General Business.

Laid Low by Indigestion.

I was so run down I had to give up work.
Scott's Sarsaparilla the kind that cures.

Indigestion or dyspepsia is the bane of thousands, and is one of the most depressing of afflictions. It arises from an impure or impoverished condition of the blood, which weakens the digestive and assimilative organs, rendering them incapable of performing their natural functions, and if neglected, the sufferer loses flesh, complains of exhaustion after slight exertion, and becomes rapidly debilitated.

Mr. Wm. W. Thompson, a prominent resident of Zephyr, Ont., in a letter dated Aug 12th, 1895, says: "It gives me great pleasure to testify to the fact that Scott's Sarsaparilla has caused a most remarkable change in my condition. I was so much run down I had to give up work and felt as if life were not worth living. Mr. Dafoe induced me to try Scott's Sarsaparilla, and after taking four bottles I am now feeling as I formerly did years ago, and I want to say for the benefit of those suffering from indigestion and feeling, to use slang phrase, 'completely knocked out,' don't despair until you give Scott's Sarsaparilla a fair trial."

Scott's Sarsaparilla is a blood food, it stimulates all vital organs to healthy normal action, enabling them to throw off all poisonous and debilitating humors. Sold by druggists at $1, but there is only one Scott's. The kind that cures.

For sale by CLIFFORD HICKEY, Chatham, N. B.

WORTH A GUINEA A BOTTLE,
SHARP'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND FOR CROUP, COUGHS & COLDS.
50 - YEARS - IN - USE.
PRICE 25 CENTS.
ARMSTRONG & CO., PROPRIETORS, ST. JOHN, N. B.

LADIES' WOOL, SEAL CAPES!

JUST OPENED in all lengths from 16 in. to 30 in. the.....

BEST VALUE

Ever offered in these goods. Will send on approval to any address per express...

CALL OR WRITE.

R. A. MURDOCH.

HEAD QUARTERS.

THE HEADQUARTERS FOR DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES AND TOILET ARLICLES .. .. IS AT THE .. ..

NEWCASTLE DRUG STORE.

We have on hand now, as usual, a

LARGE & FRESH SUPPLY

of the different Mulsions, Linaments, Cough Syrups, Tonics, Dyspepsia, Rheumatic, Kidney, Asthma and Catarrh Cures.

ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF

TOOTH BRUSHES, HAIR BRUSHES, COMBS, TOOTH POWDERS AND PASTES PERFUMES & SOAPS.

Our perfumes and soaps are the finest in town, and as we have a very large assortment of Soaps, we will offer them at special prices.

We also call your attention to our Cigars, Tobaccos, Pipes, Tobacco Pouches, Cigar and Cigarette Holders, etc.

NEWCASTLE DRUG STORE,
E. LEE STREET, - - PROPRIETOR.

J. F BENSON,
TYPEWRITER, &C. &C.
—ALSO—
AGENT FOR "NEW YOST" TYPEWRITING COMPANY FOR NORTHERN COUNTIES.
OFFICE:
BENSON BLOCK CHATHAM, N B

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF TIMBER LICENSES

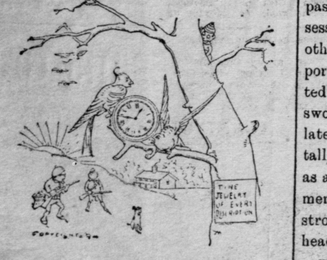
CROWN LAND OFFICE, 12 JULY, 1894.

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 nforced

L J TWEEDIE,
Surveyor General



IF YOU ARE HUNTING

for elegant novelties in jewelry and an all round display of watches, clocks and silverware, you can find it in our stock. Here is a tantalizing beautiful array of sparklers flashing rays, that when seen raise a desire to possess them The trade clock indicates that the buyer's hour has come, and our store shows that buyers are not neglecting the timely hint. Come to us for a dazzling display, a golden shower of temptations including 15 year filled Waltham Watch for $15.00 etc. You'll always be right on time with one of our 8 day clocks or $8 Waltham watches that are marvels of accurate timekeeping. We have a full line of the latest jewelry. Call and see for yourselves.

OUR WATCH-REPAIRING DEPARTMENT

is first class in all respects. All

WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND JEWELRY,

repaired at short notice, and

Guaranteed to Give the best Satisfaction.

W. R. GOULD.

Chatham Oct., 23.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - - DECEMBER 12, 1895.

President Cleveland's Faux Pas.

