General Ansiness.

He will take no Risks.

Shrewdness of a wellknown City Merchant.

HE KNEW WHAT WAS GOOD FOR HIM.

In winter when Canadians spend large portion of their time indoors and cannot have the same variety of fresh food as in summer and fall, indigestion and dyspepsia afflict a majority. anybody will tell me that dyspepsia in its advanced stages is perfectly curable," said a Toronto merchant, "I will take his word. Personally I run no risks. As soon as I feel a sense of weight in the stomach, after a meal, I know that my blood is sluggish in circulation. In my business I cannot take much exercise, and I fight the first sign of stomach troubles with Scott's Sarsaparilla. It has never failed me, and has saved me many a doctor's bill.

Scott's Sarsaparilla possesses medicinal properties superior to all other so-called sarsaparillas made. As a remedy for indigestion, rheumatism, pimples, scrofula and all blood diseases, physicians state that its equal was never known. Sold at &I per bottle, of all dealers.

CLIF ORD HICKEY,

WORTH A GUINEA A BOTTLE,

SHARP'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND FOR CROUP,

& COLDS. 50 - YEARS - IN - USE. PRICE 25 CENTS. ARMSTRONG & CO., PROPRIETORS, ST. JOHN, N. B.

COUGHS

LADIES' WOOL, SEAL CAPES

JUST OPENED in all lengths from 16 in. to 30

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

CALL OR WRITE.

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 123 Chatham.

THE HEADQUARTERS FOR DRUGS, PATENT to supply."

MEDICINES AND TOILET ARLICLES

... IS AT THE The Jou

NEWCASTLE DRUG STORE. We have on hand now, as usual, a

& 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, - - PROPRIETO

WANTED.

A good man in your district to represent the "Fonthill Nurseries of Canada,"—over 700 acres. The largest in the Dominion. Position permanent alary or Commission to right man. With the increasing demand for fruit, a posit with us as salesman will pay you better that engaging in farm-work. Send us your application and we will show you how to earn good money.

School Teachers!! it's just the thing for during the summer. Write for particulars. STONE & WELLINGTON.



CROWN LAND OFFICE, 12 JULY, 1894. The attention of all holders of Timber Licenses alled to Section 19 of the Timber Regulation which reads as follows ;—
19 No Spruce or Pire trees shall be cut by any Licensee under any License, not even for piling, which will not make a log at least 18 feet in length and ten inches at the small

end; and if any such shall be cut, the Lumber shall be liable to double stumpage and the License be torfeited" and all Licensee; are hereby notified, that for future, the provisions of this section will be rigidly

L J TWEEDIE. Surveyor General

Lime For Sale

THE MARITIME SULPHITE FIBRE CO. LTD.

QUININE WINE

AND IRON

MAKER 50ct BOTTLES

THE BEST TONIC AND

TE GUARANTEE IT AT Mackenzie's Medical Hall,

CHATHAM, NB.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - DECEMBER 5, 1895.

Our Staples in England.

shipping ports on both sides of the Atprices of spruce, pine, birch and other woods in the British market. In other years of late the conditions have been less favorable to our shippers, for although advances in freight and insurance rates came with their accustomed regularity, the prevailing dulness of business in England kept prices of wood goods from making proportionate advances. It is, however, gratifying to know that the outlook at the present time is more encouraging in this res pect than it has been for at least six or seven years, bottom, in the constant decline of prices that has characterised the British and Continental wood markets, having, apparently, been reached It is an old saying that when affairs are at their worst, they must mend, for

there can be no standing still in regard to any of the elements of life whether it be commercial or other. The basis on which hopes of an improvement of some permanency in the trans-Atlantic lumber business are based, is a revival of the general export business of Great Britain which, of necessity, take, Capt. Smith's criticisms and deincreases the demand for the grades of spruce exported from the maritime especially by the travelling public. is shown by the fact that the stocks of such a catastrophe, involving loss of rapidly of late than in the earlier imposed by law, should have been new rubber yielding tree, known to the my corresponding period in other years. This condition is not that of one or two ports, but may be said to be general. The London Timber Trades Journal of 23rd Nov. publishes the usual dock returns, and taking those of the Surrey Commercial in the items of deals alone we find that for the week ending Nov. 16 the deliveries were 1,984 standards more than in the corresponding week last year, while the increase for the 46 weeks of 1895 to date was 10,341

last week reported. Prices, as we have said, have advanced to such an extent as to meet the increase in rates of freight and insurance, and the rise will probably be sustained, if prolucers do not become too anxious to take advantage of the brighter outlook and spoil it by overstocking the market. If they do that, the demands of the British manufacturers for spruce will be so easily met that they, and not the wood mer chants, will have the advantage. The

standards, showing that about one

Timber Trades Journal says :-"The sharp rise we have already notice the spruce market has been sustained and notwithstanding the keen competition with Riga, a further advance is not at all unlikely in the common qualities from the lower ports. \$6 5s. c. i. f. has been, we hear, obtained for 4th quality now on the way, and the buyer we consider at this has by a long way the best of the bargain. The whole run of the inquiry for colonial deals appears to centre round the 3rds and 4ths, and the increased demand in the packingcase trade, which is the direct result of general improvement in our oversea trade, s likely to see no abatement, and in conjunction with the ordinary consumption will tax the resources of the millmen abroad

The Journal is, of course, desirous having a plentiful supply of our woods on the market, but if we, on this side, are to reap the advantages of the better demand, a conservative policy as to the quantity sent forward and the cost of producing it must be pursued.

