General Business.

50 YEARS!

For the Last 50 Years Cough Medicines have been coming in and dying out, but dur-

ing all this time..... SHARP'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND

Never Left the Front Rank for Curing Croup, Coughs and Colds. All Druggists and Grocerymen sell it. 25 Cents a Bettle.

& CO., PROPRIETORS



NOTICE TO HULDERS 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 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 the future, the provisions of this section will be rigidly

IMPROVED PREMISES

Just arrived and on Sale at

Roger Flanagan's Wall Papers, Window Shades, Dry Goods, Ready Made, Clothing, Gents' Furnishings

Hats, Caps Boots, Shoes &c. &c. Also a choice lot of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS FLANAGAN,

ST. JOHN STREET CHATHAM.

BIG OPENING OF

DRY GOODS, ROOM PAPERS ETC.

AT MURDOCH'S.

FURNACES FURNACES, WOOD OR COAL, WHICH I CAN FURNISH AT REASONABLE PRICES.

COOKING, HALL AND PARLOR STOVFS AT LOW PRICES. PUMPS, PUMPS,

STOVES

Sinks, Iron Pipe, Baths, Creamers the very best also Japanned stamped and plain tinware in end-less variety, all of the best stock which I will

A.C. McLean Chatham.

HOTEL Sale or to Let.

The Keary House, Bathurst, which is a most desirable hotel for a profitable business. The hotel is pleasantly situated, fronting the harbor and is well patronized by summer tourists.

Possession given 1st May, next. Apply to JOHN SIVEWRIGHT

Shanty, Camp and Boat Stove.

[From Miramichi Advance of Oct 11.] Mr George Marquis of Chatham will be looked upon as a benefactor of smelt fishermen, sportsmen and others who may have the good fortune to procure stoves of the new pattern designed by him the first sample of which was put together at his well known shop at Chatham on Tuesday afternoon and shipped yesterday to Neguac It is to be used in a goose-shooter's camp at Tabusintac and for that purpose as well as for heating and cooking in smelt-fishermen's shanties it is just the thing It is about 20 inches long, 14 inches from front to back and the same from bottom to top The bottom, top door and dampers, etc are of cast iron and the back and the same from bottom to top. The bottom, top, door and dampers, etc are of cast iron and the sides and ends are composed of a sheet of 16 gauge sheet steel. It will hold nearly twice as much wood as a star stove while owing to a new and peculiar form adopted in the bottom, it will burn either a small or large quantity of fuel, as may be desired. It may also be fitted to burn coal. There is a draft to storeing the fire and a damper. for lessoning, the for fercing the fire and a damper for lessening the heat at will The top has two pot-holes and these may, by the removal of the dividing centre-piece, which is of the usual form, be converted into an oblong hole for a big boiler or oblong pan Altogether, the new shanty-stove seems to meet a requirement that is more than local, and the cost, \$6, places it within almost everbody's ability to buy it Mr Marquis has just begun to fill orders, and it will be well for those who intend to fish smelts during the coming winter, as well as sportsmen and gunners who want to be comfortable and, at the same time, have a stove on which they can do quite a range of cooking to place their orders with

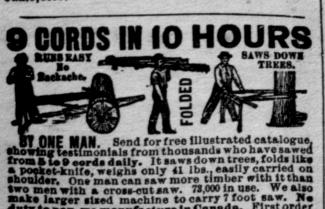
PROFESSOR LEICESTER, organist of St. Luke's church, professsor of the PIANO, ORGAN, VOICE PRODUCTION

and whose pupils have taken the highest honors including the Bronze Medal and Sterndale Bennett scholarship Royal Academy of music,

LONDON, ENGLAND. FOR TERMS, APPLY AT RESIDENCE, QUEEN ST

Never say you can't get fresh fish in town and that they are all exported. We are offering at retail FRESH SALMON, MACKEREL, SMELTS, SHAL

EELS, CODFISH, BASS ETC. Telephone orders will be attended to promptly. W. S. LOGGIE CO.LTD



Miramichi Advance.