The President and Secretary of State of the United States have made themselves ridiculous in the eyes of the nations by officially committing themselves to what is almost a demand that Great Britain shall leave to arbitration a matter in dispute between herself and another sovereign nation. The country with which England is at variance is Venezuela, and the subject of contention is an attempt on the part of that country to hold possession of a part of British Guiana. It may be asked, what business this is of the United States? The answer is that Mr. James Monroe, one of the former presidents of that country, propounded, in 1823, a doctrine which is now interpreted so as to justify—to some minds—the active interference of the United States against the extension of territorial rights in either North or South America by any European power. President Monroe, however, never contemplated any such absurd proposition, especially against England, which sided with him on the question to which he referred in his memorable message, and which was aimed at Russia, France, Austria and Prussia and was the outcome of the "holy alliance," so called. President Monroe merely declared that any attempt of those powers to extend their monarchical system in any part of America, would be looked upon by the United States "as dangerous to our peace and safety" and "a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States."

Lord Salisbury has, in diplomatic phrases, assured the United States Secretary that the territory England claims, within a certain line, is hers, and that she does not intend to leave the question between herself and Venezuela on that point to arbitration. In other words, the British prime minister's reply is practically that when England wants the interference of other nations in matters of this kind she will invite it.

There is, of course, a good deal of bluster in Washington and elsewhere in the United States over Lord Salisbury's attitude in the matter, but nobody takes a serious view of it. Some of the politicians over there are declaring war against England and are moving formidable resolutions on the subject in Congress, but, meanwhile, British diplomats, aided, if necessary, by British forces, will look after the British interests involved in South America, and the attention of the United States authorities and politicians will gradually revert to affairs that more nearly concern them. If they are so imprudent as to unduly intrude with their advice upon a country like Great Britain in a matter such as the question of the boundary between British Guiana and Venezuela and are snubbed for their pains, they can have only themselves to blame. It may be that Mr. Cleveland imagined he would find Lord Salisbury in a sufficiently pliant mood to make such concessions to Washington diplomatic vanity as would promote his third term aspirations in the next presidential campaign, and if that be so he has made a miserable miss of it Nothing so successfully fires the enthusiasm of United States jingoism as twisting the tail of the British lion, and had Lord Salisbury submitted to dictation from Washington, it is possible that Mr. Cleveland would have become such a hero that he would have been unable to successfully resist the popular demand thereby created for him to succeed himself in the White House. The Venezuela episode, however, will hinder rather than help him in that direction.

Absurdity and Incapacity in Politics.

In view of what has been going on in Northumberland during a month or two past, the following, from last Saturday's Montreal Herald, in the form of New Brunswick correspondence, is at least interesting :—

"In Northumberland, Hon. Peter Mitchell has capital chances. Beyond question he can beat Mr. Adams, the present member. That Mr. Mitchell has rendered invaluable service to Canada, all readers of the Herald well know. He has especial claims upon Northumberland for the arduous battles he has fought in its behalf. There is every present prospect that the county will be represented in the new Parliament in opposition to the Tory policy by Mr. Mitchell."

It is true that one local follower of Mr. Mitchell has been laboring most assiduously for a month or two past to prove that he is in possession of his faculties, but many others of his strongest former supporters, who have not as yet repudiated him as their political leader, have sworn most solemnly that he has, of late, failed both physically and mentally. What Northumberland needs as a representative at Ottawa is not a mere memory of other days, but a man strong in both body and mind—a level headed man of capacity and experience—neither a political broker, nor one whose first consideration is how his course in parliament will affect the political fortunes of a certain other member of that body. If the contest in Northumberland at the next Dominion election is to be between Messrs. Mitchell and Adams, it will go to show that the constituency has become very indifferent in regard to its representation in the House of Commons. Surely the Liberals can do better in the way of a candidate than to persist in keeping Mr. Mitchell in the field! But, on the other hand, if Mr. Adams is to be the Liberal-Conservative candidate, almost anybody who would be likely too oppose him would do so with good chances of success, yet it would be hazarding much to say that Mr. Mitchell could be elected in any case, the Montreal Herald and its St. John correspondent to the contrary, notwithstanding.

The Senior Tupper.

The fact that Sir Charles Tupper, the elder, is coming to Canada is utilized for party purposes in setting afloat the usual rumors respecting the object of his visit. The reasons assigned by his opponents, range all the way from his coming to help the government candidate in Montreal Centre by addressing a meeting in his behalf against "Jimmy" McShane, to the arrangement of a deal whereby he is to become premier; while those stated from government sources cover the ground lying between the intended celebration of the bi-centennial of his marriage, the arrangement of details for the proposed fast Atlantic service and the laying of a telegraphic cable across the Pacific to Australia. Sir Charles has come over to Canada on several occasions since he became High Commissioner, and as the liberal newspapers invariably proclaimed that his object was to assume the premiership of the Dominion, the reiteration of that old story ought not to be taken very seriously. As to his addressing any campaign meeting in the pending bye-election contests, the statement seems to be so absurd as to carry with it its own refutation. It, rather, seems reasonable to believe that the important considerations involved in the establishment of the proposed fast line of steamships between Great Britain and Canada are the principal motives for Sir Charles' visit, which, in any case, ought not to be thought a very unusual occurrence in view of his old-time associations with this country and a natural desire to keep in touch with its affairs and be informed of its progress by personal observation and enquiry. Whatever may be said of Sir Charles by his opponents, he is one of the most gifted of living Canadians—one of the surviving maritime statesmen who were potent forces in the foundation of the Dominion nearly thirty years ago, who has, ever since, held a foremost place in both Canada and the mother country. Those who rail at him to-day will look about them in vain for public men of his calibre, and it would be well for the country and for both of the existing political parties if they could point to leaders of his prestige and acknowledged abilty. His visit, whatever its object may be, ought therefore to be a welcome one, especially to the people of the maritime provinces, of whom he is one.

