General Business.

50YEARS!

For the Last 50 Years Cough Medicines have been coming in and dying out, but during all this time.....

SHARP'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND

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

& CO., PROPRIETOR



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 torfoited? and all Licensees are hereby notified, that for future, the provisions of this section will be rigid

IMPROVED PREMISES

Just arrived and on Sale at

Roger

Wall Papers, Window Shades, Dry Goods. Ready Made, Clothing, Gents' Furnishings Hats, Caps Boots, Shoes &c. &c.

Also a choice lot of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

R. FLANAGAN, ST. JOHN STREET CHATHAM.

CHATHAM Carriage and Sleigh Works.

CARRIAGES. HARNESS AND

FARM IMPLEMENTS

I wish to make known to the public in gene ral tha I have on hand the best stock of carriages and farm implements ever offered for sale in this county. They consist of the following:

OPEN AND TOP BUGGIES of different styles. MIKADOS, JUMP SEAT WAGGONS, open and with tops, CONCORD WAGGONS, (one and two seats,)
EXPRESS WAGGONS and a number of ot styles too numerous to mention.

ALSO TRUCK WAGGONS, (one and two horse,)

I have both the IRON AND SKANE AXLE WAGGON,
I have a SPECIAL LINE OF HARNESS MADE
TO ORDER,
I handle the world-famed MASSEY-HARRIS FARM IMPLEMENES,
I have always an ENDLESS SUPPLY IN STOCK
suitable for the different seasons of the year,
I also keep THE DAISY CHURN on hand,
I have a few SECOND-HAND WAGGONS for

I would ask intending purchasers and others to call and examine my stock, as I can sell cheaper and on as good terms as any other person in the County.

Guarantee all the Goods I sell to be first class Any goods sold by me prov-ing defective in stock or workmanship will be made good free of charge at my factory, St John Street, Chatham, N B

CARRIAGES MADE TO ORDER.

REPAIRING AND PAINTI exected in first class style and with despatch

Correspondence solicited ALEX. RUBINSON



and endorsed "Tender for Gardner's Creek Work," will be received at this office until Friday the 10th day of May next, inclusively, for the construction of a Public Wharf at Gardner's Creek, S epartment of Public Works, Ottawa.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tender ers. An accepted bank cheque payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, for thesum of eight hundred dellars, (\$800), must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract, or fail to complete the work contract ed for, and will be returned in case non-acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the

By order, E. F. E. ROY,

Department of Public Works, Ot tawa, 1st April, 1895.

COFFINS & CASKETS

Rosewood, Walnut, etc., Coffin findings and Robes supplied at the very lover rates. Pall Bearers' outfit furnished. James Hackett, Undertaker

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 Tabusintae and for that purpose as well as for heating and cooking in smelt-fishermen's shanties it is just the thing I 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 sides and ends are composed of a sheet of 16 gauge sheet steel It will hold nearly twice as much wood 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 for forcing 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 beiler 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 t Mr Marquis has just begun to fill orders, and will te well for those who intend to fish smel

PROFESSOR LEICESTER. organist of St. Luke's church, professsor of the PIANO, ORGAN, VOICE PRODUCTION and whose pupils have taken 'the highest ho including the Bronze Medal and Sterndale Ben scholarship Royal Academy of music,

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

FISH!

Mever say you can't get fresh fish in town an that they are all exported. We are offering at retail FRESH SALMON, MACKEREL, SMELTS, SHAD, EELS, CODFISH, BASS ETC,

Telephone orders will be attended to promptly. W.S. LOGGIE CO, LTD Jan. 5, 1898;

Miramichi Advance.

The Militia Report.

We have the annual report of the Department of Militia. It is for the year ending June 30, 1894. The report of General Herbert is brief. He notes as increase. of recruits and a diminution of military crime in the permanent force, and adds: "It is especially gratifying to note a diminution of drunkenness and of the offences which are the invariable result of such excess." The number of the active militia trained in the year was about 19,000 out of the total estimated strength of over 30,000. The quality of the drill by the rural militia in camps has, he says, improved. Alluding to the Martini-Metford rifle, of which 1,000 were received during the past year, the General states that reports show it to be an admirable weapon. This, however, is epposed by the late minister, Hon. Mr. Patterson, who said the Martini-Metford rifle was worthless.

In the report on rifle ranges we observe that the direction of the Chatham range prisoned, and he was, doubtless,

from firing points to butts is put down as appointed because he was not, for The general commanding presents a strong plea for military organization in the following evident reference to the war

between Japan and China. He says :-"It is impossible for any person however little acquainted with military matters, to view the events, which are actually occurring in one of the largest empires in the world, without realizing that personal bravery, and the riches and resources of a large Empire are powerless, Flanagan's for the defence of a country, unless they have, by organization, been made readily available in time of need. The same events show us how a comparatively small, but highly organized, force can overcome the greatest difficulties, and lay at its feet an Empire, hitherto regarded as unassailable."