Canada's Winter Port.

The necessity for having our own winter port for Canada is strikingly doubt, had its effect in retarding immigraillustrated by the report of shipments made at Portland, Me., for Liverpool by the Allan Line steamer, Numidian, on her last trip. She took Canadian goods as follows :-

4,719 boxes of cheese, 14,489 barrels of apples, 1,500 bags of asbestos, 750 sacks of patmeal, 1,133 boxes of bacon, 1,737 cases of eggs, 45 packages of turkeys, 44 organs, 1,861 cases of apples, 300 cases of match splints, 5,125 bushels of peas, 219 cattle, 1,357 sheep and various packages of smaller goods. The total value of the Canadian portion was \$191,000. The United States portion of the cargo

was confined to 1,988 sacks of Minneapolis flour and 920 barrels of Maine apples, total valuation, \$7,400. The Numidian called at Halifax. She took from there

118 cs. eggs, 11 bbls. apples, 1 horse, 1 familiar with the former is pretty sure to trunk effects, I do. samples, 7 cs. mdse, 11 do. adv. matter, 2 tubs butter, 1 carriage, 24 cs. skates, 1 trunk, 7 pkgs. express goods, 2 trucks, 3 pkgs, 3 cs. mdse.

If the Allans or any other company who run steamers on Canadian subsidies were required to run to Canadian ports only, Canadian railways and Canadian ports would be benefitted. Be tween the influence of the Grand Trunk and the Allan Company, however, Portland is continued as Canada's winter port. The large debt of country, incurred on account of the Intercolonial and Canada Pacitic railways, appears to have been an outlay and sacrifice which ought to have changed this winter port business much more in Canada's favor than it has

Industry, not Litigation.

The London Timber Trades Journal of 23rd ult. has the following in its St. John correspondence:-

"The paragraph in The Timber Trades over the sale of the Bathurst property of the St. Lawrence Lumber Company is correct. As stated in a former letter of mine, Mr. R. Moncton. When they were about preparing for winter operations they learned that the English assignee had sold the property to Samuel Adams, of New York. It is stated that legal proceedings have been instituted in England by the Sumner Company, and proceedings will be necessary in the courts here. It is said that the sale | Allison will have completed January 1 by Mr. Allport was first concluded, and the legal battle would in that case be largely over the question of his authority as representative of the assignee. The case, if it which is utilized for their wholesale courts for a year, and unless some agreement is made the mill will be idle and no logs got fifteen years ago, now among the largest

There never seemed to be any prob- one for future generations. Nothwith- stone caves near Southport. The chambability of the alleged legal proceedings standing the magnitude of their business ers evidently extend three or four miles, ing to Article 23, under the special circum-

effects stated by the evidently overwrought St. John correspondent. a matter of fact, there are no legal proceedings pending in the matter, and the business of the purchasers of the The approaching close of many deal- St. Lawrence Lumber Company's property-Messrs. Adams, Burns & Co.,lantic and the usual advance in freights is going on smoothly, with every prosand insurance rates, were accompanied pect of the success their enterprise, exthis year with a relative rise in the perience and ample capital are calculated to realise.

The Sumner Company have secured the well known Ferguson mill property on the other side of Bathurst harbor, in Bathurst Village and, with the prospect of both concerns running-as was the case a few years ago when the Fergusons and, later, the Stewarts, were running the Ferguson mill-next summer to full capacity, the cutlook is one of industrial activity, with its natural benefits to the whole community, rather than of the paralysing litigation foreshadowed by the St. John correspondent of the big London wood

The Miramichi-Osceola Collision

The conclusions arrived at by Capt. Smith, in the matter of the Miramichi-Osceola collision, cannot but be received with the confidence they merit as those of a competent and impartial authority. Whatever course others who were called upon to deal with the subject may have deemed it proper to cision will be heartily approved. provinces. That such demand exists would, indeed, have seemed strange if that wood held at leading British ports human life and clearly caused by experienced rubber collecting natives ouvre in. have gone into consumption much more negligence and inattention to duties from the Gold Coast to his colony. A for it being fixed, even as it has been in a most considerate vet, none the less, just and logical manner.

> A KARRI TREE, blown down recently in Western Australia, measured 174 feet from the roots to the first branch, where was 14 feet in circumference. Mr. J. E. Brown, a forestry expert, once cut in press. down a karri tree 160 feet high.

St. John Letter.

