, 5, 6 and 7 Bathurst, at the Court House at 10 a. m.

Jan 23:—For district No 8, Bathurst (comprising all of the parish not in district Nos 4, 5, 6 and 7. at the Court House at 10 a. m.

Hon. Judge Wilkinson, revising officer for Northumberland, has posted his preliminary lists in all the districts of the county excepting those in the parishes of Chatham and Newcastle. Following are the dates and places for holding courts for the final revision :—

Dec. 28:—For districts Nos. 24, 25, 26 and 26½, Alnwick, at the store of Anthony Adams, Neguac at 11 a. m. Objections, claims for additions and other corrections etc., must be delivered or sent by registered letter to the revising officer at Bushville Chatham on or before 14 Dec.

Jan. 3:—For districts Nos. 21 and 22, Glenelg, at Mrs. Jeremiah Ullock's, at 10.30 a. m. Last day for forwarding notices of corrections &c as above, 20th Dec.

Jan 4:—For district No. 23, Hardwicke, at the school house, Rectory Road, Bay du Vin at 10 o'clock a. m.—Last day for forwarding notices of corrections etc., 21st Dec.

Jan. 7th:—For districts Nos. 19 and 20, Nelson, at the office of Geo. Burchill & Sons, at 10 a. m.—Last day for forwarding notices of corrections, etc., 24th Dec.

Jan 8:—For district No. 15, Derby, at the house of Mrs. Wm. T. Crocker, at 10 a. m.—Last day for forwarding notices of corrections, etc., 25th Dec.

Jan. 9:—For districts 13, 14 and 14½, Blackville, at the office of the late Scott Fairley, at 10 a. m.—Last day for forwarding notices of corrections, etc, 26th Dec.

Jan. 10:—For district, No. 12, Blissfield, at the John L. Murray hotel, at noon.—Last day for forwarding notices of corrections, etc, 27th Dec.

Jan. 11:—For district No. 11, Ludlow, at Duffy's hotel, at 1 p. m.—Last day for forwarding notices of corrections, etc., 28th Dec.

Jan. 14:—For district Nos. 16, 17 and 18, Northesk, at Andrew Matchett's, at noon.—Last day for forwarding notices of corrections, etc, Dec. 31st,

Jan. 15:—For districts, Nos. 28 and 29, Southesk, at T. H. Ramsay's store, at 10 a. m.—Last day for forwarding notices of corrections, etc., Jan. 1st.

Jan 17:—For district No. 27, Rogersville, at Felix Landry's store, near railway station, at noon.—Last day for forwarding notices of corrections, etc., Jan. 3rd.

In each district notices of objections and claims for additions to or amendment, or correction of the lists (original or supplementary) with the grounds therefor, and the name, addition and post office address of the person objecting to any name on any such list, or claiming to add to, amend or correct any such list in any other respect, must be sent or delivered to the revising officer as above stated. If any name on the lists posted is objected to notice must also be sent by the party objecting to the said person as well as to the revising officer.

Blank for all kinds of additions that may be legally made to the lists, of names omitted together with explicit directions and information thereon as marginals, may be had at the ADVANCE office—suitable for any county of the Province. This is the latest and most complete approved form issued under the Act and is all on one sheet.

The lists—as far as completed are also to be seen at the ADVANCE office.

December 18th. 1894.

This is the date fixed for the next monthly distribution for the New Brunswick Royal Art Union.

Remember One Dollar may win you the capital prize, valued at $18,750.00.

There are also 3431 other prizes in every distribution, the aggregate value being $65,115.00.

Address; The New Brunswick Royal Art Union, St. John N. B., for tickets, etc.

The Canadian Almanac.

We have received the Canadian Almanac, for 1895, from the publishers Messrs. Copp Clark and Co., Toronto. It is the forty-eight annual issue of this work, and is more vigorous and attractive than ever. The publishers have been fortunate in securing an article from Dr. J. G. Bourinot on Canadian Parliamentary Procedure, The Doctor, who is a world-wide authority on such matters, describes in plain language the work of a Session, and tells us how our laws are made. A series of articles on the Defences of Canada are interesting. They comprise H. M. Regular Forces in Canada; H. M. Ships on our Coasts; the Royal Military College; the defences of Esquimalt, and the Fisheries Protection Service. A timely article on the Canadian Sault Ste. Marie Canal, with a Map of the District, is also interesting.

Statistics of all the British Colonies and possessions throughout the world are given, with a Map of the World, shewing British Territory shaded. A study of this list shows to what a great and powerful Empire we belong. The statistical and directory portion of the Almanac seems quite complete, accurate, and up to date.

The Canadian Almanac may be obtained from all book-sellers, or from the publishers. Price, in paper covers, 20 cents; in cloth covers, 30 cents.

Business and professional men who suffer from tired exhausted feelings consequent upon mental effort, will find in Hawker's nerve and stomach tonic a sure conserver of the vital energies, relieving brain tire, restoring nervous energy and muscular vigor, renewing the blood, restoring lost appetite and aiding digestion.

"I have spent thousands of dollars and been in the best hospitals of Europe and America under treatment for catarrh," said a gentleman recently, "and have never received so much genuine relief as I have from a twenty-five cent box of Hawker's catarrh cure.

To correct a sour stomach, or cure a sick headache, Hawker's liver pills are without an equal.

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

Rooms in Hocken-MacKenzie block, open daily from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.
General Secretary in charge.
Gymnasium privileges, cosy parlor, with organ, well furnished, light—and—bright reading room, games and social intercourse.
Boarding house register. Correspondence facilities.

Strangers Always Made Welcome.

MANCHESTER HOUSE.

WE HAVE ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES' WINTER MANTLES,

—ALSO—

Mantle and Ulster Cloths,

Which we are selling at