An unexpected feature of his report, however, is its concluding paragraph, which is quite different from the tone i which he usually referred to our militia. It is as follows :-

"From the knowledge I have acquired in the course of four years of intimate acquaintance with the Canadian Militia. I will venture to assert that no body exists, in which there is a stronger feeling of patriotism and loyalty, than in that which I have the honor to command. The sacrifices made annually, by all ranks. should be a sufficient proof of this fact. even for those who have not had the advantage, that I have enjoyed, of an intimate personal acquaintance with all ranks. It is in view of the endeavours. so generously made, to safeguard this important part of the Empire, that I can again venture, to urge the adoption of a sight as a result of viewing with the can the security of any country be assured.'

Supreme Court of Canada.

In the Canadian Law Times for April, is a pretty tart attack on the supreme of a kind of covered litter resting on a court of Canada. The Torontonians frame with five wheels, three in the front appear to be particularly worried about and two at the back, is provided with a Chief Justice Sir William Strong.

"It is an open and unfortunately much discussed fact that in our highest court the interruptions of counsel in the course of an argument are so frequent and of such a character that unless the counsel engaged has unusual courage, deter-

mination and skill his arguments may never be fairly presented to the court. "Another great inconvenience to counsel and injury of a like kind to suitors is the attempt which the chief justice makes spots there have been few or none. In to prevent the reading of passages from no year has the aurora been observed the reports and the reading of excerpts between May 23 and July 22-that is. from the evidence. As a rule the counsel | near the summer solstice ; and the test of engaged are men of some experience, who the year shows two maxima, a primary are not likely to abuse their rights and in October and a secondary in February. privileges, even if their other engagements

unnecessarily reading long extracts. "We pass by (with a lament) the fact that conversations upon the bench, in a tone loud enough to be heard at the back of the court room, on subjects entirely foreign to the arguments, are of of courtesy to the bar, and we are not interests of suitors are protected. But when three out of five judges engage in earnest conversation it becomes the duty of counsel to be silent until the court is again properly constituted to hear the

"All these matters are most unpleasant to the counsel engaged before the court, and tend to shake public confidence in the court. It has unfortunately become such a common subject, of conversation when the court is sitting that it is impossible

not to notice it.' Five judges constitute a quorum of the court, but Mr. Justice Sedgwick is preformer capacity of Deputy Minister of Justice he advised the crown regarding them. In legal as well as political circles there is a growing feeling that radical measures will have to be taken to change the personnel of the court. The manner in which business is conducted amounts almost to a public scandal. In addition to the physical incapacity for work of certain of the judges there is said to be a lamentable absence of esprit du corps. Conferences between the judges, which used to be the rule, are now the exception, the result being most unsatisfactory. It is questionable whether in a barbarous state, where the dispensing of justice carried on in the most primitive manner, would two judgments be delivered on the same day, the one contradictory of the other, and yet this is what has actually occurred in the Supreme Court of Canada within the past few months.

DOMINION ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION :-At the annual meeting of the Dominion 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 him, as early as possible.

Artillery Association, held in Ottawa on Thursday last, a good deal of important business was transacted, both the Artillery Association, held in Ottawa on militia being present. The following officers were elected for the

President, Lieut.-Col. Prior, M. P., vice-presidents, Lieut.-Cel. Turnbull, Montreal; Lieut.-Col. Moore, P. E. I.; Lieut.-Col. Call, Newcastle; Lieut.-Col

\$500,000 or \$600,000 additional. But

and the toper has! "whiskey" was already paying almost The branches are flexible, polished, black, who had spoken from a brief prepared for one-third of the customs and excise duties without leaves, secreting a viscous fluid him. He welcomed the policy which the

A Champion Crank.

One of the men who make a living and gratify an inordinate desire to be notorious, by saying and doing unusual and extraordinary things, is an Irishman named O'Donovan Rossa. Like Geo. Francis Train, he has ceased to be an attraction in New York, so he has gone to London, where he obtained a ticket for the strangers' gallery of the House of Commons for last Wednesday, and undertook to address that body. He managed to say that an assassin's blow had been dealt at him in that house, when he was silenced and ejected. He contrived to have himself interviewed the same evening and delivered himself as follows "It was my deliberate intention to ddress the House of Commons in reference to a letter from Mr. Labouchere to an individual in America, repeating the assertion that I received money from the English Government. I was not surprised at my expulsion. In fact, I should not

imprisoned. If he had not been a harmless lunatic it is probable he would have been could then have again posed as a martyr.

have been much surprised if I had been

"Advance" Scientific Miscellany.

THE NORTHERN LIGHTS APPEAR-ARGON SIMPLE MEANS-THE PYGMIES-MICROBES IN WOOD PAVEMENTS-RISK IN LOOKING AT THE SUN-A FORMIDABLE FLESH-EATING PLANT-AN ELECTRIC

A determination by Prof. Barnard with he Lick telescope places the diameter Neptune at 32,900 miles-from 2000 to 4000 miles less than is stated in most

As a simple method of showing the presence of argon in atmospheric nitrogen, M. Guntz proposes absorbing the nitrogen by lithium, with which it readily combines below the temperature of dark redness. After a sufficient volume of atmospheric nitrogen has been passed the apparatus remains filled with argon, while if nitrogen from chemical decomposition is introduced nothing is unabsorbed.