Miramichi Trans-Atlantic Wood Shipments.

The shipments of deals, etc. from Miramichi to trans-Atlantic ports for the season of 1895 were as follows :—

Shippers.	No. of Ves.	Tons.	s. f. deals,	etc. Palings.
J. B. Snowball	38	28,781	26,727,735	160,910
W. M. McKay,	29	27,397	28,444,471	46,000
D & J Ritchie & Co	21	12,920	12,343 805	89,300
E. Hutchison	8	6,602	5,342,490	
F. E. Neale	11	6,499	5,302,072	
Geo Burchill & Sons	6	4,521	4,077,000	26,400
	113	86,719	82,237,573	322,610

Besides the foregoing, Messrs Clarke, Skillings & Co. had 3 vessels of 3052 tons, in which they shipped 2,577,137 s. f. spoolwood. W. M. McKay also shipped 653,146 s. f. spoolwood and Jas. Aiton 519,093 s. f.—the total spoolwood shipments being 3,749,376 s. f. spoolwood—all to Great Britain. 268,900 laths were also shipped by J. B. Snowball to Spain. The deals, etc. went to the following countries :—

Great Britain,	44,969,196 s. f.
Ireland,	26,542,423 "
France,	7,816,213 "
Spain,	1,078,379 "
Atrica,	1,126 616 "
Australia,	704,746 "
Total,	82,237,573 s. f.

All of the palings excepting 11,250 pieces went to Great Britain and Ireland.

A Yankee Jingo.

Admiral Belknap of the United States navy is a representative of the element in the active politics of that country which encourages the bluster of jingoism by which its more judicious public men are made to grieve. A Detroit press despatch says he has written a letter to a prominent man in that city—a Mr. Richard P. Joy—commenting on an article by the latter in the Cleveland Marine Review, in which the abrogation of the treaty with Great Britain, prohibiting the building of war ships on the great lakes, is advocated. Admiral Belknap says a good deal more than we have space to publish or than he would have said had he less "wheels in his head." Here are extracts from his letter :

"If shipbuilding at our ports in the great lakes cannot be allowed to compete with shipbuilding in other parts of the country in the building of vessels for our navy, by reason of the treaty with Great Britain, it is high time such treaty were so amended that our shipbuilding plants, wherever located may have an equal chance in matter of government work. Independently of what Canada may be doing in the construction of steam vessels for her lake marine, readily convertible into effective gunboats, Great Britain relies upon the facility of the inland canals for the ready assembling of her gunboats and small cruisers in the great lakes in the event of war with the United States.

"With a well digested policy, indomitable push and sleepless foresight, ever looking towards future contingencies and the expansion of the empire, British statesmen, when they do not play the part of a bully after the methods of Lord Palmerston, mask their designs under the cover of a velvet handed diplomacy as seductive as it is dangerous. Too often, in truth, it lulls other powers and especially the too trustful United States into a blind and sometimes fatal sense of security. The sing song of Britannia is continually sounded in our ears in notes exalting the ties of kindred, blood and tongue, but when we look about us and note the fact that three quarters of our diplomatic contentions of any note are with Great Britain and her superloyal colony, the Dominion of Canada, we may well look askance at their profession of fair dealing and sincerity.

"Insatiate Britannia, indeed, never relaxes her vigilance in any direction, and whenever she detects a crack of opportunity in any quarter she inserts on the instant a wedge of claim and demand, and at the propitious moment for herself drives it home with dogged purpose and resistless blows, regardless of the sensibilities or the rights of other powers, save perhaps Russia, France and Germany.

"At this time, in fact, every mail from Alaska brings tidings of the alleged efforts to appropriate valuable points and islands along the coast line of that territory, just as she laid claim to the island of San Juan in Puget Sound after the conclusion of the treaty of 1846 defining our northwest boundry. The British maw, indeed, never gets its fill.

"Commerce is the handmaid of civilization and every nation has the indubitable right to protect its ships wherever they may be. Therefore our great tonnage of the lakes should have the protection that forts and ships of war can alone give.

"What right has England to insist that the United States shall not keep a naval force of whatever strength they choose in the great lakes? Let the people of the great northwest demand protection ashore and afloat, and where England or her meddlesome province, Canada mans or floats one gun let us meet each one with two."

