

General Business.

Miramichi Advance.

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Knows: LAST OFFICE, 12 JUNE, 1894. The attention of all holders of Timber Licenses...

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ETC.

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FURNACES FURNACES,

WOOD OR COAL,

WHICH I CAN FURNISH AT

REASONABLE PRICES.

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COOKING, HALL AND PARLOR STOVES

AT LOW PRICES.

PUMPS, PUMPS.

Sinks, Iron Pipe, Baths, Creamers the very best...

A. C. McLean Chatham.

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For Sale or to Let.

The Keary House, Bathurst, which is a most desirable hotel...

Shanty, Camp and Boat Stove.

From Miramichi Advance of 21st.

Mr. George Marquis of Chatham will be looked upon as a benefactor...

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HAS REMOVED

SHAVING PARLOR

Water Street, Chatham.

He will also keep a first-class stock of

Cigars, Tobaccos, Pipes,

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YES, THAT IS TRUE,

We have been fortunate in always having classes of bright students...

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Who desire to earn from \$15 to \$25 weekly...

E. O. GRAHAM

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enterprising a master hand to lean upon and direct and develop their industrial energies and resources.

Particulars respecting the leading features of Senator Burns' career are given in the St. John Sun, as follows:—

Kennedy F. Burns was born on January 24, 1842, at Thomaston, in the county of Tipperary, Ireland. His father was a native of Ireland, but his father was born at St. John, the future senator's grandfather being at that time in the British service here.

This will be readily understood from the fact that by placing the salmon alleged to have been taken at a value of 20 cents a pound—excepting 18,200 lbs. canned and 2000 lbs. salted—New Brunswick is credited with a catch of salmon worth \$454,974.40.

We fail to understand why British Columbia salmon should be valued at only 5 cents a pound—or one quarter the valuation put on New Brunswick and Nova Scotia salmon. The British Columbia valuation, however, appears to be about right while that of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia is about double what it should be.

Smells, of which nearly all the ADVANCE's readers at least, know the value, are put at 5 cents a pound. What our readers think of the 41,971 barrels of oysters stated to have been raked or dredged in New Brunswick being put down as worth \$167,884, or just \$4 a barrel, while the 1,649,500 lbs of tomatoes foot up \$82,475, or 5 cents a pound!

When so many people know that a comparatively small portion of our salmon average 20 cents a pound, or of our smelts 5 cents, in the New York, Boston and other markets, the absurdity of our departmental statistics quoting home values will be quite apparent.

We observe that salt mackerel are worth, from a departmental point of view, \$10 a barrel and five cents a pound respectively in Nova Scotia, while they are placed at \$14 a barrel and 12 cents a pound in New Brunswick. The Nova Scotia valuation is correct. That of New Brunswick is double the actual value.

It will be in order for the new Minister to overhaul his subordinates and, hereafter, give to the country a more reliable report. That before us is practically worthless in the matter of values, and calculated to make the Department appear ridiculous in the eyes of those who are informed on the subject of our fisheries.

The Late Senator Burns.

In the death of the late Senator Burns, which took place at Bathurst last Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock, the province loses one of its most prominent men. When he entered the House of Assembly in 1874 he brought into that body a distinct personality, and although he was not the nominal leader of the opposition, he was so in reality.

His quick perceptive faculties, qualities of leadership, purposeful aims and ready tact challenged recognition on both sides of the House. He commanded the respect and attention of the Government; whilst the best and most thoughtful men of the Opposition relied upon him as their leading debater and most resourceful advisor.

He was not obtrusive, without, but seemed to perform his whole duty, and even more, in the position he occupied, with a thoroughness which was the outcome of method and application to the business in hand, which were always amongst his distinguishing characteristics.

He entered the House of Commons at a time when his largely increased and increasing business interests in Gloucester seemed to cause the position of the county's Dominion representative to fall naturally to him. Those who were intimately acquainted with his course and the commanding position he occupied in the Local Assembly may have been disappointed because he did not appear in the front rank in the larger arena, but it must be remembered that he was almost forced to consider himself bound to subordinate any personal aspirations he may have had to considerations involving the maintenance in a prominent position in the party of another whose fortunes were chiefly involved in the loyalty of his friends.

Besides, Mr. Burns' business responsibilities far outweighed any possible political ambitions he may have entertained, and he was content in the fact that he was able to influence the government in the direction of securing a large measure of justice and consideration to the County of Gloucester in the way of direct assistance to its fishermen, the construction of telegraph and telephone lines, the building of breakwaters, the improvement of its lighthouse and mail services, the subsidizing of an important local railway line, the erection of a fine public building and other substantial and lasting improvements which would cause the people he so faithfully represented to long hold him in kindly and grateful remembrance.

