

General Business.

Miramichi Advance.

Now Look Out

For the Dealer who has something just as good as Scott's Sarsaparilla...

Scott's Sarsaparilla

When you take medicine, take the best. In Scott's Sarsaparilla you are sure of the most powerful blood purifier...

50 YEARS

For the last 50 years Scott's Sarsaparilla has been coming in and dying out, but during all this time...

SHARP'S BALM OF HORSEHOOD

Never Left the Front Rank for Curing Croup, Coughs and Colds...

ARMSTRONG & CO., PROPRIETORS.



Before you go fishing call at the

NEWCASTLE DRUG STORE

AND EXAMINE OUR FISHING TACKLE,

which consists of RODS, FINE WATERPROOF BRAIDED SILK LINES, REELS, FLIES, FLY BOOKS AND FISH BASKETS

These goods were all received this year, and are of the very best quality. We offer them at very low prices.

NEWCASTLE DRUG STORE.

E. LEE STREET, PROP.

WANTED.

A good man in your district to represent the "Pondicherry" of Canada...

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF TIMBER LICENSES

Chow's Land Office, 12 July, 1894. The attention of all holders of Timber Licenses is called to the following...

WANTED.

Teachers, male or female, to begin work next term at particular address.

NOTICE OF SALE.

To Philip Leonard of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick...

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The Dominion Parliament.

The death on Friday last of Mr. Frank Madill, M. P. for North Ontario...

Defeat of the French Ministry.

France is at present in the throes of another political convulsion in consequence of the unexpected defeat of the Government...

Meeting of the Quebec Legislature.

The Quebec legislature was opened yesterday with the usual ceremonies. Lenoir despatches say that the session will be short but during the time it lasts the opposition will make things lively as they have made up their minds that it will be the last one of the present Parliament.

Mohammedan Rebellion in China.

Late despatches from China announce that a great Mohammedan rebellion has broken out in the extreme northwest of China. The uprising is evidently a most serious affair, for eight hundred thousand men are said to be in arms, threatening the very existence of Chinese rule.

The French Treaty.

The Huntington Gleaner who claims to be thoroughly posted on the French treaty which has just come into force says that it amounts to this, that Canada can send fish, preserved fruit, lumber, canned meats, boots and shoes, and wooden ships under the minimum French tariff, while in return Canada admits wine, cattle, sheep, nuts and fruit at about 40 per cent. less than the duties levied on the same produce coming from other countries.

The Eastern Crisis.

If late European despatches are to be relied on Russia has made up her mind that the opportune moment has arrived for her to strike her long meditated blow for supremacy in the far East. She has made a bargain with China which gives her Port Arthur for her fleet. She is to build railways in China and beyond for the control of both strategic and commercial points. China becomes her vassal. The Pacific Ocean is to be a Russian lake. Japan—where does Japan seem really to believe that the new power which rose so lately on the Eastern horizon as a political star of the first magnitude will consent to be eclipsed and to disappear.

Advances Scientific Miscellany.

ELECTRICITY IN THERAPEUTICS—AN ODD-LOOKING ALLOY—LOW BOILING POINTS OF THE NEW GASES—SLOW COINTEGRATION BY INSERTS—MOTHER OF PEARL IN AUSTRALIA—THE DEEPEST SPOT IN THE OCEAN—STORAGE BATTERIES FOR SHIPS—MORE WATER POWER UTILIZED.

Electricity is growing in importance to therapeutics. Speaking of this to the National Society of Electro-Therapists, Dr. Wm. S. Jackson said that even the physical properties of electricity, as light and heat, are now of assistance. Its light enables the medical man to obtain a better knowledge of the internal organs and parts, and of the treatment required. The electric light has been found to stimulate the growth and improve the conditions of plants; recent experiments have shown that the electric light bath may have a similar effect upon animal life. In diseases of the nervous system electricity finds one of its most useful spheres of influence. Not only is it valuable in determining the site of disease, but it gives most healthful aid in neuralgic affections and paralysis. Above all, it is one of the safest and best general tonics at command.

When tellurium and aluminum are

mixed together in certain proportions, they suddenly combine with a loud explosion, forming a very brittle and remarkable alloy. If this substance is dropped into water, it emits a peculiar odor that is one of the most offensive known—worse even than that of sulphuretted hydrogen. Chemists have been led to suspect that tellurium is not an element, but a compound of several unknown elements, and have been making efforts to break it up.