Imagine a British Admiral being permitted by the War Office to rail in Belknapian fashion against a friendly foreign nation! No press announcement indicating that the language of this Bombastes Furioso of the United States navy has been made the subject of diplomatic correspondence between Westminster and Washington has yet appeared. It is possible, however, that England, in its habit of ignoring trifles, may let it pass with other windy indications of the upper lake region. It may be remembered, too, that when the Belknap stock get into official trouble over their idiocyncrasies, they have a trick of resigning their offices. A distinguished relative of the Admiral did so when he was impeached as Secretary of War under President Grant's administration nearly twenty years ago, in connection with taking some $24,000 as a bribe for promoting the fortunes of political friends at the expense of his country. Lord Salisbury is so astute as a diplomat that he will probably refrain from making this Belknap's offence a subject of complaint lest the exciteable fellow might also be disciplined and resign, for in the event of war over President Cleveland's Venezuela foolishness, such admirals as Belknap would serve British and Canadian purposes much better than more prudent men.

CULTURED HALIFAX must have been shocked when it read the following opening paragraph of the Chronicle's leading editorial on Saturday last :—

"A somewhat illiterate and ill-mannered man by the name of Nathaniel Clark Wallace has for some years represented West York in the house of commons. Of political capacity he has very little; of statesmanship absolutely none. He possesses a certain instinct of low cunning and some capacity as an organizer of certain classes of people."

Mr. Wallace is not a statesman, it is true; nor does he owe his political advancement so much to his merits as a patriot, gentleman or scholar, as to as close a following as possible of the methods of other public men who have advanced their political fortunes by taking advantage of other people's temperance sentiments or religious prejudices, yet that is no excuse for the Chronicle's ill-tempered and uncultured outburst. It should not forget that it is published in the year 1895 and is, in some degree, bound to do its share in elevating the tone of provincial journalism.

The Cleveland Doctrine.

In his message to the United States Congress on 3rd inst. President Cleveland said :—

"It being apparent that the boundary dispute between Great Britain and the Republic of Venezuela concerning the limits of British Guiana was approaching an acute stage, a definite statement of the interest and policy of the United States as regards the controversy seemed to be required both on its own account and in view of its relations with the friendly powers directly concerned. In July last, therefore, a despatch was addressed to our Ambassador at London for communication to the British government, in which the attitude of the United States was fully and distinctly set forth.

"The general conclusions therein reached and formulated are in substance that the traditional and established policy of this government is firmly opposed to a forcible increase by any European Power of its territorial possessions on this continent; that this policy is as well founded in principle as it is strongly supported by numerous precedents; that as a consequence the United States is bound to protest against the enlargement of the area of British Guiana in derogation of the rights and against the will of Venezuela; that, considering the disparity in strength of Great Britain and Venezuela, the territorial dispute between them can be reasonably settled only by friendly and impartial arbitration, and that the resort to such arbitration should include the whole controversy, and is not satisfied if one of the Powers concerned is permitted to draw an arbitrary line through the territory in debate and to declare that it will submit to arbitration only the portion lying on one side of it.

"In view of these conclusions the despatch in question called upon the British government for a definite answer to the question whether it would or would not submit the territorial controversy between itself and Venezuela in its entirety to impartial arbitration. The answer of the British government has not yet been received, but it is expected shortly, when further communication on the subject will probably be made to Congress."

It would puzzle Mr. Cleveland, we think, to find any of the "numerous precedents" to which he refers for the acknowledgment by Great Britain, at least, of any right of the United States to assume a special protectorate over South American countries. Nothing can appear more absurd than the proposition that England must do nothing in regard to the western boundary of British Guiana that may be against "the will of Venezuela," especially when the latter country wishes to hold possession of about five-sixths of the former colony's territory, in reference to a portion of which, it appears, England seems quite willing to arbitrate. The climax of the President's absurdity, however, is reached when he says that because Great Britain is stronger than Venezuela, therefore a course different from the usual one should be followed in dealing with her.

British Wood Trade.

Referring to the spruce market the London Timber Trades Journal of the 30th November, says :—

"Everything depends for the future of this market on whether the St. Lawrence shippers are going to rush in a quantity of deals at the last moment. We hear of two or three steamers having been chartered with entire cargoes for London, and undoubtedly this information has prevented the market from being stronger than it is The present stocks, as we have repeatedly stated, are very light for the year, but all the same several large steamer shipments would alter the aspect of affairs and soon give a sufficient supply to carry the trade over the winter. The present o. i. f. value of 3rd regulars may be put down at £6 15s., and 4ths 10s. less, at which sales have recently come under our notice."