The dangers of watching solar phenomena, even with the partial protecion of colored glasses, have been pointed out by Dr. George Mackay, of Edinburg.

A cycle ambulance has been invented by Dr. Honig, of Berlin, who suggests its use for small towns where a horse ambulance is too expensive. It consists signal bell for the use of the patient, and The Law Times, among other things, is propelled by a cyclist at each end. Beneath the litter are boxes for materials, instruments, etc.

Records for the northeast of Scotland years the average number of auroras seen has been seven per annum, varying from 50 in 1870 to none at all in 16 years of the time. At maximum sun-spot periods the auroras have been frequent and brilliant, while with the absence of sun-

The electric incubator upon which Otto would permit of their wasting time by Schulze, of Strasburg, has been at work for three years is intended to overcome the ordinary difficulties of the artificial protection while being at liberty to run about on the ground when they choose, he incubator.

> An investigation by M. Miquel tends to disprove the idea that wood pavement is a favorable breeding place for germs, and that it may have led to the Paris epidemic of grippe in 1889 1890. Sawdust from different depths was sown on nutritive gelatine, the colonies being counted at the end of 30 days. New pavement of pine blocks vielded 650 eighth of an inch : pavement of Landes pine laid in 1887 gave 1,400,000 bacteria per gramme at the surface, and only 4200 at a depth of a fifth of an inch; and pitchpine pavement laid in 1889 produced 1,400,000 bacteria per gramme at the surface, and only 500 at a depth of a twelfth of an inch. In all cases the germs were confined to the superficial layers of the wood. Paris mud, dried and pulverized vielded from 40,000,000 to 50,-000.000 bacteria per gramme.

> A revised atlas of the surface currents of the Great Lakes, as determined from the drift of bottles during the last three years, is given by Prof. M. W. Harrington in Bulletin B. of the United States Weather Bureau. Nearly five thousand bottles were floated, of which 672 were recovered. These showed the chief currents to be : eastward along the south side of Lake Superior, westward along the north side south along the west side of of Michigan and Huron, north along the east side generally eastward in Erie and Ontario. Local and transient currents during gales are sometimes strong enough to drag vessels from their moorings. A phenomonon which may be called a seiche-a single wave which is seen by navigators as a white wall approaching and passing-is an occasional occurrence.

Carnivorous plants are usually small, but European journals have been giving accounts of one of gigantic size and great THE POLITICAL CAPT. CUTTLE:-If you power which has been discovered by want solidly-solid statesmanship you must | Dunstan on the shores of Lake Nicaragua. go to the Moncton Transcript for it, as As this naturalist was walking with his the following from that paper proves :- | dog, he was attracted by cries of pain | revenue and expenditure, as recommended Prohibitionist Foster taxes sugar from the latter, and, hastening to the \$1,200,000 additional, and whiskey only rescue, he found the animal held by three then women, the principal consumers of black, sticky bands, which had chafed sugars as housekeepers, have no votes, the skin to bleeding. These bands were branches of a new carnivorous plant, What a wonderful paper it is! As which Dunstan calls the "land-octupus." of Finance, when he referred to him as one

taxes will not seem so outrageous, after suckers by which they attach themselves | Conservatives, they had one which they had believed to be an octupus transformed into a plant, from which the dog was released with great difficul v and severe injury to the hands. Among the few facts learned was that the fetid odor of the sticky liquid serves to attract prev and it was also observed that the "landctopus," like other carnivorous plants, abandons its victims after sucking out the nutritive elements. To the natives this strange plant is known as "the Devil's

Dwarfs in Africa were mentioned by Homer, referred to as an historical fact by Herodotus, and described by Aristotle. Pliny, a later writer, speaks of the pygmies as living in different countries. These references were substantially all that was known of the African pygmies until a few years ago, when accounts of them were first given to travelers by neighboring tribes, then they were by Schweinfurth, and specimens were finally brought to Europe. M. A. de Quatrefages, the eminent anthropologist. finds that the ancients had information, more or less real, concerning five populations of small stature. Two were located n Asia; a third to the south, toward the sources of the Nile; a fourth to the east. not far from these; and the fifth in Africa, to the southwest. Two of these groups, more or less modified by crossing, are still located in Asia. The African groups are farther away than the traditions represent, but in nearly the same direction. All of them are fragments of two races of blacks-those of Asia, Malaysia and Melanesia to be distinguished as Negritos, and those of Africa as Negrillos-both including tribes, distinct peoples and sub-races. The Negritos, contrary to a common belief, are not an approach to the "missing link," but are people of some development.

Ottawa.