After his appointment to the Senate he continued to be an influential representative of Gloucester—loyally supported by Mr. Blanchard, who succeeded him in the House of Commons. Only last year he secured a subsidy for the extension of the Carquet railway to Treacidy; and, had he lived, he would have been, perhaps, a most effective advocate of the still further extension of that road around the shore and up the Miramichi to Newcastle.

Of Mr. Burns' position in the business of Gloucester much might be said. His death cannot be otherwise than a positive misfortune to its people, for his milling and railway interests have been so interwoven with their everyday employments that it will be a long time before a very large proportion of them will find so ready, helpful and

celebrated. The clergy participating were:— His Lordship Rev. Jas. Rogers D.D. Bishop of Chatham, celebrant.

Rev. The Rev. Dr. McLeod, assistant priest. Rev. The Rev. Alford, Deacon, Rev. W. E. Sarny, Sub-deacon, Rev. Wm. Vassily, master of ceremonies, Rev. Edward Wallace, 2nd master of ceremonies.

Other present, Preacher, Rev. John Carter, Rev. Very Rev. Thos. F. Barry, V.G., Bathurst; Rev. Thos. Fitzgerald, Pakenham; S. Crumley, Dalhousie; Fiddis Baines, Chatham; Michl O'Brien, Treacidy.

The sermon by Rev. John Carter, was on the importance of so living as to be prepared for death, and was comprehensive in its scope, including doctrinal expositions of man's duty to so live in the discharge of his obligations to God as to fit him for the enjoyment of heaven; and also enjoining the duty of the living to provide for their posterity and good works for departed friends, while passing through the intermediate state. The preacher referred to the sturdy faith, public spirit and generous impulses of the departed Senator, and the important place he had occupied in the social, business and political life of the county, and concluded by emphasizing the lessons which the solemn occasion was calculated to teach. The service being ended the remains were conveyed to the grave in the family plot in the burial ground near the church, where the few closing prayers of clergy and friends were said, and Kennedy F. Burns was laid to rest. He is most sincerely mourned, not only by those near to him, whose grief seems almost insupportable, but by the community and county in which he lived, and for which he did so much, as well as by many over the country, to whom his memory will ever be a pleasant one and his comparatively early death a sad recollection.

A Full Cargo for the Furness Steamer. The Furness Line S. S. Madura, which left Chatham on Saturday afternoon for London is not to call at Halifax, as was expected, as she secured a full cargo here. It consisted of 540 St. Petersburg standards—1,069,200 s. f.—deals, shipped by Hon. J. B. Snowball; 3453 bales—about 180 tons—sulphite fibre, shipped by the Maritime Sulphite Fibre Co. and 3,453 cases—or 165,744 lbs.—lobsters, shipped by Messrs. Snowball, and W. S. Loggie Co.

Mr. J. H. Haugill, the business manager of the Furness Line, who has been here twice this year, and left on Saturday night, is favorably impressed with the outlook for business on the Miramichi, and hopes to be enabled to make arrangements for a regular service.

It may interest the London Timber Trades Journal, which gave currency to the statement that vessels drawing over 18 feet ran a great risk in passing over the Miramichi Bar, to say that the Madura, drawing twenty feet, went over the bar at a fair rate of speed without even touching the sandy bottom.

Ottawa. The Sun's Ottawa despatch of Monday last says:—"Provincial Secretary Mitchell, Surveyor General Tweedie and J. G. Leckie are here in connection with the Grand Lakes Coal and Railway project. They are to meet Hon. Mr. Foster tomorrow and lay before him a plan for the co-operation of the two governments in support of the enterprise. It is understood that the New Brunswick government proposes to guarantee the bonds of the company for ten years, and the government here is asked to give an amount equal to the usual subsidy, except that the company would be willing to accept an amount in ten equal annual payments, beginning on the completion of the work instead of the total payment at the completion of the ten mile sections. Mr. Leckie says that the first year he thought it would handle one hundred thousand tons of coal. This would bring business to Fredericton bridge sufficient to provide interest thereon due to the government.

"The provincial ministers and other visitors from New Brunswick were entertained to-day at lunch by Hon. Mr. Costigan. Premier Bouché dined with the party."

Lord Rosebery's Government Defeated. LONDON, June 21.—In the House of Commons to-day during a debate on the war estimates, Hon. W. St. John Broderick, conservative, asked for certain information in regard to the present position of small arms and ammunition.