In its London report the same paper says :—

"The timber trade is in about as quiet a state as we have ever known it. Everybody says there is more business about, which seems somewhat of an anomaly considering that the building trade is now at its least active state. Dark days, shortened hours, and winter at the door is hardly the season to talk of increased business. Whatever may be said about other channels of consumption being available, there is no getting away from the fact that house-building operations consume at least half of the sawn wood imported to this country; consequently, when the work is slackening down, a corresponding decline in the consumption must necessarily ensue. The stimulating causes recently noticed must therefore be sought in other directions than the ordinary ones, and it will be found that to the restoration of general confidence in the stability of our institutions, and the promises of a revival of many industries that have been falling away, the recovery of trade is entirely due. This has been turned to good account by sellers, but we fear they have somewhat overdone their part, and in the absence of any corresponding outside demand those who supported the uprise at the commencement are now drawing back with the apprehension that the advanced prices mean a diminished profit to themselves when they come in contact with the consumer.

"The winter stock at most of the yards is, we believe, fully able to supply the demand, consequently the low state of the dock stocks, though still a factor, is not of the same importance that it was when the building season was most active."

In its Liverpool report the same journal says :—

Though there was not a single vessel discharging in either the Brocklebank, Canada, or Carrier's Dock at the end of the present week, it was quite apparent that some vessels had only just completed their unloading. The removal of these was proceeding apace, and numerous gangs of men were busily employed in loading carts and waggons with spruce deals. These were hurriedly despatched to the various railway depots and to the wharves of the carriers by water. The upward movement in the spruce market still continues to manifest itself and some of the merchants' stocks will soon begin to wear a depleted appearance and their specifications a ragged look. We hear of a large cargo of West Bay spruce deals having been sold at £6 10s. per standard, clean c. i. f. terms; and another cargo, with a proportion of rotary-cut deals in it, at half-a-crown less. Of three steamers recently chartered to load at St. John, N. B., we learn one goes to the Bristol Channel, one to Fleetwood, and one may possibly come to this port. So these are pretty widely distributed. Upon the point of distribution of these goods the Manchester Ship Canal below the bridges, *i. e.*, below Runcorn, has been largely used by the importers of the Canada Dock, Liverpool.

On the subject of freights the Journal says :—

"Canadian chartering is just moving, but nothing more. It is yet too early to deal in this business, and what is being done is quite of a speculative kind. Vessels are quite at satisfactory rates, about 40s. at present, from the lower ports, being equal to 42s. 6d. from Quebec.

"There is no reason to assume that there will be any abatement in business done by regular liners, and as considerably less can be accepted to advantage by these, it follows that merchants are glad to make use of them wherever possible."

Too Much Advertised.

A gentleman named McRae, recently a priest of the Roman Catholic church, has abandoned his former faith and been received into the Church of England by the bishop of Fredericton. The man's changed church relationships and the circumstances preceding the step he took have been very much discussed in the newspapers and, in some cases, with anything but the charity taught, but not always practised by both clerical and lay christians. It is claimed by certain adherents of the church Mr. McRae left that he was a "black sheep," while leaders of the flock into whose fold he has entered are contending that he is an angel. It seems evident, from all that has been published, that while Mr. McRae was not always in the best possible position which a clergyman should occupy in his former church he was, until he left it, not so bad as to prevent his being recommended by his religious superiors as a fit person to discharge the duties of his priestly office. That being so, it is hardly consistent for any to cast stones at him after and, apparently because he has joined another communion. He, or those immediately interested with him in his "conversion," appear to have made the mistake of advertising the event through the press to an extent hardly warranted by its importance, which, no doubt, suggested to his late co-religionists the idea of giving the public an intimation that "the other fellows" had not secured so great a prize as they thought they had. The much advertised gentleman is probably not much better, or worse, than others who have changed their faith and had much less fuss made over it.

St. John Notes.

ODIOUS COMPARISONS—THE WINTER PORT—THE CITY'S CREDIT—SUNDRY NOTES.

Comparisons are odious to those whose theories they tend to demolish, still they are made by the custom house officials of St. John every month and published in the newspapers with unvarying regularity. The imports of St. John during last month were valued at 299,628; of the corresponding month last year $197,866; increase $101,562! The exports as tallied last month were $231,469; of the corresponding month last year $174,506; increase $56,963! total increase in the trade of the port for the month, $158,525! Though it is claimed by a writer in an obscure newspaper here, that the country is going, in the language of one of Dickens' immortal characters to "the demnition bow-wows," it appears from these figures that the "remnants of our population" are neither paralyzed nor wholly impecunious; that they still hanker after fine raiment, fine books, pictures and statuary, fine carpets, furniture, musical instruments, table ware, bric-a-brac and jewelry and all the table delicacies to which their forefathers were accustomed. And, what in a measure justifies this longing after the flesh pots of Egypt, is, as the merchants tell me, that their customers, all the way from the Quebec border to Yarmouth were never more prompt in the settlements of their accounts than they have been the past season. No better evidence of the general prosperity of our people could be desired. It is hoped that those weak-minded persons who have been induced to excite themselves by such idiotic statements as that "the national policy has been a worse calamity to St. John than the great fire," are doing as well in the land of their choice as they might have done here by industry and habits of economy.