The uselessness of the debate on the known that the attack upon Messrs. the country have been wasted at Ottawa, is shown by the fact that the seats were nearly empty as member after member rose and "spoke his piece." If most of them had "held their peace" it would have been much better, but there seems government and opposition leaders that each of their followers shall have a speech recorded in Hansard for in his constituency in the general election, which, however, may not take place until after another session.

the House on Tuesday night of last week, Hon. Mr. Haggart was giving a dinner down stairs to what the government papers describe as a jolly party, composed of about sixty members of the House of Commons and a few other friends, including Premier Mackenzie, Hon. Mr. Foster, leader of of the Government. It is, no doubt, pleasant to have these social affairs. but the fact that so many prominent members of both sides spend their time at them, when their fellows are making speeches up stairs telling how the country may be saved, indicates that the session is not devoted to business as seriously and faithfully as it might be, and that none of them really think the country is in danger.

The senators, having no need to make electioneering speeches, wisely adjourned their House for a fortnight, and further adjourned for several days additional on account of the Queen's birthday.

That Fredericton Bridge enquiry is directly interesting a large number of prominent people, if various authorities are to be believed. The Montreal Star circulated a rumor to the effect that Sir Hibbert Tupper is supplying the facts on which the "scandal" is being worked, with the object of running Mr. Foster from the direct line of succession to the premiership. The St. John Sun intimates that it is Premier Blair of New Brunswick and Senator Snowball hung up in the streams. Mr. Gibson's rather long incubation period, from one who are at the bottom of the movement. These papers cught to be more by 8,000,000 or 10,000,000. There has diminish daily. Rubeola, or German in accord with their surmises, for people will hardly believe that there is a conspiracy for the purpose stated between Messrs. Tupper, Blair and Snowball. There was a popular belief that when the St. John Record's Ottawa correspondent furnished that paper with two or three columns of particulars on the subject, at the time -several menths ago-when Mr. Foster was nominated for York, it was at the instigation of the opposition propaganda at Ottawa, and not of Sir Hibbert Tupper. A rumor that seems to have a complexion of probability is that the prominence given to the matter in parliament was at the instigation of gentlemen who would prefer to see someone other than Mr. Temple M. P., of York, appointed to the Senate. That rather awkward politician appeared to come in for most of the roasting, and even Mr. Gibson's excellent reputation and freedom from

Temple from himself. SALMON-FISHING IN NON-TIDAL WATERS. explanation of the St. John Sun correspondent's statement that he had secured an order from Mr. Costigan, Minister of Fisheries, which would restore the right of net-fishing for salmon on the yet been settled, but those fisheries were to be restored. "But," said the reporter "Mr. Costigan has no power to enforce it, even if it were secured

"But the statute is to be repealed' said Mr. Adams. "We have decided on that, or rather, the Governor-in-Council has decided in favor of it, and Mr. Costigan is to introduce a bill for the purpose."

He cannot contravene a statute."

This of course puts a different face on the matter, and will be satisfactory. not only to the people living on the fluvial portions of the Miramichi, but on the Richibucto, Restigouche, St. John and scores of other rivers in Canada, whose inhabitants were deprived of their privileges by the Act of 1889 It will, doubtless, be opposed by the big fly-fishing combinations, such as those which are so influential in curtailing the privileges of Restigouche fishermen, but if the Department will do its duty in restricting the exercise of the restored privileges to proper waters : if it will intelligently regulate the stations at which nets shall be set, and specify their length, and, above all, it it will employ overseers and wardens who will see that the regulations are strictly carried out, there will be no cause for complaint respecting undue 3,500,000 for Antarctic lands, the globe's interference with either the propagation of salmon or the privileges of rodfishermen. The ADVANCE has frequently pointed out that the prohibition of salmon-fishing in non-tidal waters has caused greater destruction of breeding fish than ever tcok place before that law was passed, for the reason that the people living along our big rivers CORDS IN 10 HOURS resented being deprived of what they placed one thermometer in a screen, The first instalment of the confession,

methods. Therefore, if the preservation of the fishery alone is consideredapart altogether from the rights of the people to engage in it -the repeal of the Act of 1889 is necessary.