HE FARMER-AN INFREQUENT VISITORsixth of the total increase was in the UNPARALLELED NEGLECT OF CHRISTIAN DUTY-A MILD SEASON-BUILDING OPER

I have no sympathy with a local write who says that the only ground upon which the national policy can be supported by the people of this province is that our condition is hopeless, that New Bruns wick has no future and can never be any thing else than a decayed and ruined country, nor can I agree with another wh referring to the slow growth of our agricultural population remarks that "unless the conditions of farming greatly change we need not look for a different state of affairs in the future." There is much truth in the paragraph, but that it liable to be misconstrued has been already shown. The conditions of farming must change to ensure growth and prosperity but the change that is so desirable can b brought about only by the farmers themselves. Their destiny and that of th whole country is, to a considerable extent in their own hands. The crops that o late years have been harvested in the Northwest, Ontario, Quebec, New Bruns wick, Nova Scotia and Prince Elward Island prove conclusively the wonderfu agricultural possibilities of our soil and climate, and the low prices at which the farmer purchases his necessaries, and th high prices at which he markets his pro ducts prove conclusively that the thor oughly educated Canadian farmer is the most independent of our people The habit of decrying Canada, which for a long time has been indulged in by certain portion of the public press has, no tion and promoting these called "exodus." it is for the farmers themselves to counteract this by a better cultivation o their land and by keeping only such stock as yield the best returns. I am by no means hopeless of the agricultural future of the province and the multipli cation of its agricultural population. We have good schoolmasters in farming in Westmorland, Albert, Kings, Kent, Gloucester, Carleton, York, Queens, Northumberland; in every section of the province, and their harvests and accumula tions furnish a grand object lesson for their despondent neighbors and intending settlers. Farmers are made by text books and newspapers, by observation and experiment; the one who keeps himself profit by the latter. Two or three days since a bear was

seen in Rothesay but he escaped capture. The pelt of one killed in York Co. recently was sold in the city for \$40.

Mrs. Dewire, an aged lady in reduced circumstances, died here last Monday leaving one son who lives in the city. No preparations were made for her burial until Friday, when the authorities were notified. Such an instance of unfilial neglect and unneighborly indifference is rare in a civilized community.

Collectors of old books were not eager buyers at a sale held by Bangs & Co in New York last week. Shakespeare's 'Comidies, Histories and Tragedies." edition of 1623, sold for \$11.50, and copy of the second folio, elition of 1632. brought \$20. Bangs & Co., are the oldest and most famous book auctioneers in America. I attended a sale held by them in 1851 at their rooms next to Barnum's Museum, corner of Broadway and Park

The mild weather that we are experiencing has enabled the lumbermen to float most of their logs from the rivers and Journal of October 26th, relative to trouble streams, and most of the mills will com in in operation all winter. The large num ber of public and private buildings under L. Allport sold to the Sumner Company, of construction here are well advanced and all of them will be occupied in the spring. George S. De Forest & Sons now occupy five large warehouses, Dearborn & Co three, Northrup & Co. four and the annex which Minchester, Robertson & will give them a total of more than 100. 000 square feet, about three fourths goes on, will probably drag through the business. Retailers in limited premises out, which will mean dull times at Bathurst jobbers of dry goods on the continent, and loss of business to some St. John houses their history, should it ever be written, the old burial ground. EDWARD EDWARDS.

St. John, Dec. 1. "Advance" Scientific Miscellany

ROGRESS IN CHOLERA VACCINATION-RUB RAILWAY CHRONOGRAPH-GLOW WORM CAVES-COMPARATIVE VALUE OF NATUR AL AND ARTIFICIAL BUTTER.

Further experiences in India tend to establish the value of Prof. Haffkine's dial less than a third of an inch instance in which a fatal case of cholera hibited by a jeweler in Gottingen. led to the inoculation, two days afterward, of eleven of the eighteen remaining members of the household, and in a second outbreak of the disease these eleven escaped while four of the seven uninoculated were attacked, three fatally. After an outbreak in another locality 116 persons were inoculated out of about 200 steamer Miramichi and schooner Osceola in the district. This was followed by ten in the Miramichi River, off the Russell mill, cases—seven fatal—of cholera and chole- on 14th of August last, has been briefly raic diarrhoea, not one occurring among referred to ir some of the papers and a fuller the inoculated persons. The discomfort report of it shows that Commissioner Smith's of the inoculations is stated to be milder and of shorter duration than that of vaccination against small-pox. For complete protection, inoculation with a mild vaccine should be followed after five days by the use of a stronger vaccine. The operations are always harmless.

Numerous rubber-producing plants exist in West Africa. From a genus climbing shrubs with stems four to six inches in diameter and numerous branches which support themselves on neighboring trees, an important industry was started on the Gold Coast in 1882 by Sir Alfred Maloney, and in 1893 the product had reached an annual value of \$1,000,000. found to be abundant in the interior o the colony, and the rubber export of Lagos is already important.