S. S. Lake Superior, of the Beaver line, sails for Liverpool on Wednesday. She took on board to day fourteen carloads of bacon and two carloads of cheese, from Ontario. She will have a full cargo and a good number of passengers. A Donaldson line steamer from Glasgow is expected to arrive here this week. Steamers of this line will ply fortnightly during the winter between Glasgow and this port.

An inquest on the remains, at first supposed to be those of Robert Horn, found near Enchantment lake, will be held next Wednesday. There appears to be no clue by which they can be positively identified.

City six per cent. bonds due in May, 1917, were sold by auction last Saturday at 27⅝ per cent. premium. The credit of the city seems to be unimpaired notwithstanding its many "calamities."

Twelve thousand silk handkerchiefs, imported direct from Japan, were opened to-day by Macaulay Brothers & Co.

There is a three months old baby in jail with its mother who is serving a three months sentence for drunkenness.

The coasting trade between St. John and western Nova Scotia ports is nearly at an end for the season. St. John is remarkably free from all contagious or infectious diseases.

Charles H. Ebbott, of Gagetown, slaughtered seven swine last Wednesday. Three, 18 months old, weighed 1,504 pounds, and four, eight months old, weighed 1316 pounds.

Sleighs are sometimes seen about the city, but wheels are generally used.

The building on Germain street, erected by Dr. Walker for the Massey-Harris Co., is one of the finest business structures in the city. The prosperity which prevails in all of our agricultural districts enables the farmers to avail themselves of all of the labor-saving machinery required in their business.

EDWARD EDWARDS.

St. John, December 10.

Cleveland for Third Term.

WASHINGTON, D. C., ——.—The possibility of his party uniting on Mr. Cleveland for third term attracts increased attention here, and his nomination, despite its exceptional character, is not an impossibility. Reciprocal trade relations with Canada and the admission into the United States free of duty of that celebrated Canadian product, Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor, on account of its painless action and certainty, would be a plank in his platform. Use Putnam's Corn Extractor. Sure! safe! painless!

News and Notes.

It is reported that Alexandre Dumas left a fortune of 3,000,000 francs or nearly $600,000.

Judge Murphy of San Francisco denied the motion for a new trial in the case of Theodore Durant, convicted for the murder of Blanche Lamont.

Rev. Father Mihan, Amherst, drew a prize in the Tracadie N. S. monastary lottery—a handsome Percheron stallion valued at $500. [Chronicle.

The Independence of Canada Club, at Windsor, Ont, now boasts, it is alleged, of a membership of 700 and is going to start a weekly paper.

The old Mechanic's Institute, St. John, is to be sold. A debt of over $3,000 hangs over it and the company have decided to dispose of the building.

Two pistol shots were fired in the French Chamber of Deputies on Friday last by Lenoir, a young clerk. He was arrested, but refused to explain his conduct.

Legislation has been recommended making the mayoralty and aldermanic terms in Toronto two years, two aldermen retiring annually from each ward instead of four, as at present,

The Vanderbilt ambition is breaking out in a new place, and a new saw-mill has been erected in North Carolina for the great millionaire. Doubtless he will now work the extensive forests he owns in that state.

A terrific storm swept the Nova Scotia coast last Friday and several vessels were sunk or driven ashore at Halifax. Fishermen's property along the coast suffered to the extent of many thousands of dollars.

A fire in Mariestad, Sweden, on Friday last destroyed property worth one million kroner (about $270,000). Many people were injured by the flames, and 600, out of a population of less than 2,500, are left homeless.

The largest and most costly mirror in the world has just been placed in the dining room of the Hotel Savoy, New York. It is thirteen feet two inches square, nearly half an inch thick and cost $5 000. It is a French plate.

An English exchange says :—It has been observed by an Official Receiver that in some of the cases that have come before him the debts belong to the husband and the assets to the wife, evidently in virtue of the declaration, "With all my worldly goods I thee endow."

The Berkshire Regiment landed at Halifax last Friday morning. A sad incident occurred on the ship while en route from Malta to Bermuda. One of the officers of the Leinster regiment became suddenly insane. His condition was such that he had to be placed in irons.

Wm. Byrd, son of Rev. S. V. Byrd, pastor of a Methodist Episcopal church, in Kentucky, was shot fatally by Chas. Kelton, at a social session of the Christian Endeavor society in the church last Thursday night. The shooting was the result of a quarrel about a sandwich, which Kelton ate, but refused to pay for.

Senator Edwd. Murphy of Montreal, while walking along Dorchester Street in that city last Thursday morning, was seized with sudden illness and died before he could be taken back to his residence, which he had left only a few minutes before. He was a very prominent man in the business and political life of Canada's commercial capital, and in his 78th year.