Budget, with which the time of the Temple and Gibson in connection with House of Commons and the money of the Fredericton Railway Bridge matter was planned here at the time a general Dominion election was thought to have been pending, and particularly in connection with the nomination of Mr. Foster for York county by Mr. Gibson. The campaign in the matter was opened by an elaborate despatch sent from Ottawa to the St. John Record, and it has been followed up in parliament by the liberal campaigners who originated it. It is said that a certain erratic New Brunswick representative (who has for years had "a knife in his boot" for Attorney General Blair of that province and also wishes to covertly attack Senator Snowball,) has induced the correspondents of the St. While the debate was going on in John Sun and other papers to propagate the idea that Messrs. Blair and Snowball were the inspirers of Sir Richard Ca:twright in the part he had taken in the enquiries connected with the Bridge. The flattering advertisements in fishery matters secured by the member in question in the Sun's Ottawa correspondence, and the Senator are quietly attributed to the House and several other members the influence known as "House of

The Wood Trade.

Referring to freights, the London Timber Trades Journal of 18th inst., says :shade firmer. But if so, the rise is, we is probable. are afraid, nothing to rely upon.

"Miramichi chartering appears fairly active; inquiries are being put forward at 55 francs to France, and 40s. to U. K The 3,300 tons steamer "Liverpool" has been fixed to load deals at St. John, N. B. for West Coast of England at 33s. 9J."

The Journal also says:actively. The shipping records of a recent the outgo of lumber, both to the States and also for the United Kingdom. Though opinions differ as to the size of cut in been a greatly increased cut on the Lower St. John as compared with recent years."

Fires caused by Incandescent Lamps.

An investigation into the cause of fire in a Winter Street dry goods store, in Boston, recently, resulted in demonstrating that an incandescent electric lamp will generate sufficient heat to set inflammable material into a blaze. The fire in question, for which a still alarm was given, was caused by allowing an incandescent lamp to remain for a few moments on a pile of cotton cloth in the packing room. The person in charge left the room for a few moments, not dreaming but that it was safe to leave the lamp on the cloth. When he returned the cloth was blazing. The fire was soon put out, and not much damage was done. This case recalls one reported from Louisville, Ky., a few months ago, the Boston Journal of Commerce adds, which demonstrates the same thing. The fire started, says the Insurance Herald, while the window dresser was preparing Christmas snow scene. The window was the taint of boodlism, which were lighted with incandescent lights, which unduly lugged into the controversy, it appears had not been changed for a appeared hardly adequate to save Mr. | year, except when made necessary by accidental breakage. The carbon in an incandescent globe has a life of 600 hours, and as it wears out the carbon loop offers Our reporter, happening to meet increasingly less resistence to the current, on Saturday last, asked him for an is thrown off uson the glass bulb and is attached the globe becomes only warm | Chamberlain, the Unionist leader, under continuous use, but after it gets Northwest and Southwest Miramichi. filling the floor of the window with loose likely to be the next Secretary of State Mr. Adams said the matter had not cotton upon cheesecloth, to represent for Foreign Affairs, and the Hon. Geo. and there is no doubt that the inflammable cotton, touching the burning hot stem and globes, caused the fire. [-Sc.

"Advance Scientific Miscellany."

the suburbs of Baku, and has been used by the working people as fuel for some months. It is burned in the form of powder, and gives a bluish flame of great intensity and without the least smoke.

Snow from a cloudless sky is among the unusual phenomena in Great Britain's weather record for last winter. At Crowborough, Sussex, on Feb. 6, some snow crystals and minute spicular of ice fell at intervals, without any visible cloud.