Not less than 700 cases of premature burial have been collected by Dr. Franz Hartmann, of Hallien, Austria, and are claimed to be authenticated. Particulars of more than 100 are given in a work now

Neat's foot oil, purified by strips of lead and sunshine, has been found by an

English chemist to be the best lubricant In addition to periods in disease or epidemics which are completed within the day, the week, or the season of the year, slow changes appear to have been in progress since the dawn of life. The facts relating to the secular evolutions of diseases, says D .: J. Netten Rudcliffe, are amongst the most interesting, if the most lugubrious, in the history of the hu nan race. Their great obscucity and complexity have interposed a barrier to the construction of a general doctrine regarding their occurrence, but a few of the salient indications of secular periods of morbid evolution may be seen in this list, chiefly according to Charles Anglada; (a) The great pestilence of the 5th century B. C., of which the so called "plague of Athens" was an incident. (b) The pestilences, believed to have been of the same nature, of the 21 and 31 centuries of the Christian era, After the 3d century this form of pastilence disappeared. (c) The explosion of hubonic (inguinal) plague of the 6th century after Christ, when for the first time in history this formidable disease assumed the character of a great epidemic. Breaking out in Justinian's reign (A. D. 542), the lisease quickly occupied the whole of the known earth, and began a tragic course which has continued even to our own time. For 1200 years it was pre-eminent among pestilential muladies. In the 16th century, when quarantine was established. 69 outbreaks were recorded in Europe in the 17th century, 53; in the 18th, 28 in the first half of the 19th, 15. In 1844 it apparently became extinct. But about ten years afterward it again shoved it self in the Levant, and has since occurred in various parts of Asia and North Africa, and even in E100ps. In this disease we appear to have records of one complete secular evolution of plague, and to be witnessing another's beginning. The 6th century also probably gave birth to small-pox, measles and sculitina, as great epidemics. (d) The gangranous pestilence of the 10th, 11th and 12th

centuries, a disease long extinct. (e) Tae black-death of the 14th century, a disease held to differ essentially from bubonic plague, and long extinct-unless, indeed, 15th and 16th centuries, which made five visitations between 1435 and 1551. a) The choleraic pestilence of the present century. (h) The great development of fatal diarrhoes, especially in infants, in this century. (i) The occasional recent extension of yellow fever into Europe. (i) The great development, in this halfcentury, of diphtheria, which had been

well-nigh forgotten. A microbe-perfectly round-that is believed to be the cause of sourcy has been isolated by Des. Testi and Beri.

The manager of an electric street railway nay now determine at any instant, without leaving his office, whether the cars of his system are running regularly, whether there is a stoppage at any point, ho ong a stoppage lasts, how many cars are blocked, and when running is resumed. This is made possible by a special chronograph, the use of which was suggested about two years ago by Superintendant Geo. Baumhoff, of the Lindell Rulway Co., of St. Louis. The apparatus consists paimarily of a sheet of paper moving at a uniform rate under a series of pens or points, operated by electromagnets, each magnet point representing a point on the trained to do it. road. Fuch time a car passes this point on the road it makes contact, and the magnet point of the chronograph pricks to even move the versel's head from the the paper. It is found convenient to use a roller driven by accurate clockwork at tions. The evidence shows that he was not the rate of one revolution per hour, each revolution moving the paper about four nches. A line running on a one-minute schedule will show fifteen cars or pricks t the inch, under each magnet point, a five minute schedule three to the inch, and so on. A break of three inches would show a stoppage of 45 minutes, and regular, even dots would indicate correct running at that part of the road. When filed away, the daily chronograph sheets be- her helm, the pilot of the "Osceola" put his surmounts the front tower, 100 feet. come a permanent record of operations.

The Royal Society of Tasmania has will be an instructive and entertaining been given an account of some large limereferred to being carried very far and, they are active in religious, educational have a strong stream running through stances of the case. even if they had materialised, they affairs, and to Mr. Allison the city is them, and contain fine stalactites and No danger had been anticipated before itself is on a gentle decline making a descent was observed. They took her to their rude Chatham Oct., 2 8.

could not have had the paralysing largely indebted for the public park and stalagmites. The visitors, on extinguishrecent improvements to the squares and ing their lights. were astonished to see the walls and ceiling studded with millions of diamonds -an effect due to glow worms, the only living creatures seen.

A long series of experiments, in which logs were fed alternately with each substance during four consecutive periods, has shown, it is stated, that natural butter and manufactured oleomargarine are practically equal in digestibility and nutritive value.