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman said the estimate comprehended enough to meet current needs. Broderick, not satisfied with this answer, moved that the salary of the Secretary of State for war be reduced to £100 to cover what he alleged was the deficit in arms and stores.

A short and sharp discussion of the motion ensued, after which a vote was taken and the government defeated, 132 to 125. The defeat of the government on the estimates was received with a deafening volley of Conservative cheers.

A cabinet council has been summoned for to-morrow. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, Secretary of State for War, will offer to resign because of the vote. A section of the Liberals urge the ministry to call a general party conference to consider the matter of dissolving Parliament. The Government feel their defeat very deeply and it is feared they will dissolve the house.

LONDON, June 24.—It has just been announced that the outcome of the deliberations of the Cabinet in consequence of the adverse vote in the House of Commons on Friday is that Lord Rosebery, the prime minister, has tendered his resignation to the Queen. Her Majesty has, therefore, summoned Lord Salisbury, the leader of the Conservative party, to Windsor in connection with the formation of a Conservative ministry.

The leading conservatives declare that the Marquis of Salisbury will not formally take office until Parliament is dissolved. He will insist that the government, before yielding the seals, shall pass a vote of an amount necessary for the expenditures for two months, to enable a general election to be held. The conservatives will thus be in a position of attack instead of defence.

Throughout the day the situation was the absorbing topic at the chief political clubs. Several members of the Cabinet called in Downing street in the afternoon with the expectation of seeing Lord Rosebery, who returned from Windsor at six and drove to Downing street, where an informal cabinet meeting, lasting twenty-five minutes.

It is understood that the Marquis of Salisbury only agrees to form a cabinet on condition that Parliament is dissolved. Nothing is known regarding the personnel of the new ministry, but complete harmony exists between the Liberal Unionists and the Conservatives.

The Irish members are extremely uneasy and dissatisfied. They state that after acting for three years as the strong arm of the government without passing any of the principal Irish measures, not only has Home Rule not progressed, but the measure concerning the Christian brothers, the County Council bill, which reached a second reading, the Grand Jury bill and the proposal to extend the power of guardians regarding laborers' cottages were all lost.

The Liberal Scotch members are also sore, their expectations having been disappointed. James G. Weir, member for Ross and Cromarty, communicated with Lord Rosebery this morning, urging him not to dissolve parliament till the measures extending the benefit of the Crofters act to Highland tenants, should have been passed.

Lord Rosebery rose early today and attended St. George's chapel before breakfast. He then strolled through the grounds until 10 o'clock, when he went to Frogmore, where the Queen was breakfasting with Princess Beatrice and Princess Christian. He then attended service at Frogmore Mausoleum with the Queen and family, after which he had a private audience with the Queen.

Lord Rosebery returned to the Castle for lunch, and came back to town in the evening. He held a consultation with Mr. Asquith, the Home Secretary, Lord Tweedmouth, lord of the privy seal, and Arnold Morley, postmaster general, in Downing street on his return. Lord Rosebery also conferred with Sir William Harcourt later in the afternoon, and a five mile whip was issued calling upon the Liberals to be in attendance at the house of commons at 3 o'clock tomorrow, when it is expected that Sir William Harcourt will make the official announcement.

Lord Rosebery did not receive his summons until too late to go to Windsor tonight. He will go early in the morning. The effect of the cabinet's decision is more marked upon the whips and officials than upon the cabinet ministers. Lord Rosebery, on his return to town, looked decidedly sprightly, and Lord Tweedmouth, Mr. Morley and Sir William Harcourt were in a jovial mood.

The Daily News (liberal) says in an editorial:—"Lord Rosebery and his colleagues show a high and prompt sense of their honor and duty require. It would have been a mean and base act to desert Mr. Campbell-Bannerman. Moreover, the Government is at the mercy of accident and unexpected catastrophe, and cannot conduct public business with credit to themselves or advantage to the country. With an original majority of 40 reduced by the desertion of the Parnellites and by losses by election, the Government has performed an amount of legislative work which excited a reluctant assent from Mr. Chamberlain.

LONDON, June 23.—The court circular to-night contains the following:—"Earl Rosebery, first lord of the treasury and lord president of the Council arrived at the Castle and tendered his resignation to Her Majesty, by whom it was accepted."

The Daily Telegraph (liberal) says that with the resignation of Lord Rosebery a weak and dangerous administration passes away. The division on Friday was a true and inexorable manifestation of the failure of the government to retain any government power. What happened to them may recur again and again if ministers could face the hazard of being again and again publicly defeated untrusty, as Mr. Campbell-Bannerman was on Friday.