An early dawn or twilight sound in the Indian forests is the cry of the land zards. Mr. S. E. Peal, of Sigsabar. Assam, states that these are 31 to 41 feet long, and that their cry can be heard plainly a mile away. The native Assamese

Prof. H. Wagner, of Gottingen, finds the better known lands between 80° north and 60° south latitude to have an area of 51,147,100 square miles, or somewhat less than Murray's estimate. Allowing 250,-000 for undiscovered Arctic lands and land area would be 54,897,000 square

Many of the sensational readings of high or low temperatures are obtained from imperfect thermometers, but it does not seem to be as well understood that improper exposure of the instruments is another common source of error. During the past winter's period of extreme cold the junction of the Bowery with Chatham in the British Isles, Col. L. M. Buchanan and those who did not, themselves, by, and a third about 50 feet lower in a is true, has appeared in the 'People,' (a become poachers were in sympathy hollow of the ground 200 yards off. On newspaper.) It deals with the narrator's with those who did. Under a judicious Feb. 5 the first indicated 27° below freez. life from his birth, in 1834, and up to third 44° below. Equally remarkable | weekly instalments he promises to tell

dangers of tuberculous cattle have been confirmed by a Royal Commission report. Food derived from tuberculous animals. according to this report, can produce tuberculosis in healthy animals; tuberculous matter in milk is exceptionally active in its operation upon animals fed OTTAWA, MAY 24: It is quite well either with the milk or with butter or cheese derived from it; and milk is undoubtedly the chief source of tuberculosis which man derives from his food. It appears, however, that even momentary boiling is sufficient to remove the very dangerous quality of tuberculous milk, although tuberculous meat can only

Waste materials of every kind are now being utilized to such an extent that it would indeed be surprising if the world's vast deposits of peat should go unused much longer. At an experimental factory in Ho'land, the red peat-that is. the his capture and returned to the ship. fibrous upper layer of the bogs,-is combed out until it resembles wool, and is then woven into cloth or into mattings and rugs. The cloth, which has a fine appearance, is said to be far more durable than shoddy, and to cost not more than half as much. The waste combed out is utilized for pulp which has all the properties of wood pulp at considerably less cost: and even the dust produced is found to have a value, being a good as well as the attack on Premier Blair disinfectant. The black peat, which underlies the red in the bogs, is also profitably applied. When reduced to powder and compressed, it forms solid blocks which are not only a periect counterfeit of ebony, capable of being put to all the uses of that substance, but which have the advantage of hardness without brittleness. The trials have been "There is a fair sprinkling of Canadian | so successful that a development of the fixtures this week. Possibly prices are a new processes on a large scale in Ireland

The interval between exposure to a disease and its appearance varies greatly in different diseases, and even in the same disease in different persons. investigation by the Clinical Society, of London, has given these results: The incubation period in diphtheria may extend to 6 or 7 days, but does not "Advices from NewBrunswick show that | usually exceed 4 days, and is more often trade is commencing to move somewhat | 2 days. Infection may take place at any time during the disease. In typhoid fortnight tell of a considerable increase in | fever, the incubation period varies within wide limits, being usually 12 to 14 days, but often less. This disease is not carried from one person to another, the cause New Brunswick, the general opinion is being contaminated water or milk. The that this will run into good-sized figures. | shortest incubation period in epidemic One authority has said that the cut on influenza, or "grippe," is from a few the St. John River and its tribituaries, hours to three or four days, and infection including the Aroosteok, will aggregate may be carried throughout the whole about 100,000,000 of logs. There will be course of the disease. Measles has a short fully as many new logs as last year, but incubation period, which is counted from last season nearly 30,000,000 logs were the date of eruption. Mumps has a cut, it is said, will exceed that of 1893-94 to two weeks, and the chances of infection measles, has a long incubation period, and its infectivity diminishes in a day or two after the disappearance of the rash. Variola, or small pox, has an incubation period of 1 to 3 days; varicella, or chickenpox, slightly longer.

News and Notes.

The frost did great damage in Ohio Indiana and Michigan last week.

There are 1,223 penitentiary prisoners in Canada, according to the annua report of the Minister of Justice.

You can always tell the man who has just learned to ride the bicycle by the reckless speed at which he goes. The eastern hemisphere, on which

dwell 92 per cent of the population of the world, has 170,792 miles of railroad, or 46 per cent of all railroads.

