The address slip pasted on the top of this page has a on it, if the date of the paper is later than that on the is to remind the subscriber that he is taking the paper wit out paying for it. See Publisher's announcement on 4th Page

MIRAMICHI ADVANCE.

VOL. 21. CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK, JULY 11, 1895. D. G. SMITH, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

TERMS—$1.00 a Year, in Advance

BUSINESS NOTICE.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" is published at Chatham, Miramichi, N. B, every THURSDAY morning in time for despatch by the earliest mails of the day.

It is sent to ANY address in Canada, or the United States (Postage prepaid by the publisher) at ONE DOLLAR A YEAR, payable invariably in advance.

Advertisements, other than yearly or by the season are inserted at *eight cents* per line nonpareil, for 1st insertion, and *three cents* per line for each continuation.

Yearly, or season advertisements, are taken at the rate of $5 00 an inch per year. The matter, if space is secured by the year, or season, may be changed under arrangement made therefor with the publisher.

The 'MIRAMICHI ADVANCE' having its large circulation distributed principally in the Counties of Kent Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche, New Brunswick and in Bonaventure and Gaspe, Quebec in communities engaged in Lumbering, Fishing and Agricultural pursuits, offers superior inducements to advertisers. Address

Editor Miramichi Advance, Chatham, N. B

MARBLE WORKS.

Th Subscriber has removed his works to the premises known as Golden Ball corner, Chatham, where he is prepared to execute orders for

MONUMENTS, HEAD-STONES. TABLETS & CEMETRY WORK.

enarally also, COUNTER and TABLE TOPS and other miscellaneous marble and FINE STONE work.

☞A good stock of marble constantly on hand.

EDWARD BARRY.

MIRAMICHI MARBLE, FREESTONE AND GRANITE WORKS,

John H. Lawlor & Co

PROPRIETORS.

a good stock of Marble always on hand.

Monuments. Headstones, Tablets, Mantels & Table-tops, Garden Vases; Etc,, etc.

CUT STONE of all descriptions furnished to rder.

CHATHAM, N. B.

For Sale or To Let.

The Dwelling House and premises situate on St John Street, in the Town of Chatham, near the R. C Chapel, lately occupied by H. S. Miller, Esq.

For terms and further particulars, apply to.

L. J. TWEEDIE,
Barrister-at-Law, Chatham.

Dated at Chatham, th March, 1891.

Robert Murray,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW,
Notary Pubic, Insurance Agent,
ETC ETC., ETC.
CHATHAM N B

G. B. FRASER,

ATTORNEY & BARRISTER NOTARY PUBLIC

AGENT FOR THE

NORTH BRITISH

—AND—

MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Warren C. Winslow.

BARRISTER
—AND—
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Solicitor of Bank of Montreal,
CHATHAM N. B

Teacher Wanted.

A second class female teacher for School No. 1½ Middle District, Napan, apply stating salary to

JOHN GALLOWAY,
Sec. to Trustees.

Napan, June 11 1894.

"THE FACTORY"

JOHN McDONALD,
(Successor to George Cassady)
Manufacturer of Doors, Sashes, Mouldings
—AND—
Builders' furnishings generally
Lumber planed and matched to order.

BAND AND SCROLL-SAWING.

Stock of DIMENSION and other Lumber CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

THE EAST END FACTORY, CHATHAM, N. B

FOR SALE.

Those two commodious dwelling houses pleasantly situated on the west side of Cunard Street in the town of Chatham, now occupied by William J. Miller and J. McCallum.

For terms and particulars apply to

TWEEDIE & BENNETT.

Chatham, 27th July, 1894.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING

Made to order in the latest style

Ladies Spring Jackets;
Capes and Mantles;

perfect fit guaranteed; men's and boys work will receive special attention.

Residence, Thomas Street, Newcastle N. B.

S. H. UNDERHILL
TAILORESS.

F. O. PETTERSON,

Merchant Tailor

Next door to the Store of J. B. Snowball, Esq

CHATHAM - - N. B.

All Kinds of Cloths,

Suits or single Garments.

pection of which is respectfully invited.

F. O.PETTERSON.

GRIST MILL!

Parties wishing to have grain of any kind ground at our mill are requested to bring or send the same thereto at once as we intend to shut down in a week or two for a short time.

We are now grinding buckwheat.

RUSSELL MCDOUGALL & CO,
BLACK BROOK.

FOR SALE.

One Gladstone pony cart, nearly new; only used three months; can be had at a bargain. For particulars etc. etc. apply to

J. FRED BEN ON.

JUST OPENING.