Sir Richard Cartwright, pulled himself together on Tuesday of last week and made quite an exhaustive speech in reply to Mr. Foster's opening in the budget lebate. He arraigned the whole course and policy of the government, and concluded as follows :-

I advise that we learn prudence and economy; that we be content, as the Scriptures have it, with such things as we have; do not stretch our hands for further territory, which we cannot properly Galileo lost his vision in this manner, Sir administer or provide for without doing Isaac Newton's retina was permanently an injustice to our own people. I would injured, and Dr. Mackay has himself met advise the hon, gentleman to dispense, with not less than 17 cases of impaired for the time being, with his Pacific and fast Atlantic services. I advise him to systematic organization, by which alone unprotected eye the eclipses of I890 and make friends, if it can be honorably done, with the people of the United States. And above all and before all, I advise him to strike off as far as possible existing trade restrictions. These things done, sir, will grant there is a reasonable chance that the country may right itself, that out of all this evil there may spring some good. I do not pretend to say, and I do not believe, that this country is going to escape entirely scathless from the results of sixteen years of unmixed folly. We nust suffer for what we have done; we must retrace our steps, and must be pre-

pared to submit to some sacrifice in doing What these gentlemen have done is to put back the progress of Canada for a whole generation. We cannot, and we do not pretend that we can give back to Canada her lost children, her 'lost legions. Nor is it in our power, except as our example can redeem the past, to blot out the marks of shame upon the shield of Canada which these men's conduct has

"The hon. gentleman's proposals may stop the deficit. That is well. That ought to he done. But we must do more than that. We must lighten the burdens of the people, as well as stop the deficit. I do not pretend to say that it will be an easy task. I say that it is a task thoroughly and hopelessly impossible under hatching of chickens. The apparatus is the present system. Nevertheless. easily manipulated, and requires only an that is the goal that the Reform party uninterrupted but small supply of electri- must keep in view, that is the goal for Automatic attachments regulate | which they must strive; that is the goal both temperature and moisture, the which I hope and trust they will soon former being kept within a tenth of a attain. As to the manufacturers, I desire the truth were known. We recognize fully the value of manufacturers to a country situated as Canada is. neither propese to do injustice to farmers to please manufacturers, nor to do injus-

tice to manufacturers to please farmers. "I am not going for one moment to conceal from the House the fact that a considerable time to come, but it must be a just tariff, It must be no tangled mass of dishonest absurdities like the one under my hand. It must be something which is fairly and honestly framed for the purpose of bringing evenue into the Treasury, and not at the dictation of protected manufacturers' associations for the purpose if enabling them to divide with the government the plunder unjustly obtained from the people, and, sir, may make no mistake if I propose an amendment to the motion that you leave the chair, and I move as follows:

1894-5 amount to the sum or \$38,517,152. independently of any further supplementary estimates which may be brought down. "That the said sum of \$38,517,152 is in excess of the amount expended in 1893-4 by the sum of \$922,127. "That the deficit for the year 1893-4 amounted to \$1,210,322. "That the deficit for the present year

estimated by the Minister of Finance at \$4,500,000. "That from statements made by Ministers the Crown in the House it appears that our existing obligations for railway subsidies and for public works now in progress will 1,900 dollars, to forget that he did not, involve a further outlay of \$20,000,000, omputed as follows: For railway subsidies now voted \$8,729,000 For the St. Lawrence canals 6,000,000

For the Trent Valley canals 5,000,000

minor works..... 1.000.000

For Intercolonial Railway and

the subsidy provided by statute to be paid on account of a fast Atlantic service, will entail an addition to our already very heavy annual fixed charges of \$1,400,000. That, inasmuch as enormous sums of money are exacted from the people of Canada, which are not paid into the treasury, and, inasmuch as the burthens of the people are thereby unnecessarily increased, and, as it is of the utmost importance to the well-

being of the community that not only should the present extravagant expenditure be diminished, but that the said burthens possible, it is expedient that in making pre-vision to restore the equilibrium between tariff be so modified that it may be made a of course, not included here. tariff for revenue only." Hon. Mr. Haggart followed sir Richard who, he thought had not been particularly good-natured in his criticism of the Minister

to their victims. It might almost he stuck to since 1878. Sir Richard had twitted the Finance Minister that there had been no mention in his speech of that policy but he had not said anything about the dear departed commercial union or unrestricted reciprocity. (Applause.) they had tariff for revenue only, and Mr. Haggart prophesied that when the people of the country came to understand it that policy could follow the dear departed policies of the past. To the statement that Canada was not prosperous he evidenced the testimony of Americans that Canada had weathered the storm better than any other country in the world. To the discredit which Sir Richard had cast upon the busibanks, as an evidence of prosperity, he replied that Sir Wm. Harcourt had recently given the amount of savings in the banks, as proof of prosperity. Then he came to the question of the growth of industries in Canada. He quoted the figures of the census, showing the increase of the number of industries between the years 1881 and 1891, the increase of employees, wages and raw material used, and finished product. He denied Sir Richard's statement that the farm value of Ontario had declined \$200,000,000, and said that, on the contrary, it had increased \$95,000,000, the figures