About two inches of snow fell throughout northern Wisconsin last Sunday night, 26th, and the ground was covered with slush. The snow was preceded by rain. which put out the forest fires that had been spreading seriously. Wisconsin, therefore, appears to have a very frisky

The Westminster Gazette says, that the next British Conservative Ministry has already been agreed upon at the preminent Conservatives. It is added even upon the metal stems to which the that the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour will globes are affixed. When a new light be Premier; the Right Hon. Joseph slated for the office of Secretary of State old the globes are hot and the stems for Home Affairs; the Marquis of Salattain burning heat. The dresser was isbury, formerly Premier, is said to be snow. This was packed closely around N. Curzon is said to have been selected the stems and globes of the electric lights, for the office of Secretary of State for

Mr. Leckie and his family, who have for the last five years been the moving spirits at Acadia Mines in almost everything that appertained to the good of the residents of the little village, will remain A combustible clay has been found in for a few weeks longer, and will then employed for the manufacture of all kinds of likely make their home in the sister furniture, carriages, wheels, portmanteaus, province of New Brunswick, where Mr. Leckie has such large investments in coal and iron industries that his whole attention must be devoted to the development of these properties. Mr. Leckie has had the management of the iron works at Lendonderry during a period unpresedented in the depression of the iron markets of the world, and only by prudent guidance and control has he kept. the company as safe as it is to-day. He has carried it through years of depression with a tact that has won the approval of his directorate.

Mr. Leckie has been well liked by the men in his employ, and he and his family -especially his late wife, who was ever name is "Guy," which is precisely the trying to do some good to some one, or to assist some good cause-will be long held in pleasant memories by the residents of the picturesque Acadia Mines, nestling so calmly amid the sharp spurs of the Cobequids .- [Truro News.

The Tichborne Claiment.

STORY OF THE UNMASKING OF ARTHUR ORTON LONDON, May 23.—The sworn confession of the Tichborne claiment that he is really Arthur Orton has a particular interest to New Yorkers aside from the general interest in that extraordinary case-and the subsequent prosecution, which gost the government over \$250,000-because a few years ago, after serving his sentence, the claiment was a bar-tender in a saloon near

differences were observed on other dates. of "why he claimed the Tichborne estates;

with Lady Tichborne : recognition by Lady Tichborne ; dairy of interviews ; confronted by young Roger's tutor; the scar on his head; remarkable coincidence; together with many other extraordinary and startling incidents and disclosures "

He begins his story with the declaration

that he is the youngest son of the late George Otton, a shipping butcher at No. 69 High street, Wapping, London. tells of all his brothers and sisters. He says one brother. Edmund, now lives in 'Quartsberg County, California.' He narrates many details of his father's business, his home and school life in East Smithgeld. He tells that at the age of fourteen years he rendered safe by very thorough he was bound as an apprentice to Capt. George Brooks, of the small brig 'Ocean, which sailed from London for Valparaiso and Chili in 1848. He gives a number of rather uninteresting details of the voyage and says he finally deserted, stole the ship's boat and sculled himself to shore. He was hetrayed on an offer of \$10 reward for

The brig touched at "one of the Kanacker Islands, belonging to the French," and Orton was arrested there-probably for

When the brig returned to Valparaiso he again deserted and was befriended by Dr. John Haley (whose wife, by the way, afterwards gave evidence at the Tichborne trial in 1873.) He mentions many other persons who knew him in Chili.

He finally shipped as an ordinary seaman on board the brig "Jessie," Capt. Thomas, returning to London in her in 1851, and remained for a year with his father and brother in their business.

Dieman's Land on the barque "Middleton" He gives in minute detail the story of his life in Australia. It is only of interest, if verified, as proving the truth of his confession. He says he was married there the wheel will be 1,200 passengers. to Mary Anne Bryant, daughter of Mrs. Payne, of Wagga Wagga, and that two ceremonies were performed-one by a Baptist minister, and one by a Roman Catholic priest. He says, incidentally, of this marriage :

and never trusted either."

be much more interesting than the present

It is said here that there is still a very large class of Englishmen, mostly among the poorer people, who have up to this time believed that great injustice was done to Orton in his conviction and imprisonment.