JUST OPENING

BOOT AND SHOES IN GREAT VARIETY,

SCOTCH AND CANADIAN TWEEDS,

NEWEST MAKES IN DRESS GOODS,

OILCLOTHS, HEARTH RUGS & DOORMATS,

WOOL, BRUSSELS & TAPESTRY CARPETS,

BLACK & COLORED CASHMERES & MERINOS,

ART MUSLINS, CRETONNES & REPPS,

LACE CURTAINS & COUNTERPANES,

LACES, RIBBONS & HAMBURGS,

SILKS IN BLACK, COLORED, SURAH, &c

Worsted Coatings,
Black and Blue Serge Suitings,
White and Regatta Shirts,
Ties, Collars, Hosiery
Silk and Linen Handk'fs,
Straw and Felt Hats,
Yachting Caps, &c.

ALSO A FULL & COMPLETE LINE OF

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

J. B. SNOWBALL.

Miramichi Foundry,

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS,
CHATHAM, N. B.

JOSEPH M. RUDDOCK, - - - PROPRIETOR

Steam Engines and Boilers, Mill Machinery of all kinds; Steamers of any size constructed & furnished, complete.

GANG EDGERS, SHINGLE AND LATH MACHINES, CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

CAN DIES.

IRON PIPE VALVES AND FITTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

DESIGNS, PLANS AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

ASK FOR

BULL DOG Steel Wire Nails,

THEY NEVER LET GO,
AND TAKE NO OTHERS.

Orders filled at Factory Price, and a Freight Allowance made on lots of 10 kegs and upwards at one shipment.

KERR & ROBERTSON,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.

N. B.—IN STOCK AND TO ARRIVE 100 DOZEN K. & R. AXES.

CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY,

SUMMER 1895.

ON and AFTER MONDAY, JUNE 24, until further notice, trains will run on the above Railway, daily (Sundays' exceptedas follows:

Between Fredericton Chatham and Loggieville.

FOR CHATHAM (read down) MIXED	EXPRESS		FOR FREDERICTON (read up) EXPRESS	MIXED
6 50 a m lv	2 50 p m	..Fredericton,...	10 00 ar.	4 00 p m
7 00	2 55	...Gibson,....	9 57	3 57
7 20	3 00	...Marysville,...	9 48	3 40
8 55	4 07	..Cross Creek,...	8 45	1 50
10 15	5 05	...Boiestown,...	7 35	12 30
11 15 ar	5 50 ar	...Doaktown,...	6 50	11 15
11 20 lv	6 05 lv			11 10
12 40 p m	7 10	...Blackville,...	5 40	9 40
1 50 ar	8 03	..Chatham Jct..	45	8 20
2 10 lv	8 07			8 30
	8 20	..... Nelson		7 40
2 55	8 40	....Chatham,....	4 12	7 20
3 10 ar	8 55	...Loggieville Lv	4 00 am	7 00 a m

Connecting with the I. C R.

GOING NORTH.

	EXPRESS.	MIXED
lv. Chatham,	2 10 a m.	1 00 p. m.
Nelson	—— "	1.20 "
Ar. Chatham Junc.,	2.50 "	1.40 "
Lv. " "	3.20 "	2.25 "
Nelson	—— "	2 45 "
Ar. Chatham,	4.00 "	3.05 "

GOING SOUTH

	EXPRESS.	MIXED
Lv. Chatham,	2.10 a. m.	9.45 a. m
Nelson	——	10.05 "
Ar. Chatham Junction,	2.50 "	10.30 "
Lv. " "	3.20 "	11.10 "
Nelson	——	11.30 "
Ar. Chatham	4 00 "	11.50 "

FOR IND'TON	INDIANTOWN BRANCH.	FOR BLK'VLE
lv 8.00 a m.....	Blackville	ar 4 50 p m
ar 8 50 "	Indiantown.....	lv 4.05 "

The above Table is made up on Eastern standard time.

The trains between Chatham and Fredericton will also stop when signalled at the following flag Stations— Derby Siding, Upper Nelson Boom, Chelmsford, Grey Rapids, Upper Blackville, Blissfield Carroll's, McNamee's, Ludlow, Astle Crossing, Clearwater, Portage Road, Forbes' Siding, Upper Cross Creek, Covered Bridge, Zionville, Durham, Nashwaak, Manzer's Siding, Penniac.

Express Trains on I. C. R. run through to destinations on Sunday. Express trains run Sunday mornings but not Monday mornings.