The smallest clock in the world, with a inoculations against cholera. Dr. Simp- diameter and a driving weight suspended son, Health officer of Calcutta, reports one from a single human hair, has been ex-

> Report and Decision of Capt. Smith, R. N. R. on the Miramichi-Osceola Collision. The report and finding of Capt. W. H Smith, R. N. R., Commissioner appointed to

enquire into the collision between the work in connection with the enquiry was very thoroughly done. The last testimony obtained was that of the master of the schooner, which was taken at Halifax on 26th

Capt. Smith sets forth the facts and circumstances of the collision, as disclosed by the evidence, and in proceeding to their consideration says :--

As the weather was fine and clear, water smooth, and objects seen at a full distance of vision, the schooner being observed by the Master of the "Miramichi" when she was going from one tack to the other, and the steamer being in sight by the pilot of the "Osceola" all the time, it seems incredible to find that the two vessels should have come into collision when there was plenty of sea room and a wide open channel to man-

The special regulations which appear to be involved in this case, contained in the absence of a duly qualified officer led to months of the year and more than at allowed to pass without responsibility natives as "Ire" or "Irai," was soon Act respecting the Navigation of Canadian the collision; Waters, Chapter 79, of the Revised Statutes of Canada, are: -

ARTICLE 17. If two ships, one of which is a sailing ship and the other a steam ship. are proceeding in such directions as to in volve risk of collision, the steam ship shall keep out of the way of the sailing ship. ARTICLE 22. When by the above rules one of two ships is to keep out of the way. the other shall keep her course.

ARTICLE 18. Every steam ship when approaching another ship so as to involve risk of collision, shall slacken her speed or stop and reverse if necessary. ARTICLE 23. In obeying and construing these rules, due regard shall be had to al

dangers of navigation, and to any special circumstances which may render a departure from the above rules necessary in order to avoid immediate danger. These rules apply to all ships whatever their nationality within the limits of British

jurisdiction. By Article 17 it is very clearly stated that a steam ship shall keep out of the way of a sailing ship and this is the custom in every part of the world where the International regulations have been adopted, whether or river, lake or open sea. The responsibility of keeping clear rests therefore with those who have control of the steamer.

No rule is laid down as to what mano avre the steamer shall make to clear the sailing vessel, it is therefore left to the discretion of the person in charge to alopt whatever course he may consider necessary at the The steamer can go under the stern of a

sailing vessel, cross her bow, or reverse and stop her own engines to allow the other craft which by law is bound to keep clear of a

sailing ship, to pass under the stern of the crossing vessel, when they are found in close proximity to each other. Whatever action is taken by the person navigating the steamer, he and his owners

are liable for the consequences. Article 22 points out the duty of a sailing vessel when approaching a steamer, and this is more imperative during fine clear weather, the approaching vessels being in full sight of each other all the time, as in this case.

The sailing ship must keep her course and do so as if she anticipated no danger, rightly assuming the steamer would also obey the rules and keep out of her way, but those controlling the vessel under sail should ex- them ersise every caution and care which is show n to be necessary.

If the rules are departed from by the sailing ship and a collision occurs, the fault must be attributed to that ship.

Had the pilot of the "Osceola" attempted minute or two before the collision, it might have been at a time when the steamer was about to port her helm and try to go under the stern of the schooner, and the two vessels would probably have come into contact with each other with more serious results, and one of them have been sunk while they were in the act of turning.

It was not a duty imposed upon the schooner to make such a movement to avoid the Pali fever of India is regarded as its a collision until the person in charge of the dregs. (f) The sweating sickness of the navigation had made up his mind that adhering to the regulations any longer would be attended with dan ger.

The pilot of the "Osceola" had a right to suppose that the steamer would get out of his way, up to the last moment and he cuss with her religious subjects, is very would not have been justified in changing the course of the schooner on a supposition that the steamer might, for some reason ankaown to him, not obey the regulations. It was as much a duty on the part of the schooner to keep her course in accordance with Article 22, as the obligation was im posed upon the steamer to obey the regula. tions contained in Article 17 and keep clear

of the "Miramichi," in the plot house attending to the navigation of the vessel, it is not reasonable to suppose the casualty could possibly have occurred, as he would not have attempted the experiment of such a near and dangerous approach to a schooner under way, and if he had found himself in such a position, no doubt he would have reversed and stopped his engines, according to instructions lail down in Article 18, and thereby minimized the effect of the blow, or avoided the collisi on altogether.

The seaman was not capable of attending away, until finally, Mr. S. Thomson, Q. C., yard. The audience, made up of the differto the signal to the engine-room, it was not a part of his duty, and he had not been

His duty was to steer a course and take orders from an officer. He had no right course she was steering, without instrucacquainted with the rules of navigation, but did his best in the e nergency, when left to It is necessary to see if any coat ibatary

negligence can be charged to the schooner under the circumstances. It is almitted that the schooner kept her

course, close hauled on the port tack. without deviating from it, as the wind was steady, up to the last moment, when, observing the steamer suddenly starboarding helm down for the purpose of laffing up to wind and stopping the way of the schooner. This action was taken to avoid immediate danger and a departure from the rules was

as the weather was clear and only ordinary

care was required on the part of the steamer to keep clear of the schooner. The emergency was sudden, and the pilot did what came to his mind at the moment, considering it would be of service.