> "That is much like your own," said Sir What authority then asked Mr. Haggart, would Sir Richard accept as to the condition of the country? Had he a staff of his own to gather these statistics? If the House was not to credit the Dominion or Ontario Statistical Departments, was it to be obliged to accept Sir. Richard's ipse dixit in all matters of statistics? Sir Richard had expressed a fear that the Intercolonial Railway had been starved in the efforts to make the expenses of the come within the receipts, and

being from the Ontario Bureau of Industries.

result, a considerable expenditure be necessary in the near future restore it to its proper efficiency. Mr. Haggart gave him the assurance that he had the statement of the General Manager that the road was never in better condition than it is at the the present time. At the same time he did not wish it to be understood that he would not ask the House for an appropriation to be made for terminal facilities, and to repair losses which had been suffered by fire during this year. As for the Hudson Bay Railway, if the government proposed to make an arrangement for the continuing of that project, Parliament and the country would be consulted with regard to it. In the meantime, he would like to hear the leader of the Opposition state his views upon that project. He was up in that part of the country recently, and his opinion was no doubt asked for with regard to it. Mr. Haggart believed that in one speech Laurier had described the Hudson Bay Railway as a most important undertaking, and had promised that when he came into

office he would appoint a commission to inquire into it. Turning to the trade question Mr. Haggart said the N. P. had resulted in the cheapening of the prices of woollens, cottons and shoes, and would result in the building up of an iron industry also. He accepted gladly, he said, the issue between the two parties Liberals with their tariff for revenue policy, and the Conservatives with the protective policy. Of the former, he prophesied that the people would not be content to sacrifice the industrial interests of the country, and relapse into a mere farming community by adopting a policy which required the elimination of every vestige of protection, But if the Liberals should come into office and should put that policy into operation, he devoutly said, "God, help Canada," He was quite prepared to go to the various parts of the Dominion to raise religious issues, but he believed the people would go to the polls upon the trade Mr. Haggart was heartily applauded

when he sat down after making a telling speech of about two hours.

That Post Office Again.

In publishing, last week, some items from the Dominion Auditor General's Report showing amounts received by officers on the North Shore are paid from more than one source. we appear to have conveyed to the Advocate, the World and the postmaster of Chatham the impression that we had some motive other than that of giving the news to our readers. Many papers publish facts and figures from the blue books as they are issued, those of New Brunswick being no exception, and it seems singular that when we gave a list of ten officials who received Dominion pay them should assume, or any paper should assume in his behalf, that it was done to put any one of the ten in a false position. Such, however, seems to be the case.

respecting the payments to the Chatham postmaster, and adds the following from a Chatham coarespondent :-"But as a matter of fact the Post master of Chatham does not receive more than \$1400. for out of his salary he has to pay clerk hire and all the expenses of his office such as

cleaning, sweeping, pens, ink, paper, wax, and Inland Revenue are allowed for all such expenses, together with the salaries allowed. Then the hours of these officers are from 9 a. m till 4 p. m., with an hour for dinner, while post office is worked from 6 a. m. till 8 p. m., with no time for meals. Thus. while there is an evident effort on the part of the ADVANCE to show that the postmaster of Chatham is the best paid official on the North Shore the truth is that he is the worst paid and the longest worked." And the World says :-"THE POSTMASTER'S INCOME. - A state-

ment of the postmaster's official income, which was published last week for the purpose of making it appear that he gets more salary than any other Chatham official. belonged to the order of half truths that convey a false impression. The postmaster asks us to say that he pays \$400 a year out of his official income, for assistance and expenses:" If it is a virtue that the postmaster

now pays \$400 a year for assistance and expenses, why did he make it so difficult for us last year to compel him to re-engage an assistant when he had dispensed the service. He ought not to expect the people who were inconvenienced by his neglect of duty before and after the close of the last fiscal year, when his income from Dominion sources was some at that time, pay an assistant, but attempted to retain the whole of the salary. allowances and other pickings for himself, while he closed the office during business hours just as it suited his convenience. Indeed, it was said that while away from the office attending court, or otherwise practicing law and in other ways promoting his personal interests desires, he earned quite as much as he now claims to pay for "assistance and expenses." Even now he must net some \$1,500 out of his different Dominion revenues, for the Auditor-General puts him down as receiving \$1,630 for salary and allowances, while he has over \$75 from post office boxes, and \$62.60 for should be reduced as largely and speedily as attending the mail box at the Mackenzie drug store, besides his \$130 as caretaker | Canada, Mr. Busby says of the building in which the post office is

of Chatham more than any other official Auditor General's report last week, and cate and World should assume that we success in the coming elections." and sugar was free Minister Foster's new and furnished with a great number of opposition had at last found. As for the had been disposed to make com- I from this it will be seen that Mr. ment should be made to the School Act equal correctness.

parisons between the postmaster and other officials we might have done so effectively by asking the public to inspect the condition of the building of which he is care taker at a cost to the public of \$130; or we might have enq uired why the sorting room of the post office is a semipublic rendezvous. Even "half truths" would be much better that whole ones in reference to some things which concern the public in connection with the Chatham post office, and it would be, perhaps, in the postmaster's interest if he were to attend to his own duties and refrain from attempting to prevent the press of the town from giving the people facts from ness of the insurance companies and savings | the public accounts, which are published for general information.