CONNECTIONS are made at Chatham Junction with the I. C. RAILWAY for all points East and West, and at Fredericton with the C.P. RAILWAY for Montreal and all points in the upper provinces and with the C. P. RAILWAY for St John and all points West, and at Gibson for Woodstock, Houlton, Grand Falls, Edmundston and Presque Isle, and at Cross Creek with Stage for Stanley.

THOS. HOBEN, Supt. ALEX. GIBSON, Gen'l Manager

MACKENZIE'S QUININE WINE AND IRON,

THE BEST TONIC AND

BLOOD MAKER

500 BOTTLES

WE GUARANTEE IT AT

Mackenzie's Medical Hall,

CHATHAM, N B.

95

B. R. BOUTHILLIER.

MERCHANT TAILOR,

CHATHAM.

Keeps constantly on hand full lines of Cloths of the best

British, and Canadian Makes,
Trimmings, etc.

GENTLEMENS' GARMENTS

all kinds cut and made to order on the premises, with quickest despatch and at reasonable tes.

LADIES' COATS & SACQUES

on to order.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

MILL FIRE WOOD

Please take notice that all payments for fire-wood must be made to Henry Coppsforeman in charge or to my office Payments made to eamsters w ot be recognised

J. B. SNOWBALL.

INSURANCE.

The Insurance business heretofore carried on by the late Thomas F. Gillespie, deceased is continued by the undersigned who represents the following Companies:—

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL,
ALBION,
IMPERIAL,
LONDON, & LANCASHIRE,
LANCASHIRE,
ÆTNA,
HARTFORD,
NORWICH UNION
ALLIANCE,
PHŒNIX OF LONDON,
MANCHESTER.

FRANCES A. GILLESPIE

Chatham, 29th Nov. 1893.

JUST RECEIVED

I have just received a large supply of

PATENT MEDICINES,

consisting part of the following:

Sarsaparillas, Emulsions, Cough Syrups, Liniments Maltine Preparations, Hawker's Preparations, Quinine Wine, Quinine Iron, Quinine Iron and Wine, Shiloh's Consumption Cure, Groder's Syrups, Anti Dandruff, etc.,

TOGETHER WITH THESE I HAVE ON HAND

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

TOILET SOAPS,
HAIR BRUSHES,
WHISKS,
TOOTH BRUSHES,
NAIL BRUSHES,
SHAVING BRUSHES
TOOTH POWDER,
TOILET POWDER,
AND COMPLEXION POWDER.

A Fine Lot of Pipes and Cigars

always on hand. Newcastle Drug Store,

E. LEE STREET.
Proprieto

DERAVIN & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

ST. KITTS, W. I.

Cable Address: Deravin

LEON DERAVIN, Consular Agent for France.

EASTER OPENING!

Grand millinery opening at the "Bonquet," consisting of trimmed and untrimmed

HATS, BONNETS, ETC.,

for the spring and summer of 1895, commencing on

MONDAY, THE 8TH APRIL,

AND CONTINUING ON

Tuesday and Wednesday,

OF THE SAME WEEK.

I respectfully invite my lady friends and patrons to attend the above, as I will then submit to their inspection a superb selection of novelties, embracing the latest London, Paris and New York styles, beautiful pattern hats, the cream of modern art, ribbons, ornaments and laces in mourning goods, all to suit the most fastidious taste.

In addition to the above I have in stock a full line of

LADIES' MISSES AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR, PRINTS, GINGHAMS, SHAKE & FLANNEL, CORSETS, KID GLOVES, HOSIERY, SUNSHADES AND A VARIETY OF FANCY GOODS.

Persons desirous of purchasing anything in the above lines would do well to call here and secure bargains. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

JOSIE NOONAN.

Noonan Building, Chatham, N. B.

GEO. W. CUTTER,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT FOR

FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT COMPANIES

REPRESENTING:

Travelers' Life and Accident, of Hartford, Conn'
Norwich Union, of England.
Royal Canadian, of Montreal.
London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company, of London, England and Montreal, Que.

OFFICE—CUNARD STREET OPPOSITE E. A. STRANG

CHATHAM, N. B

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - - JULY 11, 1895.

A WORLD'S WONDER.

THE ESCURIAL, BUILT BY PHILIP II. OF SPAIN IN 1563.

A Temple, a Palace, a Treasury, a Tomb and a Museum—Here are Buried the Rulers of Spain and Their Children—The Builder Lived Here Like a Monk.