President Cleveland left Washington last Thursday night on the lighthouse tender Maple to recuperate from the strain he had been under in the preparation of his message to Congress, on a hunting trip through the North Carolina Sounds. The little vessel was well provisioned and it was said that if the weather was fair, the President would not return to Washington before the end of this week.

The latest story of a wondrous gold find in Alaska, is of a lake whose bed is literally paved with gold dust. The lake is 1000 yards long, 400 yards wide and 120 feet deep. It is fed by water from a glacier, and its only outlet is a little stream two feet deep, but of incredible swiftness. The assay of the sand which a sea captain brought to Seattle recently showed $8 to $10 a cubic yard, and on this basis a man could alone take out $10,000 a year.

On Monday 2nd inst., between Canso and Whitehead the steamer Barcelona struck some hard object an unexpected blow, which caused her to spring aleak. A Halifax despatch says she struck forward and trembled from stem to stern. There was the one short, sharp impact only. Persons on deck were staggered by the blow. Had it been an uncharted reef the steamer struck she would have carried it aft, striking all the way. The submerged object was without doubt a sunken wreck, and the escape of the steamer from bad damage was most fortunate.

Saturday's Moncton Transcript says :—Mr. C. B. MacDougall has received a communication from Mr. S. Crandall, postmaster at Moncton, stating that he had been instructed by the Postmaster General to refuse "The Hornet" newspaper, published by Mr. MacDougall, transmission through the mails. It will be remembered that sometime ago a similar step was taken with respect to "Plain Dealer." Mr. MacDougall says he is going to contest the case, and it is understood will retain Mr. Lem. Currie of St. John.

A despatch of 6th inst., from Beauharnois, Quebec says the decision from Ottawa regarding Shortis, the Valleyfield murderer, has been brought to Sheriff Laberg's notice. The Minister of Justice has, it is stated, refused to interfere, and Shortis must hang The sheriff is making necessary arrangements for the execution on January 3rd. An altar has been fixed up in jail, and a mass was held there on Thursday morning, by Rev. Father Lussier, the parish priest, at which the prisoner attended with great devotion. He said he would prepare himself well for death, and die a good Christian.

A petition to the Governor-General has been left with his Secretary at Ottawa by certain Ottawa, Potlamattonue and Chippewa Indians asking to forward their prayer to the Queen, regarding a claim against the United States involving millions. The story is that, in 1833, the ancestors of these Indians gave up to the United States Government their lands, in the county of Cheboygan, Michigan, on a promise of receiving 5,000,000 acres of land west of the Mississippi, on which $800,000 was to be spent in making improvements. The land was found to be useless, and 1000 of the tribe of 3000 came to Canada.

Lee Spragg, supposed to be drowned on the 10th June last by the capsizing of his canoe in the waters of Belleisle, has lately been seen in New York. A. M. Briggs said that Spragg told him he had left the canoe right side up and he did not know how it had been upset as it was found. He also said that the day he disappeared he walked to Nauwigewauk where he took the train to the city, being careful to let no one whom he knew see him. From St. John he took a sailing vessel for the States. Lately Mr. Frank Davis, of Belleisle, corroborated Mr. Briggs's statement by saying that on the fourth of July he and young Spragg had been together. [Hampton K. C. News.

The Moncton Gazett is a little hard on Mr. Jas. McShane the Montreal Centre candidate for the House of Commons and intimates that Mr. Laurier cannot well face the electors of that constituency. It says,—"He cannot come here and tell us that the liberals are a pure party, because his party candidate is a three times convicted briber, a man upon whom sentence of civil disqualification has been passed by the courts for his proven corruption, and the sworn recipient of boodle from a contractor of a government of which he was a member. The standard Liberal speeches were not prepared for a city like Montreal and a candidate like Mr. McShane."—all of which is very hard on "the people's Jimmy."

Mrs. Samuel Remen died in Duryea, Pa., on Tuesday of last week and an undertaker was called in by the family. He measured the body, put crape on the door and next morning as it was necessary to keep the body until the arrival of some relatives, he prepared to use embalming fluid. He was busy about the room, when to his surprise the supposed corpse sat upright on the slab. The undertaker left at once. After he reached the street he regained his senses and kept on to a doctor's house. The physician hurried to the house and found the woman alive and surrounded by her family. She was very weak, but the doctor said she would live. The woman was only ill two days and was supposed to have died very suddenly.

The inmates of some of the county institutions in Michigan are living high these days, feasting on venison to their hearts content. The game law in that State provides that the license issued to a hunter shall have attached to it as many coupons as he is parmitted to kill deer, and a coupon must be attached to every deer carcass. When the officers find a carcass without a tag it is seized and sent to the county institutions or distributed among the poor of the nearest city. The slaughter of game in the State this year is lamentably great; and the seizures of untagged venison by law officers have been numerous. Such a provision in the New Brunswick game law as that prevailing in Michigan would be very hard on our mighty hunters who kill deer and caribou, some of which have as many as eight hind quarters.