> Baldness is either hereditary or caused by ickness, mental exhaustion, wearing tightfitting hats, and by over-work and trouble Hall's Renewer will prevent it.

> > News and Notes.

"Uncle" Thomas McGreevy, M. P., is said to have promised his moral support to the government.

DIGBY N. S., is seeking a loan of \$35,000 for the purpose of constructing a town system of waterworks. Leather is going up with a bound. Retail

shoe dealers in New York American centres have been potified manufacturers that prices for fall goods will be about twenty-five per cent higher than for the last two years. A train of mules and contractors' outfi from the Broad Guage Railway, Yarmouth, passed through St. John the other day en

route to Boston. The mules occupied nine

cars. And, now, the Narrow Gauge Com-

pany, having routed its antagonists, has determined to build its road on the con-QUEBEC, May 6 .- The council of public | weight. meeting here to-day. Several bishops were Province of Quebec. Messrs. Chapais and Crepault voted with the bishops against the motion, which was lost. Hon, Mr. Masson will propose later on, that all schools receiving money from the government be

submitted to regular inspection, in order to

secretain that the terms and conditions are

The Archbishop of Canterbury has addressed a pastoral letter to his archdiocese, asking the members of the Church of England to effer prayers on Whit Sunday for unity. The Archbishop says: 'When we consider the terrible separation of the past, when we now see so many communions -Presbyterian, Nonconformist and Roman Catholic-at home and abroad in America, we are moved to desire to seek Christian unity. Who can doubt that this change is

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., May 10- Important despatches were received to day from th English government relative to confedera tion. While their contents are not fully likely to be taken in the matter. Members were too intelligent for this and that they of the cabinet appear satisfied with the progress of the negotiations. The most important point submitted to the imperial authorities was Canada's proposition that England assume Newfoundland's obligations and completion of the railroad across the island. This would mean that the colony's debt of \$10,000,000 be assumed, putting Newfoundland in a very favorable position compared with other provinces. Newfound land would be willing to pass legislation to settle the French shore question in return for England's acceptance of this proposal.

UKIAH, Calif. May 10 .- In Bachelorville yesterday near this city, a big bald eagle made a fierce attack on an 8 year-old boy assistance the boy would have been fatally injured. The bird of grey has recently been destroying lambs on the lanches of J. B. Briggs, in the valley. Briggs' two sons. William aged 21 and Edward aged 8 decided to climb the rocky crag where the eagle had suddenly swooped down on them and fiercely attacked the younger boy with beak and talons. It destroyed the boy's acerating his head and face. was powerless to render assistance and Eddie might have been much more seriously injured, had not the boy's father arrived at the scene and beaten off the eagle.

If girls will marry they should have their eyes opened beforehand and know something about what is coming. There is no more fruitful source of wedding unhappiness than gnorance. Take the care of the household the girls get married without knowing the first thing about their duties. It was typical and sweet bride who presided ove the dinner table at which her husband an herself sat. He remarked that the tomatoes were nice and asked if they were canned She didn't know, but rang the bell, and when the maid came she said: "Mary, are these canned tomatoes?" Mary said they were, and her husband declared they were as nice as any he had ever eaten, wasn't it wonderful, &c. The bride thought awhile side, remarked: "Upon my word, George, I don't see why they grow any vegetables more, because the canned ones are really just as good?"

The total expenditure in the construction of the Manchester ship canal is now about \$72,500,000. The profits from operation of the great waterway are at the rate of about \$100,000 a year. The net income is, one, and otherwise degraded therefore, hardly one-seventh of 1 per cent on the capital invested. The most dis couraging feature of the enterprise is that the increase in the business of the canal has of expanding its traffic rapidly or reaching a point which would pay even I per cent. interest on the money invested. That is the price which Manchester is paying fo the sake of seeing ocean steamships com to its wharves, and the finances of the great cotton manufacturing city are becom ing very much involved by the failure o the ship canal to earn anything like the profits expected of it.