The method by which hydrogen was liquefied has been applied by Prof. O. Lebedeff, of Krakow, to helium without result. The density of helium being about twice that of hydrogen, it is a striking fact that its liquefying point should be below that of hydrogen. Argon, however, had been found to liquefy at a lower temperature than oxygen, although it has a higher density, and this was supposed to be connected with the simple molecular constitution of the new gas.

The red and black colorations of snow are usually ascribed to a minute alga (Protozoan larva), which turns from red to black in the course of its growth. Tiny red insects, however, have been observed on the snow as to give a colored spot, as in the experience of an excursion party to the Great St. Bernard in 1893, when a distinct rose-red spot was found to consist of microscopic jumping crustaceans, which in liquid form formed an inch thick. It now appears, therefore, that the coloration of snow is chiefly due to the lower vegetation, but that the insects—probably fed on the protozoans—may under some circumstances contribute by their number to form colored spots.

The mother of pearl industry of West Australia centres at Broome, the shells being collected along several hundred miles of the coast. The diving apparatus in use enables the divers, working from small vessels, to bring up the shells from depths as great as 120 feet. It is estimated that over 1000 men are employed in the industry, the value of the shell produced being more than \$500,000 annually. A nursery for the artificial cultivation and breeding of the mother of pearl oyster has been established under the direction of Mr. Savile Kent, but has not yet passed beyond the experimental.

The deepest spot yet found in the ocean has been reported by Admiral W. J. L. Wharton as having been found by the British surveying ship Penguin. The place is in the Pacific, in lat. 23°40' S. and long. 176°10' W., and the wire broke at 4900 fathoms, the bottom not having been reached. The deepest previous sounding was one of 4655 fathoms near Japan.

A hospital superintendent says that a healthy baby should cry at least three or four times a day, and from 10 to 15 minutes at a time. Crying, in the opinion of medical authorities, is the chief and best exercise for young children.

Storage batteries for propelling vessels would weigh, according to the estimate of Prof. Durand, about 500 times as much as the equivalent in coal, and occupy about 220 times the space.

The Androsoggin River of Maine has its source in the region of lake and forest that is the sportsman's paradise. The river itself is not without interest to dwellers in the Eastern States, as in its length of 160 miles it has a descent of 1250 feet, with a mean discharge of 15,000,000 cubic feet per hour. A few manufacturing centres have been established along its course, that at Lewiston and Auburn claiming a population of about 40,000, while that formed during the last two or three years at Rumford has the advantage of a fall of the river of about 150 feet. A system of lake storage keeps back a reserve of 30,000,000 cubic feet of water for use in dry seasons, the effect of this during the drought of the present year having been striking. But thus far the waterfalls along the river are largely undeveloped, and the recent success of such plants as that at Niagara Falls has drawn attention to the industrial value of steep and steady rivers with such suddenness that quite a flurry of local excitement has resulted, with the prospect that many thousand horse power will be put to use during the next few months. Companies have been securing "short rights" with speculative celerity, and several large dams are to be built at once within ten miles above Lewiston. A large part of the power will doubtless be made use of electrically, and an electric railroad of 145 miles to Boston is under projected, but it is probable that the factories that will rapidly cluster about the cheap power will consume the chief output of the dynamo.

One of the most singular trees in existence grows in the Cape Negro country in Africa. Its stem is 4 feet across and but a foot high, while its two leaves are 6 or 8 feet long and split up into ribbons by the wind. It lives perhaps a century, yet never exceeds above a foot in height, but slowly expands until it looks like a stool from 10 to 18 feet in circumference. When asked about the tree, it is strangely like a gigantic spider. It is known to the natives, in fact, as a plant that is put spider, and stories of the struggles of this spider excited the curiosity of Europeans before the discovery of the tree by Dr. W. Leitch.

High pressure and superheated steam have been used in removing a tumor from the spleen. Not only were the tissues rendered dry or bloodless by the jet, but the bleeding of an artery was checked.

(N. Y. Herald.)

Railway Speed.

Here is what has been accomplished on American railways:

First—A train has been run four hundred and thirty-nine and a half miles, or ten hours and five minutes, without a stop.

Second—Speed at the rate of a hundred and two miles an hour has been maintained for five miles.

Third—The distance of fifty-eight and three tenths miles has been made in forty-five and three-quarter minutes, or an average of seventy-six and a half miles an hour, twenty-five miles of the distance being run at the rate of eighty-three miles an hour.

Fourth—A train has been run from New York to Buffalo, four hundred and thirty-six and a half miles, at the rate of sixty-four and a quarter miles an hour. These records show what is possible in the way of high speed and long distance runs. They demonstrate that, so far, at least, as locomotives and rolling stock are

concerned, much faster trains than any now in use are practicable, but there remains the question whether such trains could be employed with safety in many places on existing roads, with their curves, grades, grade-crossings, &c.