The Annapolis, N. S., Spectator says that Mr. Wallace Troop, of Granville Ferry, has recently been unearthing an old French cellar upon his premises, and in doing so has found quite a number of relics which were once in the possession of the historic Acadians. Among the things found were two pewter spoons, one whole and one broken in two; a stirrup in good state of preservation; padlock and key, also well preserved; a coin issued in the days of George II., bearing date of 1739; and the most interesting relic of all is a key, about eight inches long, and thought by many who have seen it to have been the chapel key of the church of the ancient Acadian farmers. A razor was also found, which differs much from those made at the present day. It does not shut up at all, but is made like a caseknife. All lovers of antiquity will be well rewarded by calling upon Mr. Troop at his home, where he will with pleasure exhibit these items of interest.

Representations were made to the Comptroller of Customs at Ottawa last week on behalf of English capitalists, looking towards the establishment in Canada of the manufacture of gin. Canada's supply of this beverage, at present, comes almost entirely from Holland. The total importation last year was 436,951 gallons, of which 400,000 came from that country. The obstacle in the way of establishing the business in Canada is the legislative restriction placed upon it. If manufactured in this country, the article must be two years old, before offered for sale, but no time limit is fixed for the imported article. It was urged upon the Comptroller of Customs, that, for a few years, the two-year clause should be suspended, as regards gin, in order that the foreign article might eventually be superceded by the product of Canadian distilleries, made under Govrenment supervision. No answer was given to the suggestions, as the matter is one with which Parliament alone can deal.

Cure for Leprosy.

A Colon despatch of 4th inst. says:—Advices from Bogota state that a Columbian physician, Dr. Carrasquilla, has discovered an effectual cure for leprosy. The efficacy of the remedy has been proved by the cure of two persons suffering from the disease. The leading physicians of Bogota admit that a valuable discovery has been made.

A CRISP CRUST

Is the making of a pie. The making of a crisp crust depends largely upon the shortening. Use COTTOLENE, the new vegetable shortening, instead of lard, and sogginess will be an unknown element in your pastry. Cottolene should always be economically used—two-thirds as much Cottolene as you would ordinarily use of lard or butter, being ample to produce the most desirable results. The saving in a year represents a considerable item. There are many imitations of COTTOLENE; you should therefore be careful to get the genuine.

Sold everywhere in tins, with trade-marks—"*Cottolene*" and *steer's head in cotton-plant wreath*—on every tin. Made only by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Wellington and Ann Sts, MONTREAL.

FOR SALE.

One foot power scroll saw, with lathe and drill attached. All in perfect order, can be had for $17.00, cash. For particulars apply to Box 228. Chatham.

NOTICE OF SALE.

To Fedelle Poulin, of the parish of Shippegan, in the County of Gloucester, in the Province of New Brunswick, and Caroline his wife and the Executors Administrators or Assigns of the said Fedelle Poulin.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a power of sale, contained in a certain indenture of mortgage bearing date the thirtieth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety three and made between the said Fedelle Poulin and Caroline his wife of Shippegan in the County of Gloucester aforesaid, of the first part and William S. Loggie of Chatham in the County of Northumberland aforesaid merchant of the second part, recorded the fourth day of September A. D. 1893 in volume 38 of the records of County of Gloucester pages 345, 346, 347, and 348, and numbered 134 in said volume there will for the purpose of satisfying moneys secured by and due on the said mortgage default having been made in payment thereof be sold at public auction in front of the post office in said Town of Chatham in the County aforesaid, on thursday the thirtieth day of January next at twelve o'clock noon, all those lands and premises in the said indenture of mortgage described as follows viz: All that certain lot piece parcel or tract of land situate lying or being in the Parish of Shippegan and bounded as follows on the north by lands owned by William S. Loggie and now occupied by Romain Poulin, on the west by lands owned by Joseph Goupil on the south by land owned by Joseph Pacquet and on the east by landsowned and occupied by Joseph Dugay, the said piece of land being willed to the said Fedelle Poulin by his father the late Fabien Poulin bearing date in about the fifteenth day of April A. D. 1875 and contains whatever quantity of land that may be found by actual measurement within the enclosed boundaries together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon, and the rights, members, privileges, hereditaments, and appurtenances, to the said premises belonging, or in anywise appertaining.

Dated this twenty fifth day of November A. D. 1895.

W. S. LOGGIE,
Mortgagee.

SHERIFF'S SALE!

To be sold at Public Auction, in front of the Registry Office, in Newcastle, on Friday the 6 n day of March next between the hours of 12 noon and five o'clock p. m.:

All the estate, share, right, title and interest of James O Fish of, in, to or