The pilot of the "Osceola" was not responsible for the emergency brought about by the negligence of the steamer, and it required prompt decision on his part, when placed in a situation which compelled him to adopt one of two methods of escape, upon the instant, either to put the helm down, shake the sails, and stop the way of the vessel, or to put the schooner's helm up and try to avoid the casualty by running off her

If he had put the schooner's helm up, the sails would have filled, the schooner probably have gathered increased speed and the blow have been more severe.

The pilot of the schooler was therefore not to blame for his action, as he had the right of choosing a means of escape when he found the rules had been disregarded by the

In reviewing and carefully considering all the circumstances in connection with this casualty given in evidence at the enquiry, the court has come to the decision that the said collision was due to the steamer Miramichi not having kept out of the way of the schooner Osceola, as she should have done according to article 17 of the regulations for preventing collisions, between half past five and six o'clock on the evening of the 14th of August, 1895, while she was proceeding from Black Brook wharf towards Chatham, owing to the want of a proper look-out being kept on board and the improper measures that were taken to avoid the schooner immediately after she

That the master, Alexander DeGrace was not on deck when the safety of his vessel required his personal supervision:

That the said master was not justified under the circumstances in leaving the steamer in the sole charge of an uncertificated and incompetent man to navigate and steer the vessel and to keep a look-out, whose want of nautical knowledge in the

That when the aforesaid master went below to the cabin he left no instructions with the deck hand, Tait, as to the course he was to steer and omitted to point out and draw the attention of the said seaman to the position of the schooner Osceola, and to warn him to keep a good look out for her approach; That the master, Alexander DeGrace,

disobeyed the law, according to 57 and 58 Victoria, Chapter 42, section 6, substituted for section 11, by allowing the mate to leave the vessel at Neguac and returning to Chatham without another certificated officer on board: That the manager of the stramship

company, Mr. W. T. Connors, knew that the certified mate, Alexander Goodfellow, was on board the steamer when she left Chatham in the morning, and cannot be held responsible for the action of the master in leaving that officer on shore upon That the master of the Miramichi did not

stop the engines immediately after the accident to ascertain if the crew of the Osceola required assistance to save them from any danger which might have been caused by the collision and also to give the port of registry of the steamer and the names of the places from and to which she

That no fault can be attributed to the It is customary and safer for a steamer, deck hand, Tait, as in his position on and easily flushing the sewer pipe, which

That Alexander DeGrace is adjudged to be in detault for failing to perform his duty when charged with the care of life and property, and his certificate of service No. 1260, is hereby suspended for twelve perpendicular pipe, up which the water runs. calendar months from the date of the collision, and is suspended accordingly. The commissioner is of opinion that the

Company" are not to blame for this to a minimum. casualty, as they appear to be desirous of doing everything in their power for safe navigation of their steamers and the protection of the passengers who travel by He observed they were fitting up a

directors of the "Miramichi Steamship

compass on board one of the steamers and adjusting it so that it would show minimum error upon all the points enable the master to steer a correct course castle took part in the ceremony. Vicar going up and down the river. All the steamers visited belonging this company were equipped in a suitable

The Opening of the Notre Dame

manner to meet the requirements of the

Congregation Convent, Newcastle. DEAR "ADVANCE" :- The feast of Catherine, virgin and martyr, Nov. 25, was appropriately selected for the dedication and opening of the new convent building at Newcastle.

St. Catherine who was distinguished for scholarly parts, and confuted the heathen philosophers sent by Maximious II, to disnaturally looked upon as patroness of christisn schools and scholars.

very kindly received by the ushers in connection with this beautiful The ground on which the convent has been If a competent officer had been in charge the establishment, as such, was legally recognized in the Province. Not having chaser. Mr. J. D. Creaghan, with an eye to Hennessy, Mr. Hennessy, being a gentleman tangible proof of their good will. Mr. offered to assist to the extent of four matter up, -the result being that Sandy Domini Benedictum," Miss Mollie Creaghan, Mitchell's school house has been replaced by a tiny piece of nine or ten years, recited land, cost some twenty thousand dollars. Bryant. Though young, Miss Mollie is The internal arrangements were prepared old in recitation, and gives evidence of by the nuns, approved by His Lordship the superior training, if correct accentuation, Bishop, and then given shape by J. C. clear enunciation and general delivery Dumaresque, architect, of Halifax.

95 feet; width 50; height to the roof 60 Misses Wheeler, Carter, Hennesssy, N. feet, and to the top of the cross which Hennessy, Fiset, Hogan, Keogh and

very materially to the appearance of the distant city, and accompanied by their There are five storeys—the basement ing. while taking a walk, Genevieve was Guaranteed to Give the best Satisfaction.

mixed; then add sufficient milk to make a soft dough; knead slightly, roll out about half an inch thick, and cut with a small biscuit cutter. Place a little apart in a greased pan, and bake in a quick oven for fifteen or twenty minutes. These biscuits should be a delicate brown to

and bottom, light on the sides, and snowy white when broken oper

The secret of success in this recipe, as in others, is to use but two-thirds as much Cottolene as you used to use of lard. Cottolene will make the biscuit light, delicious, wholesome. Better than any biscuit you ever made before. Try it. Be sure and get genuine Cottolene. Sold everywhere in tins with trade-marks -"Cottolene" and steer's head in cotton-plant wreath-on every tin. THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Welling ton and Ann Sts., MONTREAL.

of some 3 feet from the northern to the southern end.

dining room, one for the nuns, and another for the lady students who reside in the convent. Between the dining rooms, is the kitchen, fitted up with all the modern improvements, -hot and cold water being ever ready by a mere turn of the taps.