It is evident, however, that to maintain the fastest railway travel it is only necessary to make the same progress in road construction as has been achieved in locomotive building.

The Behring Sea Convention.

Washington, Oct. 28.—Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Premier of Canada, and Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, Minister of Justice, who are here to attend the Behring Sea convention, were presented to Secretary Olney this afternoon. They were accompanied by Sir Julian Pauncefote and the staff of the British embassy.

The State Department has not yet announced any of the details of the convention. The first session will be held on Wednesday if Sir Julian's condition permits of his partaking. No memorandum brief has been filed by the British representatives as to the amount of their claim, and it is said that this will await the opening of the convention. The original claim for Behring Sea seizures exceeded one million dollars.

News and Notes.

R. G. Dun & Co. report 38 Canadian failures for the past week, against 52 in the corresponding week last year.

Some idea of the enormous mineral wealth of Australia may be formed from the fact that the value of the mineral products raised in a single colony—New South Wales—to the end of 1894 was £109,336,847.

It is said that the suggestion of the Dominion Government in regard to the laying of a Pacific submarine telegraphic cable between Canada and Australia, that each colony appoint a delegate to confer with an agent of the Imperial authorities, is favored by Mr. Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary.

During the six years from 1888 to 1893 inclusive there were 231,192 persons injured by railway accidents in the United States, and of that number 38,962 were killed, and among railway employees, out of a total of 161,412 injured 14,424 were killed. These figures are from tables prepared by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The Irish land bill, which will be announced at the coming British Conservative convention, is predicted in well-informed circles to be in the direction of relief for the landlords. Of course every one would like a theoretical way to see the landlords relieved, but as relief can be granted only by increasing the burdens of other people the question has a disagreeable side.

Canada's Vast Unknown.

GREAT BRITAIN COULD BE LOST IN THE DOMINION'S UNEXPLORED TRACTS.

QUEBEC, Oct. 26.—Nothing can exceed the surprise created here by the publication of the official estimate of the unexplored areas of Canada. Dr. Dawson, director of the geographical survey, says, they aggregate nearly a million and a quarter square miles, situated in the most northern and therefore to explore, most interesting part of Canada.

Beginning at the extreme northwest of the Dominion, the first of these areas is between the eastern boundary of Alaska, the Porcupine River and Arctic circle. It covers 9,000 square miles, somewhat less than Belgium, and lying entirely within the Arctic circle.

The next area is west of the Lewis and Yukon Rivers, extending to the boundary of Alaska. Until last year there were 32,000 square miles in this area unexplored, but a small part of this was travelled last summer.

A third area of 27,000 miles lies between the Lewis, Pelly and Stiqre Rivers, being nearly as large as Scotland.

Between the Pelly and Mackenzie Rivers is another large area of 100,000 square miles, or about twice the size of England. It includes nearly 600 miles of the main rocky mountain range.

An area of 50,000 square miles is found between Great Bear Lake and the Arctic coast, most of it north of the Arctic circle.

Nearly as large as Portugal is another area between Great Bear Lake, the Mackenzie River and the western part of Great Slave Lake, in all 35,000 square miles.

Lying between St. George and Lair Rivers to the north, and the Skeena and Peace Rivers to the south, is an area of 81,000 square miles, which, except being recently penetrated by a field party, is quite unexplored.

Another area of 36,000 square miles southeast of Athabasca Lake is an area of little is known except that it has been crossed by a field party on the way to Fort Churchill.

East of the Copernicus River and west of Bathurst Lake lie 7,500 miles of unexplored land, half the size of Switzerland.

East of this is an area of 31,000 square miles, about equal to Ireland.

Lying between the Arctic coast and Backs River, much larger than Great Britain and Ireland, and embracing 178,000 square miles, is an area bounded by Backs River, Great Slave Lake, Athabasca Lake, Hatcher and Reindeer Lakes, Churchill River and the west coast of Hudson Bay.

The most easterly area is the greatest of all. It comprises almost the entire interior of the Labrador Peninsula, or Northeast Territory, it is about 289,000 square miles, more than equal to twice the area of Great Britain and Ireland with an added area equal to that of Newfoundland.

All these large tracts of land are exclusive of the Arctic islands, which have several thousand miles of unexplored land.

The International Business.