The Escurial, built by Philip II. of Spain, between 1563 and 1584, was called "the eighth wonder of the world." It was at once a temple, a palace, a treasury, a tomb and a museum. That is to say, all these were included in the huge building which Philip created on the slope of a spur of the Guadarrama range, thirty-two miles northwest of Madrid. The builder's object was to carry out the will of his father, Charles V., by constructing a royal burial place, and also to fulfil a vow he had made during the battle of St. Quentin, when he implored the aid of St. Lorenzo, on whose day (August 10, 1557) the battle was fought. A correspondent of the Boston Herald writes from San Sebastian describing this eighth wonder:

The edifice stands about 3,000 feet above the sea, facing the mountains, with its back toward Madrid. It is a rectangular parallelogram, 740 feet from north to south, and 580 from east to west. On the east side is an advanced portico which breaks the facade. This gave rise to the vulgar impression that Philip's idea was to make the building in the shape of a gridiron, an allusion to the manner of St. Lorenzo's martyrdom, he having been boiled to death on a slow fire in the reign of the Roman Emperor Valentianus, A. D. 261. There seems to be no other ground for the fanciful invention.

The building covers 500,000 square feet of land, or nearly 12 acres. It has 16 court-yards, 86 staircases, 15 cloisters, 88 fountains and 3,000 feet of painted fresco. The church, which occupies less than a sixth of the whole space, is 320 feet long, 230 feet wide and 230 feet high to the top of the cupola. The redeeming qualities of the enormous structure are size, simplicity and situation. It seems to be a part of the mountain on the slope of which it rises. It still looks grand even among mountain buttresses. Otherwise, it disappoints. Its architecture has little in form or color to commend it. It lacks the prestige of antiquity, and it does not express any religious sentiment. It might be a vast manufactory. Its cold granite walls, blue slates, leaden roofs and small windows give it a commonplace appearance.

Of course, it is now little more than a skeleton of what is was. The living monks who swarmed in its courts are here no longer. The revenues on which they lived have been taken away. The French soldiers stole and carried away many of its golden ornaments in 1808. Its best pictures have been removed to Madrid. The building has suffered from neglect, exposed to hurricanes and winter snows. Better care has been taken of it in later years. It is now used as a seminary, where about 200 youths receive a secular education. The fanatical Philip lived here, half king and half monk, for fourteen years after the building was completed. His last end was miserable, for he was harassed by doubts as to whether his zeal in burning heretics would secure him a passport to heaven.

The family vault under the high altar, as built by Philip, was severely plain, at once impressive and instructive. His successors, Philip III. and Philip IV., built the gorgeous subterranean chamber which has become the Spanish Pantheon. Here repose the remains of kings and queens who have really reigned, and the severe etiquette of the Spanish court does not stop at death. The chamber, to which we descend by some sixty steps, the stairway lined by green and yellow-colored jasper, is an octagon thirty-six feet in diameter and thirty-eight feet high, terminating at the top in a pointed dome. The materials of which the walls are composed are dark polished marbles and gilt bronze. There are twenty-six niches hollowed in seven of the eight sides, the altar occupying one, with black marble sarcophagi, all exactly alike. The reigning sovereigns are on the right of the altar and their consorts on the left. The names of the occupants are written on the urns, beginning with Charles V. Several are empty, awaiting future kings and queens. The last to receive a tenant was that of Alphonso XII., who died in 1885. An empty one awaits his wife, now Queen Regent, and another his son, the present boy king, not yet ten years of age.

Perhaps the most interesting part of this huge pile is the suite of humble apartments where Philip lived the monkish life which he preferred, reserving all luxury for the temple. He was still one of the most powerful monarchs of his age. His armies carried the flag of Spain half over Europe. Rich argosies brought to his ports the treasures of the new world. He lived here a slave to bigotry, and in his reign were sown the seeds of death, from which may be traced the sad decay of one of the great powers of the earth. We are shown in the small, dark cabinet where he carried on the business of "Most Catholic King," the desk at which he wrote on little scraps of paper—for he had his pet economies, the chair in which he sat, another in which he rested his gouty leg when he gave audience to his ministers and foreign ambassadors, and some of the utensils he used. From his dismal sleeping room a door opens into a small chamber which overlooks the high altar of the church. To this he was carried in his last illness and here he died after languishing long with a loathsome disease.

After seeing all worth seeing in the interior and wondering at the maze of chambers, cloisters and courtyards in which a stranger might easily get lost, we went outside on a grand terrace, the whole length of the building which overlooks toward the south formal gardens and fish ponds. The slopes below are well planted, the fine elms having been brought from England. The view extends over the rolling plain, which looks level in the distance, as far as Madrid. We then ascended a neighboring height, one of the spurs of the mountain range, the summits of which are white at this season, to take in the great building at one view. In spite of the defects I have noted above, it is a very impressive pile, being one of the largest of human constructions. The gray-stone village clustered beside it, and climbing by steep streets up the slope above it, contains a population of about 1,500. Pure streams of sparkling water flow impetuously down the ravines which seam the mountains, making the fields below fresh and verdant.