Going to Bei Hungry. Some time or other, away back in the course of time, the idea got into the heads of the human family that it was injurious tous. to eat just before going to bed. This peculiar and unnatural whim has caused many a sleepless night and many a weary day. Just how it obtained its general standing among intelligent people might be an interesting study for some one who likes to delve after mysteries. As a matter of fact, going to bed hungry is about the most foolish thing that a sensible person can be guilty of. To be sure, one should not eat heartily of indigestible food, but under no circumstances is the craving for something to eat to be denied. Delicate persons, especially those who have little appetite, and who never eat heartily, are frequently kept awake and passsleeple as nights on account of the demands of the stomach for something to work on. The digestive processes continue during sleep and indeed are carried on in the best

possible manner at this time, there being no other forces at work to draw the vita'ity from what is for the moment its most important business. It would be well if every family made some provision for this need and could keep ever ready milk, hot or cold, or a cup of broth or hot soup, says the New York Ledger.

The Wonders of Wood Pulp.

In the United States in I890, the production of wood pulp was 97,000 tons. In 1894 it probably exceeded a million tons. in 1890, and over 300,000 tons in 1894. With regard to Canada, it is somewhat surprising to find the pulp manufacturing industry so far behind. As a suitable country for the production of the material Canada stands among the foremost in the world. It might be a great national industry. They possess enormous forests of suitable wood. It seems almost incredible that paper manufacturers of the United States should go up into Canada for large supplies of wood, manufacture it into paper, and then export the paper into Canadian excluding, perhaps those of the New England States, are fully aware that to Canada they must look for their future supply of raw material. Canadians are certainly masters of the situation, and with the requisite enterprise and capital, they may vet become one of the largest producers of pulp and paper in the world. It is to the interest of Canada to manufacture on a large scale both pulp and paper. It is satisfactory to find that one or two Canadian firms have been enterprising enough to commence exporting pulp to England, and have most successfully faced the competition with Scandinavia. The quality of this Canadian pulp is of a very high standard and is certainly equal, if not superior, to any European make. The paper imported into Canada from the United States alone amounted in 1893 to \$730,000. Although wood pulp was originally tended for the manufacture of paper,

adaption for other purposes has gained a wide range. It has been successfully kitchen utensils, barrels, waterpipes, floor coverings and ornaments of every description, The fibres are now being spun and woven into various garments, which for warmth and softness are almost equal to wool. Blankets and rugs are made at about half the price of those of wool. Quite recently some beautiful specimens of artificial silk fabrics have been made from cellulose tibres. At Hamburg a complete hotel has been built of wood pulp, and matches, bricks, doors and window sashes are now being If British paper makers wish to retain this particular branch of the papermaking

industry, they will certainly have to take immediate steps and provide for the future. If I might be here permitted to make a suggestion, I would advise our makers of this class of paper to turn their attention to Newfoundland or Canada, and there secure their future supply of raw material before it is too late. By selecting the most suitable localities they could manufacture their own pulp and supply their paper mills with the raw material at a very much lower price than they now pay. Tehner's artificial silk is a new materia for use in textile manufacture, possessing

distinct and valuable characteristics, which render it unique among all fibres hitherto existing. As the result of study and analysis of the natural methods of production of si k by the silk worm, the inventor has by simple chemical and mechanical means closely and successfully reproduced a natural process. Wood pulp cotton or jute waste, etc., are chemically digested and the liquid product is spun by a mechanical silk worm to a thread of even diameter throug out and of unbroken and unlimited length The same machine which draws the threads from the liquid twists three threads in any desired number into the requisite "count" or thickness of yarn, in an uninterrupted and continuous process with perfect regularity. The machine is inexpensive and extremely

large variety of fabrics; unlike most vegetable fibres, Tehner's artificial silk can be justly looked upon as a natural right; another on the surface of the snow close which is preceded by an affidavit that it dyed in all other colors and the shades cut into uniform lengths. They then move those of the finest natural silk. For softness and beauty of appearance the

pensive character of these necessarily limits their sale for this purpose. The cost of B. D. article silk being small, it follows that the fibre will open out a large and profitable new field to manufacturers, affording encouragement to them in the product on of an unlimited variety of both choice and saleable novelties in fabrics of almost every

The intention was first to manufacture the raw material in England, but as a large quantity of alcohol is consumed in its manuacture, and the tax on alcohol in England s almost prohibitory for manufacturing purposes, the company decided to establish the factory in a country where spirits used arposes are untaxed. The plant was there under the supervision and management of A. Lehner. Here alcohol consumed for such purposes is untaxed. The artificial silk is thus forwarded in a raw state to England, and there manufactured into textile fabrics. -Scientific American.