OTTAWA, May 1 .- In his argument before the privy council on the Manitoba school case. Dalton McCarthy disclaimed any connection with the P. P. A. organization. The President of that organization, however, given Mr. McCarthy away. divisional councils of the Dominion of separate schools would not be obeyed. In in certain branches of the trade as to make

We had no thought of the postmaster and fight to the bitter end every measure when we published the figures from the fore urge that we bring our candidates as and the Greenway Government is decidedly we believe that 'secrecy' as to our nemincannot understand why he and the Advo- ating candidates is the keystone to our

It's Provoking

to be deceived: it's annoying to have a poor article of shortening. You can avoid both by seeing that your pail of COTTOLENE bears the trade mark-steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—and be sure of having delicious, healthful food. Other manufacturers try to imitate COTTOLENE, that's the best reason why you want this original article. Look for this trade mark-steer's

package. Made only by The N. K. Fairbank Company, Wellington and Ann Sts., MONTREAL.

head in cotton-plant wreath—on every

McCarthy's candidates are simply P. P. A. candidates under cover.

The Yacht. "Defender" to be the most Expensive of her Class Ever Built.

BRISTOL, R. I .- "It makes no difference what the yacht costs," is practically what the Vanderbilt-Morgan-Iselin syndicate said to the Herreshoffs when they instructed the latter to design and build a boat to defend successfully the America's cup against Valkyrie III. As a result, the Defender is likely to cost quite a little more than \$200,000 rather than anything less. Speed is naturally the first and chief requirement. To secure this the boat will carry such a spread of canvass as never

before was heard of. To balance this there must be the greatest possible strength throughout the vacht and the greatest possible absence of weight above the water line. This has been secured at a cost of 75 cents per pound for the sides of the yacht above the water line, by the use o aluminum floor beams, which give the greatest possible strength with the least

out in respect to the blocks of the Defender. which are not only to be marvels of cost. but are to be far and away the strongest and the lightest ever constructed for any boat of any description, the extremes of each being unprecedented.

Early in the planning of the yacht, Capt. Nat Herreshoff decided that the blocks must not weigh more than one ton, and the same time they must withstand a strain of anywhere from 10 to 28 tons because of the immense spread of canvass which it was designed that the boat should carry, and the consequent tremendous strain upon Whenever, however, he presented these specifications to the manufacturers of blocks

with a single exception they held up their hands and cried: "Impossible." Privately, they said the great yacht designer must be insane. He simply replied that these were specifications for the Defender, and they must and would be met. The one exception was E. J. F. Coleman

of the firm which made the blocks for the Navahoe and the Vigilant, which never showed even the suspicion of a strain or weakening. The proposition, it is said, somewhat staggered Mr. Coleman at first, but he had much of the same determination and fondness of overcoming seemingly nsurmountable obstacles which characterizes Capt. Nat, and, after some careful figuring, he declared himself ready to undertake the contract, which was given to the firm shortly afterward.

To secure these remarkable and supposed ly short extremes of lightness and strength no lignum vitæ will be used in the manu acture of the blocks, which will consist only of steel, bronze and ash. Every block will be strengthened by brass screw wires run through the two sides of the shell, binding them together, and also through each side of the shell laterally, and tests which have already been made show that this process, patented by Mr. Coleman, will produce blocks which simply cannot even be wedged apart by any strain which it has been pos-

The blocks are more than 100 in number. and vary in size from 4 to 14 inches in length, and the steel hooks, which will be made for use with them, are correspondingly larger than ever before used for such a purpose. The mast preventer runner blocks been said by some boat builders to be simply left eye and injured the right, besides preposterous; but the policy of the Herreshoffs for the upbuilding of a genuine experience intention is to have blocks of such strength that by no possibility whatever can any mishaps occur in that direction-which, it will be remembered, was one of the great- the yard, take part in the turmoil of the est misfortunes of the Jubilee two years

Such blocks as Capt. Nat said he must have, which should be capable of withstandng a strain, varying with the different parts of the rigging, from 10 to 28 tons, if made under ordinary conditions, when the natter of cost was considered at all and the blocks were made by the usual materials and on the ordinary lines, would weigh not their use on the Defender out of all quesis said, would not be surprised if they

This will render the blocks of the Defender quite as marvellous and unprecedented this tremendous cost these blocks will figure are men who have by mere planning, by the Colemans will be tested at their shops arsenal at Watertown, Mass., for the tests. The construction of the blocks has been under way about a week, and they will probably be delivered about June 15.

Manitoba now gives signs of Relenting.

Winnipeg, May 9 .- Public expectency entions touching the school controversy very large number will become narrower with the federal Government was not still. In study, energy, patient industry altogether abated by the Premier's announcement on the reassembling of the Legislature | be laid for a broad and successful future.

to-day. there was only the bare announcement from the article of our Chicago contemporthat the Government wanted further ad- ary is worth reproducing :-

orders of the Ottawa Government to restore usually executive—who are so successful Canada, Mr. Busby says:

"Your executive have also conferred with Greenway contemplates receding somewhat few, and of the names which are typical of in the Speech from the Throne, the existing located. His income from law practice is, Mr. Dalton McCarthy, M. P. Mr. Mc- from the position heretofore taken. This, Carthy has guaranteed that he will speak however, is denied by those who are well comparatively very few but those of men and stand by every plank in our platform informed on the subject. There is no that we wish to introduce into the house intention of obeying the Remedial Order, of commons along these lines, and we there | but there is a game of politics being played, McCarthy men wherever practicable, as "in it," Ottawa is waiting for Manitoba

to move, and Manitoba is in no hurry.