Next to the nuns' dining room, is a storage room; and on the opposite side of the hall are the laundry room with wash tubs, 4 in number, into which pour, when needed, hot and cold water. The boiler room, cellar and cloak rooms are off these. stormy weather, disport themselves.

splendid apartments, the hygenic conditions of which show a professional hand, Dalton. On the 5th storey the view is simply nagnificent from the front window. Our beautiful river, one of the most charming and pictuesque in the world, has, from this window, additional charms. The heating is by the water system, with radiators, except in the basement, which is by circulations. Twin No. 9 Gurneys are placed in the boiler rooms, and will give the required temperature in a very short time Hot and cold water circulate all over the house; the different storeys are provided with baths and water closets flushed with water from a tank placed on the top storey, and containing 420 gallons. The water with which the convent is supplied, comes from spring about one hundred feet above the level. As the Ottawa government was indebted to the Roman Catholic corporation through whose lands the Railway water pipes run, for which no compensation was ever received, Father Dixon made application to the Minister of Railways and Canals for permisssion to tap the pipes at the railway crossing His application, person in charge thereof the name and strengthened by letters from the Hon. M Adams M. P., and the personal representations of the Hon. Minister of Marine and was bound, according to the requirements Fisheries, was granted, and every facility of 43 Vic., c. 29, s. 12, and no life buoys afforded to enable our fellow citizens to have or belts were thrown into the water to a plentiful supply. The 420 gallon tank placed save the lives of those passengers who were on the 5th storey can be filled in a half hour. The water is continually running in out, thus always giving a plentiful supply, board he had simply to obey orders and runs into the river. Col. Call, with his usual generosity, authorised the building committee to open up his gas drain. Such permission facilitated very materially the digging of a drain 1560 feet long from the convent to the railway pipes. On the are placed tees and valves to which are attached hose, so that should fire eve break out, the hose can be immediately

> Having gleaned these details and carefully jotted them down, your correspondent got himself in readiness for the religious ceremony. His Lordship the Bishop of Chatham, the Very Rev. Vicar General Barry, of Bathurst, Rev. Father Varrily of Bathurst Village, Fathers Carter of Petit Rocher, Power of Nelson, Duffy of to Red Bank, and Dixon and O'Brien of New-General Barry officiated, preceded cross bearer, and acolytes. Father Dixon acted as master of ceremonies. The prescriptions of the Roman Ritual having been faithfully carried out, Father Carter delivered an admirable discourse on education, which appeared in last week's ADVANCE.

used. Thus the danger from fire is reduced

THE SECULAR CEREMONY. flowing. Our fellow citizens of denominations were provided with seats, possible, with greater zeal, and thus meets which were, with characteristic urbanity, | the approval of God and man. reserved for them, in great part, by the building committee, and of course, with the full approval of Catholics. Mr. Hennessy, chairman of committee, presided. At his

The proceedings commenced by an over-Your correspondent having introduced ture, "Excelsior Polka," executed by Misses himself as special to the "ADVANCE," was Molly Hennessy, Mary Hogan, Amy Fiset, Mary Wheeler, Mary, Ryan, Hedwige charge, and cheerfully given all details in Fiset, Minnie Dalton, Alice Dalton, Corinne

right was His Lordship the Bishop; on his

left His Honor Judge Wilkinson.

building. Fiset, Helen Black and Mrs. McEvoy, Five pianos and two organs were used in built, was originally selected and laid off as this composition-in all, 22 hands. This a church lot for the English church, when exquisite piece of music, as well as the other musical numbers, was very much admired by the audience who felt that such renderbeen, at that time, considered as sufficiently | ing of the great masters is seldom heard, central, another site was chosen in the lower and is a treat which the most cultured part of the town. It was then set aside for might well appreciate and enjoy. The school purposes by the Sessions. On it chairman then addressed the audience. In was located the building wherein Sandy pleasing language and delicate sentiment. Mitchell wielded the rod, and struck terror | Mr. Hennessy referred to the occasion which into the hearts of youthful aspirants. The brought all together. He thanked His mention of Sandy Mitchell's name, at this Lordship the Bishop, for his presence, and distant day, makes many a man and woman for the very great interest which he. in the shiretown quake with a feeling akin as ecclesiastical superior, had always to awe. The grounds were, once more given taken in this portion of the vineone of its latest owners, asked for a pur- ent religious bodies, had always, said the chairman, shown a kindly interest the beautiful and picturesque, spoke on the in Catholic progress, and by their presence subject to Father Dixon and to Mr. at bazaars and pionics and the like, gave Hennessy was attentively heard; for h knows when and how to speak. After the thousand dollars. Father Dixon took the rendering of a vocal chorus, "Sit Nomen the present structure, which, including the "The African Chief" by William Cullen testify to anything. A duet "The Tram-The extreme length of the building is way," (16 hands) was then rendered by the