London's big Wheel.

A bigger wheel than the Ferris wheel of the Chicago Fair has been built in London It is to be known officially as the "Gigantic Wheel and Recreation Towers," and is at the noted exhibition grounds of Earl's Court, where it will be one of the features of the Empire of India Exhibition which is to be open on May 25.

The highest point of the London wheel will be 300 feet from the ground. The Ferris wheel was 264 feet high. The difference in height of thirty-six feet may not consecutively First Prize seem much but it adds very considerab'y to the size of the wheel. The Ferris wheel carried thirity-six cars, the London wheel will have forty. All the cars of the In November, 1852, he sailed for Van former were alike, of democratic simplicity competitions against all and severity in furnishings. Ten of the cars on the London wheel have been upholstered and furnished luxuriously for first-class passengers. The full capacity of The novelty of the wheel is two prom-

enade saloons, perched atop of the two towers on which the wheel revolves. The towers are each composed of four columns four feet square. The towers of the Chicago wheel were each in one piece, and only "As long as I can remember, from the five feet square at the top. The saloons lieved in a man, much less in a woman, the towers, and on each side parallel with the wheel, and have balconics around them. The succeeding chapters will doubtless They will be fitted up with restaurants and with various attractions to supplement the view. Elevators running up and down the tower will carry people to the saloons.

An odd feature of the wheel is its hollow axle, a steel tube, thirty-five feet long and seven feet in diameter through which people may pass. The axle of the Ferris wheel was of solid steel, and was one of the notable featuges of the structure, from an engineer's viewpoint, being the largest steel casting ever made. It was thirty-three Campbellton. The frame work was built inches in diameter and weighed fifty-six and the whole machine was put together

The last two bolts in the rim of wheel were screwed in place two weeks right, and the thorough and substantial ago by the wife of the constructor. several other ladies she was hauled up an ordinary chair by a steam winch, to a height of 285 feet from the ground.

The Bicycle Craze.

MANUFACTURERS UNABLE TO SUPPLY TH (Boston Globe.)

The "wheel craze," if this is a proper name for it, is fast assuming proportions that are almost alarming. People who remember the roller skating rink craze which swept over the country some years ago say that it is the nearest comparison to the resent mania for bicycles of anything that has occurred in the last quarter of a century. The most astonishing development of the craze is the way in which the women have taken it up. The infection has spread among them so rapidly as to almost paralyze the trade. It is the demand for women's wheels that is causing the most trouble among dealers and manufacturers, and at the present time most of the houses | ticket for a piano, which is to be given have thrown up their hands and announced away that they cannot begin to fill the orders for months to come. The pastime was popular among the fair sex last year, but it is only within the past three months that it has seized hold of them with such a grip that Germany it increased 60 per cent from '90 seized hold of them with such a grip that to 93. Norway exported about 200,000 tons they must bestride a "mount" and wear bloomers before they will even pretend be satisfied. It is this sudden outbreak that has caused all the trouble with the manufacturers. In calculating upon their business for this year they had figured that the sale of ladies' wheels would be about one, or possibly two to ten of the other kind. Instead of this the sales so far have averaged at least one-third ladies' wheels,