Ottawa, Oct. 28.—Mr. Haggard states that the report for the International Railway, which has just reached the department, shows that the business of the road has been well sustained during the past year. The accounts which a few years ago showed enormous deficits, will again show that the railway under the present administration is self-sustaining. This year about two thousand tons of rails were replaced with heavier steel in consequence of the increased weight of the rolling stock.

Panama Ship Canal.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The Times yesterday published a three-column article on the proposed ship canal to join the Atlantic and Pacific oceans through the Republic of Nicaragua.

A special correspondent sent to Nicaragua by the Times, had arrived at the conclusion that the project cannot be carried through

as a private enterprise, but that it must be under the auspices of "some strong government, which, without doubt, must be the United States." The Times correspondent is convinced, however, that the cost of cutting the suggested waterway will be near \$120,000,000, but \$100,000,000.

The correspondent also inspected the route of the proposed canal through the Isthmus of Panama, and estimates that even if it is feasible, not more than one-third of the work has been executed, and that it would cost largely over \$200,000,000 to complete it. He regards the Chagres river and the Cutre cut as being insurmountable obstacles to the completion of the undertaking.

More Outrages.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 28.—Fierce disturbances, accompanied by serious bloodshed, are reported to have taken place at Erzinga. Sixty Armenians are said to have been killed.

The Turkish Government announces that the outbreak was provoked by the Armenians.

ALEPPO, Oct. 25.—According to advices received here the Armenians of the District of Marash have attacked the inhabitants of four Turkish villages.

The McCullough Investigation.

Court reassembled at 2 p. m., Saturday, 19th Oct. 1895.

R. B. Adams, sworn: I reside in Chatham and am postmaster and also barrister, and have been a barrister for 12 or 13 years. I have during the past 3 or 4 years tried several cases before Police Magistrate McCullough.

State to the court in what manner you were treated by Mr. McCullough during the conduct of the several cases tried by you.

Objected to by Mr. Murray.

Personally I have been treated by Mr. McCullough decently. On many occasions I believe that in deciding matters which came before him he decided in a way that no other judge would. Notably that applied to the Bernard McCormick and Frank Graham cases. In the Bernard McCormick case there was no title of evidence that the defendant or his agent or any person else sold any intoxicating liquors, and both witnesses in that case gave their evidence to that effect, and the magistrate in his judgment virtually admits that fact. There were no other witnesses called on behalf of the prosecution. The defendant himself when put on the stand positively swore that he did not sell a copy made of the proceedings. It was the evidence that neither the defendant's attorney nor the attorney for the prosecution made any remarks at the close of the case. His Honor took time to consider and after two adjournments convicted the defendant. I felt aggrieved at the judgment given in that case, and so did my client, Mr. McCormick. I felt that a great injustice had been done and I have not changed my mind although two or three years have elapsed since the trial.

What steps did you take in the Bernard McCormick case with a view of appeal?

I took the matter up on certiorari on the ground that there was no evidence to sustain the conviction.

What was the case?

The rule nisi was granted in the first instance, but they refused to make the rule absolute, the court being divided.

Did you know what case any further?

No, I had a copy made of the proceedings. [Record in Bernard McCormick case offered in evidence by Mr. Lawlor, No. 20.] Then there was a suit brought against Mary McCormick and the same date. Both cases came up for hearing on the same day. The Mary McCormick case was tried first. [Record in Mary McCormick case offered in evidence by Mr. Lawlor, No. 31.] I felt aggrieved over the Francis Graham case. Graham resided in Newcastle, is a barber and keeps a billiard room and a sal. I felt aggrieved because only one witness swore that either intoxicated him; two or three other witnesses had drunk of the same cider and they swore to the best of their knowledge that the cider was not intoxicating and had not intoxicated them; the defendant himself and his brother, who had kept the shop swore that they had purchased the cider as a non-intoxicant and had sold it as such and drank largely of it, and had not become intoxicated. I felt aggrieved because I had never seen anyone else intoxicated from the evidence of drinking it, and it was evidence that cider so far as was known, was sold in many grocery shops in both Newcastle and Chatham as a non-intoxicant; and the defendant in this case was found guilty. Believing an injustice had been done to the defendant I applied by petition to the County Council to have the amount of the fine and the cost of the proceedings referred to the position on the ground that this was a legal matter and they had no power to deal with it. I have no hesitation in saying that the preponderance of testimony was in favor of my client, and up to that time no prosecution had been brought or carried on or sustained in this county for the sale of cider; and I felt, it being on record that cider had been sold in the district grocery stores in Chatham and Newcastle, then came in the weight of testimony had been the other way, the magistrate should have done more than impose the fine and let it stand as a warning to those engaged in the sale. 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