The Graphic says: "It is an old trick on the part of a discredited ministry to resign office instead of dissolving parliament, so as to leave the opposition the task of winding up the business of the moribund chamber. But it is the duty of the Opposition to force Lord Rosebery government to dissolve. There is no requirement, either of personal honor or public convenience, obliging Lord Salisbury to attempt to govern with the present House of Commons."

Earl Rosebery was offered the office of prime minister by the Queen on March 3, 1894, Mr. Gladstone having offered his resignation on account of his failing eyesight. Lord Rosebery had occupied the position of Foreign Secretary in Mr. Gladstone's cabinet, and had been prominently considered for ten years past, as the probable successor of Mr. Gladstone in the leadership of the Liberal party when the time for the retirement of that gentleman should come. About the only objection urged against his appointment as Premier was that the leader of the party should be a member of the House of Commons, and that the party could not be managed from the House of Lords.

Lord Rosebery upon assuming the premiership took the place of First Lord of the Treasury in the Cabinet, and called the Earl of Kimberley to succeed him as Foreign Secretary. The leadership in the House of Commons was entrusted to Sir William Vernon Harcourt, who retained his place in the Cabinet as chancellor of the exchequer.

The retirement of Mr. Gladstone was considered a severe strain upon the government and many persons looked for the defeat of the Liberals and the resignation of the Cabinet at that time.

On March 12, 1894, Prime Minister Rosebery defined his policy to a great meeting of the Liberal leaders, held in London. "The policy of Home Rule," he said "will be no less definitely pursued."

In regard to the House of Lords, he said "The conviction has long been forcing itself upon me that with the democratic suffrage which we now enjoy, a second chamber, constituted like the House of Lords is an anomaly."

This declaration aroused hopes on the part of the radicals that the Rosebery government would offer measures for the abolition of the House of Lords. Its failure to do so awakened much dissatisfaction in certain quarters. The course of the Government on the subject of Home Rule was by no means satisfactory to the Irish members of Parliament, and their support of the Government on many measures ever since has been grudgingly given.

The Scotch members, also, were many of them, dissatisfied with the attitude of the Government towards the Scotch members, and especially towards the Crofters' bill.

The failure of the Government has been considered inevitable for over a year, and it has only been a question whether it should come in a dissolution of Parliament and an appeal to the country, or in the resignation, which has now become an historical fact.

LONDON, June 24.—The representative of the press learns that Lord Salisbury will accept the premiership only on conditions that the Liberal leaders agree not to oppose his government getting the necessary estimates before dissolution of parliament and that no member of the cabinet which he forms shall be opposed for re-election upon taking office.

Lord Rosebery, upon consultation with his colleagues, found several unwilling to make these concessions, but negotiations are in progress which it is believed will tend to an agreement on the part of the Liberals.

Britain's New Cabinet. LONDON, June 26.—The members of the new ministry as far selected are officially announced: Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs—Marquis of Salisbury. Lord President of the Council—Duke of Devonshire.

First Lord of the Treasury—Rt. Hon. Arthur James Balfour. Secretary of State for the Colonies—Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain. Chancellor of the Exchequer—Rt. Hon. Sir Michael Hicks Beach.

Lardepsia would be a more appropriate name for that common cause of suffering—dyspepsia—because most cases of dyspepsia can be traced to food cooked with lard. Let COTTOLINE take the place of lard in your kitchen and good health will take the place of Dyspepsia. Try it. Every tin of the genuine COTTOLINE bears this trade mark—steer's head in cotton-plant wreath. Made only by The N. K. Fairbank Company, Wellington and Ann Sts., MONTREAL.

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causing disease, the pathogenic species were almost all staphylococci. In one case, however, the typhoid bacillus was found in clothing from 21 to 27 days, and the staphylococcus pyogenes albus (microbe of boils) 19 days after the articles had been worn. The anthrax bacillus found in clothes was still virulent after a year. The microbe of erysipelas, on the other hand, could not be found after 18 hours, nor the cholera vibrio after 3 days. Dr. Seitz concluded that tuberculous to the patients the bacillus is not conveyed to linen worn next the skin of the chest.