> not given out. The limit is only governed This is the condition of things all over the country. The craze is not limited any one section. At the present time over 400 factories are manufacturing bicyc'es garden seeds. exclusively. They are all reported to running to their fu'l capacity, night and day and Sundays, and are still unable to fill orders. Wheels are sold not only by those who deal exclusively in them, but are made and sold by sewing machine companies, firearm companies, watch and clock companies and numerous other classes of business. One of the largest manufactories in the country, which makes bicycles exclusively, and only two kinds of them, had 14,000 men's wheels ready for delivery on Jan. 1, and facilities for turning out more than 100 wheels a day. All this stock, with what has been made since, is gone, and all the agencies of the company are appealing for "more wheels" and are receiving but small response to their cries. The company has increased its plant to the utmost

proportion would have been had the supply

They work every day in the year and yet are net able to fill their orders or come anywhere near it. They are already 3,000 behind on orders for ladies' wheels and have stopped taking orders for that kind of machine. This is only a single instance. which is duplicated by the condition of affairs in nearly every other manufactory

capacity possible to get machinery for and

is now turning out 305 high grade wheels

A Great Labor-Saver. Mr. Shives' mill commenced work for the

season on Tuesday morning. During the

time it was shut down Mr. Shives made numerous alterations and improvements which will without doubt add greatly to its efficiency. The most important of them is the construction of a "slab slasher" machine for cutting up slabs and edgings into convenient lengths for stove wood. This machine is unlike any other for the same purpose, which has ever been used in New Brunswick, and that it is admirably adopted to the work which it has to do is manifest at a glance. Its action is entirely automatic and it does with perfect ease what was formerly the most disagreeable and exhausting labor about the mill for five or six men. The slabs and edgings are placed upon a table over which runs a series of endless Tehner's artificial silk has been spun in chains and carriers attached, they take Bradford, and has been worked up in a them under a row of 19 saws placed sixteen inches apart, by which they are instantly obtained excel in brilliancy and delicacy on until they fall into a trough behind the saws and are taken charge of by another set new material equals the best Chinese and of carriers and move along until they fall system of reasonable regulations and ing point, the second 30° below, and the 1856, when he was in Australia. In future Italian silks. By its use therefore in combination with cotton, wool or natural silk, the mill. The patterns and such of the brocaded and other ornamental and decora- machine as could not conveniently be made with a cross-cut saw. 73,000 in use. We also reger sized machine to carry 7 foot saw. No agreed there will be no sympathy tive results can be obtained, which have hitherto been unattainable except by the sagency. Folding sawing Machine in Canada, were imported by Mr. Solve. hitherto been unattainable except by the borne; visit to Paris and a fortnight's stay employment of the finest trams, and the ex-

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Michigan; but some of the castings were made by Messrs. Duncan & McLellan, of under the superintendence of Mr. Chas. W. the | Coes, who is Mr. Shives' foreman and millmanner in which the work has been done reflects great credit upon him as well as

upon all others who have had any part in it. Owing to the low prices and limited call for shingles from the U. S. coupled with the high wages demanded by sawyers and bunchers Mr. Shives has decided not to make any shingles at present but will confine his attention to the manufacture of deals for the English market, and other big lumber. We are pleased to see that the engines are

again under the care of Mr. Jos. Dryden, who from his long experience has proved himself one of the most efficient engineers in the provinces. - [Campbellton Enterprise.

A \$300 PIANO

\$250 in Cash to be Given Away. From the 2nd of March until the 2nd of September, 1895, with each dollar's worth of goods that you buy for cash at either of the stores of W. T. Harris, including the Cheap Cash Grocery on Henderson Street, you will receive a

It will be conducted as follows :-Each ticket will have a number and a stub with a corresponding number, you will receive one of them with each dollar's worth of goods purchased from us for spot cash. The stub you will tear off and place in a closed box, one of which we will have placed in each of our three the three boxes of tickets left with us will be opened and thoroughly mixed together and take one ticket from the collection and whoever holds a ticket with the same person should not want the piano we will if not more, and it is hard to tell what the

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Whereas Hugh Cameron and David Loggie Ex ecutors of the last will and testament of Alexander loggie, late of the parish of Chatham in the said ounty, farmer, deceased, have filed an account of to cite the heirs and next of kin and the legatees interested in the said estate to appear before me at a court of probate to be held at my office, Newcastle, within and for the said County on Thursday, the 6th day of June, next, at 10 o'clock n the forenoon, to attend the passing and allowing of the said account and the closing of the said Given under my hand and the seal of the said

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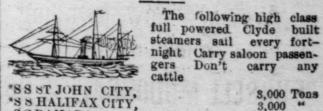


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