in the way of granting more discretion to trustees in the matter of religious exercises. thus removing the chief grounds of complaint of the Roman Catholic minority, but this cannot be done at the present juncture. In fact, it is pretty safe to say nothing will be done by Manitoba until political exigencies in local or federal

The action most likely to be taken is, first, refusal to obey the Remedial Order, and second, amendment of the school law to suit nineteen-twentieths of the people of Manitoba. The discussion in the Legislature to-day was principally cross-firing between Messrs. Martin and Sifton regard. ing the Attorney-General's recent speeches in Haldimand and Toronto, and interview in Montreal.

When the Legislature opened. Premier Greenway made the following statement: Before proceeding to the orders of the day, I desire to say that when asking the House to adjourn until the present date it will be within the recollection of the members I stated that in view of the gravity of the questions involved in the consideration of the schools Remedial Order c municated in His Honor's message of the 25th of March last, we would require sufficient time to consider the same. I am now about to ask the House to order a further adjournment to the 13th of June next, in order that further consideration may be had. I am aware, Mr. Speaker. in making the motion that the House do now adjourn, I am asking the indulgence of the House, because in making the motion it would require, if my honorable friends opposite insisted, that I should give notice. As it is not the intention of the Government to proceed to other business until this matter is disposed of, I desire to move now. if there is no objection, that the House do now adjourn to the date mentioned."

A. F. Martin, member for Morris, protested against further postponement, especially as the Government gave no particular reason therefore. He claimed, as one of the Roman Catholic minority, that some statement should be made of their intentions. Mr. Martin continued speaking until six o'clock, reading copious extracts from and ridiculing the Attorney-General's

speeches during the Haldimand campaign. At the evening session Mr. Martin continued his speech and was followed by Mr. Prendergast, who regretted that the Government had found it necessary to make another adjournment.

Attorney General Sifton said the Remedial Order, as submitted by the Dominion Government, involved a return to the old school system and this they did not propose to do. There were also a great many other phases of the question and further time must be taken for considera-

The question was then put: "Shall the

There was no dissenting voice, and the Legislature was declared adjourned to June

[St. John Globe.] Success in Life. In a recent issue of the Chicago Timberman, that journal discusses the tendency among young men, "especially in the native population," to avoid anything like hard work. To get an easy living, or to have the appearance of getting a living that is easy, is a tendency of the time. "There are fewer and fewer of the young men who are laying the solid foundations, in practical experience that are necessary in life." Even the lumber businesss is flooded with young men who are trying to get soft jobs. They want to be "stenographers, bookkeepers, clerks-anything so long as they do not have to handle lumber in mill, or suffer the inconvenience of woods life," This tendency is apparent everywhere. Probably the quantity and ingenuity of machinery has a tendency to make men less desirous of laboring, just as it has had the effect of lessening the amount of manual labor necessary to produce a certain result. Yet, for those who look forward

for success in life, that is, for the duration of the average life with less of penury and pinching than come to the average, it would undoubtedly seem to be better to tion. Capt. Nat determined that they begin at the bottom of things. In this country to-day, on this continent, the the Colemans have agreed that they shall great majority of successful men are those not exceed 1000 pounds in weight, and, it who have begun with a thorough knowledge of the business in which they are engaged. succeed in getting them out at 800 learned through the experience of toil, and reaching an assured position by the closest attention to details often wearisome, often unpleasant, but, nevertheless, full of reward as any feature of this marvellous yacht, the in the satisfaction which comes through cost of which is to be equally so, and in fairly won triumph. Undoubtedly there to no slight degree. All the blocks made by the successful ending of great, or even little, schemes, won what they desired, but up to 15 tons, but as they have no machine the vast majority of men who have made for testing above that point, all the others any progress to the accomplishment of their desires in the world of enterprise and success, and who have thereby benefitted mankind, owe their success to the fact that they have by incessant toil built up their own fortunes from very humble beginnings, Young men starting out in life to-day looking for petty clerkships, for "soft" positions, for government berths, even for places in the overcrowded professions, are narrowing their lives at the commencement, egarding the Greenway Government's in- and as the years pass on the horizon for a and conscientious toil, the foundation can and no toil should be considered too great Instead of a definite statement of policy, by the young beginner who desires to people thought was forthcoming, succeed in his chosen business. One extract

> We do not mean to say that there are none who achieve a large measure of success in the lumber trade except through the hard school of the camp, the mill or the yard. There are some with an unusual amends for their ignorance of the business success in the lumber business there are who have not scorned to learn lumber by handling it, to learn timber by cruising or by working in camps, and who have mastered all the details of a complex business by boldly facing even the most disas greeable of them.

Like observations could be made of other There is a growing feeling that an amend- lines of business than that of lamber with