There are 3 towers-one in the centre, An operetta in 3 acts, representing two and one on each end. These towers add sisters, Isadore and Genevieve, visiting a two maids was then given One evenstorey, which, in the front, is on a level enticed into an alley, and hurried

home, taught her to forget her name and her family, and made her their servant. In the basement storey there are two Being of wandering habits, they, in a few years, took up their abode in the suburbs of Genevieve's native city, where, as usual, they sent her to sell flowers. Miss Mary Keogh represented the lost child, and gave evidence of a finely cultivated voice, united with much dramatic talent. The various

little misses sustained their parts admirably. "Hagar in the Wilderness," a beautiful poem by Nathan Willis, was recited by Misa Beatrice Gilliard. Miss Gilliard immediately took hold of her audience, and kept it hushed in silence to the end. This piece is and in the extreme end, is a large recreation full of majestic pathos of which the actress room, where the young people can, in fully availed herself. Articulation, gesture, passion - all combined in making this piece, On the second storey are located the the piece of the evening. Miss Beatrice chapel and vestry and music room. This Gillard has not yet read Horace, who tells latter room is separated from the chapel | us that to make others weep, we ourselves, by sliding doors which run into "pockets," the actors, must weep. "Si vis me Flere so that both may be used, when necessary, fleudum est;" but her natural activities, or as one room. On the opposite and south her teachers, told her so. At the sight, at side of the hallway are the community the thought of Ishmael dying in the wilderroom, the office, a parlor and a second ness, Miss Beatrice Gilliard grew intensely passionate; her eyes became moist, and the On the third storey are four large class | tears rolled down her cheeks. They who rooms, having black boards painted on the were near, wept with her. This was exwalls. These rooms are made to contain cellence in dramatization, and a condition an average of 50 pupils each, and are well seldom actualized by the great ones of the stage. After the opera, William Tell, by 18 hands, the following address was pleasingly On the 4th storey are the dormitories, and very correctly real by Miss Alice

MY LORD, REV. GENTLEMEN, HONORED FRIENDS. With many a fervent wish have we looked foryou into our midst. Now, that the day is shining pon us in all its splendor, our faces are radiant with delight, and our hearts are bounding with joy, while we bid you a most cordial welcome to share in our joys and mingle in our felicitations

Our little Convent wherein so many happy days vere spent has yielded to the present more commoious and suitable; and the humble monument lisappeared, and on its site has risen in beauty and dorious sign of our redemption, and on this day cated to the Sacred cause of Religion and Our hearts may well expand with gratitude to all hose who have proved themselves our benefactors and friends. Quite naturally our thoughts turn

ver twenty-four years bears testimony to the zeal, e energy and the entire forgetfulness of self, in aterial edifices have sprung up under his superision, but in the order of grace, the work he has implished will last in eternity Words fail us to do justice to the Hennessy, the particular friend and benefactor this Institution. To his munificence we are, to a reat extent, indebted for the noble building that is day a credit to the town of Newcastle, and of which all should be justly proud. It is and must and a lasting monument to his memory. A great many others have a very special claim ar gratitude. We take advantage of this occasion say how deeply we fee', and how sincerely we hank all those who have in any way favored us.

May future relations between this institution and

nerous benefactors be fostered and strength-

ied by the pupils' diligence in the walks of Science nd by their faithful and unswerving adherence to My Lord, Rev. Gentlemen Honored Friends, we say again-Welcome to our Convent Home! We regret that the space and time allotted s, prevents us from giving the addresses by His Lordship and His Honor Judge Wilkinson. Both these distinguished personages spoke of the advantages of a christian education, and referred to the reaction taking place in men's minds on this subject, and, trusted that ere long, our statesmen would,

find a way to solve the problem of education to the satisfaction of all. It was pleasing to see present so many persons, ladies and gentiemen of other denominations. The Rev. Mr. Harrison and Mrs. Harrison, the Rev. Mr. Snow and Mrs. Snow occupied front seats, with the teachers of the Harkins Academy public school,) who, on invitation, came n a body, and appeared to enjoy the surroundings. May this kindly feeling long exist in our community, and may the fanatic and the fool be relegated to the

obscurity for which nature intended them ! We congratulate the religious ladies who are in charge of this institution. Their The secular opening commenced at 3 p. | splendid work in the cause of education. m., when the large hall was full to over- is evidently appreciated. They can, with other increased facilities, continue to work, if

> Yours, etc. A CAPITE CALVO

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