Astronomers conceive it to be possible for the earth, under certain circumstances, to capture as satellites some of the roving meteors known to be numerous in space, instead of bringing them to the surface as aerolites. As these bodies are too small to be seen or mass of 100 tons being invisible at 800 or 1000 miles when brightly lighted—the earth may actually be attended by hundreds of invisible moons. Sir J. Herschel was even of opinion that such moons not only do exist, but that they may be large enough to be visible for brief intervals when beyond the earth's shadow; and Sir John Lubbock has suggested formulas for calculating the distances from observations of this kind. M. Petit, director of the observatory of Toulouse, has been led by observation and calculation to conclude that the earth is attended by at least one meteoric stone of considerable size. It is about 26 times nearer than the moon, its orbit being about 5000 miles from the earth's surface or 9000 from the centre; and the time moon revolves around the earth in 3 hours 20 minutes.

Milk as a Diet. I recently tried the experiment of living thirty days with only sweet milk as a nourishment. At the beginning I had no difficulty in changing my diet from solid to liquid. During the thirty days of my experiment I lost five and one-half pounds in weight, but I lost no strength. I think that I lost the weight because the weather was warm, and because I took so much exercise. I rode a bicycle considerably during the time, and used 16 pound dumb bells and other heavy weights every day (except Sundays). I took much more exercise than I usually take, as I was determined to test the thing fairly. On the seventh day of the experiment I ran several foot races with a skillful runner, and was beaten in each race. On the thirtieth day I ran some more races with the same person, but did better than in the first races. This fact proves that I lost no strength. I took four pints of milk daily for the first three weeks of the experiment, and then five pints daily for the last week. I think that a healthy person should take about five pints of milk daily when no other food is being taken. I drank milk after intervals of two hours during the day, commencing at seven o'clock in the morning and continuing till ten o'clock at night. Then I would take no more till the next morning.

My principal reason for trying the experiment was to endeavor to establish the fact that persons complaining from sickness may grow stronger with no other nutriment than sweet milk, and that they are not obliged to take "something solid" to eat, as so many people imagine. Many a valiant man has gone to his grave as a result of overtaxing his weak stomach by putting "solid" food into it. The result of the experiment also shows that the old belief that "bread is the first essential of (human) life" is erroneous.

I believe that a man could live for any length of time, and take heavy exercises all the while, with no other food than sweet milk. H. F. WHITE, M. D. Crawfordville, Ga.

A Ride Down a Lumber Flume. In semi-tropical Fresno County there is a place which for risky, delightful sport beats all the toboggan slides on the continent. Think of the exhilarating joy of an uninterrupted slide of fifty miles through great forests, along the banks of precipitous and down rugged canyons, amid the wild and most picturesque scenery to be found in the country—fifty miles without a break.

Such a thrilling experience has been made possible by the recent completion of the great Pine Ridge lumber flume. No other flume surpasses it, and it is doubtful if any other is equal to it, in length and grandeur. The flume is 50 miles long, and has just been completed to the little town of Clovis, twelve miles north of Fresno, and is fifty-two miles in length. It comes for floating lumber and 200,000,000 in California that description is superfluous except to say that this is in general like all

Football Championship for 1895. The knowing ones are speculating on the football possibilities of the season. Ottawa is not likely to retain the honors of the championship, as Queen's will put in a team sure to smash all records. It is often the case that very slight causes will lose a victory. It is stated that a painful corn made useless one of the best American players. It follows that no team can hope to win this year that neglects to supply its members with Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor, the only safe, sure, and painless remedy for corns.

CHATHAM Y. M. C. A. The Chatham Y. M. C. A. rooms are open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. on every day except Sunday. Strangers and visitors are made welcome. Boarding and employment found for young men making application. Rooms: Hooken-Mackenzie Block on Water Street.

A \$300 PIANO OR \$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 ticket for a piano, which is to be given away.

It will be conducted as follows:—Each ticket will have a number and a stub with a corresponding number, you will receive one in 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 will have placed in each of our three stores. On the SECOND OF SEPTEMBER the three boxes of tickets left with us will be opened and thoroughly mixed together in view of all, then some disinterested person will receive the piano, or if that person should not want the piano we will give him or her \$250 CASH for it.

We are expecting a car full of that beautiful flour branded "Ocean." Try it. We have just received the largest stock of seeds in Chatham. Farmers, please call or send in your orders, for Wheat, Timothy, Clover, Peas, Beans, Oats, Corn, Turnip, Mangold, Tares and all small garden seeds.

We have also the largest stock in the latest styles of Boots and Shoes. See our Ladies' and Gents' fine shoes. Will each dollar worth you get a piano ticket.

WANTED. SEVEN BRIGHT MEN for two to three months, for a personal canvass on a semi-political issue. From \$60 to \$150.00 per month, depending on the volume and quality of reports. Address: Informant, Montreal, Que., Montreal, Que.