The profits of the United States leather trust are said to be $1,000,000 a month.

FOR A TAX ON NOBLEMEN.

An Ingenious French Idea to Help Pay the National Debt.

French marquises, counts and barons are growing as common as asparagus in the month of May. Every well-dressed man in Paris thinks himself dishonored if his buttonhole is not ornamented with a decoration of some kind, or if on his visiting card a coronet is not engraved. Never have there been more aristocrats in France than under the third republic.

One of the remarkable things about this is that the great majority have no right to prefix a title to their names, but as the offense is a harmless one no serious objections have been raised so far by the authorities. On the contrary, it seems as if the Government were rather inclined to countenance titles. Such is the opinion of a learned Deputy, M. Girault, who when Parliament reassembles, intends to introduce a bill by which all noblemen shall be taxed.

The tariff will be levied according to the rank of nobility selected by a party in quest of aristocratic glory. A prince will be compelled to pay the maximum tariff, a duke will come next on the schedule and all the titles will be submitted to an inflexible law, which M. Girault has carefully prepared, and which is designed to ameliorate the financial condition of the nation and facilitate in years to come the equilibrium of the budget.

However revolutionary M. Girault's plan may appear, no one will deny that it is a most democratic resolution, for a noble title being anything but an article of absolute necessity, only those with money to spare will have anything to pay. It is an original method of making the rich bear a larger share of the burdens of taxation. Without doing this by taxing their incomes direct, it taxes their titles as an article of luxury and as something which gives the possessors a certain homage in the eyes of the people for which they ought to be willing to make compensation.

"M. Girault's law, notwithstanding its originality," says a French writer, "has been turned to ridicule in France before it has been read for the first time in the Chamber of Deputies. There are some who ask if it would not be better to organize an immense lottery, the grand prize of which would be a title of prince and the lesser ones titles of lower order. The journey to Rome would be avoided, and all titles possessed by Frenchmen would be strictly national."

Why Gold Exists.

Before the Royal Society of New South Wales, a member recently presented a summary of the various reasons which have been put forth to account for the existence of alluvial gold other than the old and accepted one, that it had been set free by processes of disintegration. Details are also given of a large number of experiments made with a view to determine whether a nucleus of gold, immersed in a gold solution and in the presence of such substances as would be likely to occur in nature, will increase in weight, the conclusion being that gold is deposited when the nucleus is in contact not only with metalliferous sulphides and arsenides which form strong galvanic couples, but also with such substances as iron oxides, charcoal, graphite, sandstone, granite, quartz, clay and marble, which form but weak galvanic couples with the gold nucleus. It is doubtful, he thinks, whether the common assertion as to the greater fineness of nugget as compared with coarse vein gold has any foundation in fact; with fine alluvial gold there is such a difference, but this is thought to result from the removal of silver and other impurities by solution, owing to the larger relative surfaces exposed. Furthermore, the author assumes that large nuggets could be artificially produced by methods used in his own experiments, and that gold is probably being so deposited at the present day.

Popes Who Have Been Prisoners.

For about the first five hundred years of the papacy many of the popes were martyred, so undoubtedly they were taken prisoners. But besides these, several popes were taken prisoners in war of revolution. John X was taken prisoner by Guy, duke of Tuscany, and put to death; John XI was imprisoned in the castle of St. Angelo, where he died; John XII was deposed and murdered, so was Benedict VI. Boniface VII imprisoned John XIV. John XVII was expelled by the German emperor. Boniface VIII quarreled with Philip the Fair of France and was seized at Anagni by Nogaret, one of Philip's agents and Sciarra Colonna, the latter of whom even struck him in the face. He was a prisoner for three days until the people of Anagni rescued him, but he never recovered from the shock and died soon afterwards, October 11, 1303. He had imprisoned his successor, Celestine V, who resigned the papacy. In 1809 General Radet, at Napoleon's orders, seized Pius VII in the Quirinal and took him to Grenoble, after a time he was taken to Savona and thence to Fontainebleau. He was not set free until 1814. Pius IX was a virtual prisoner in Rome for a few days in November, 1848, at the hands of the Roman populace, and on November 24, 1848, he managed to escape to Gaeta, where he resided for seventeen months. Since 1870 Pius IX and his successor, the present pope, have considered themselves prisoners in the Vatican.

Discovery of Some Frescos by Correggio.

Some frescos by Correggio hitherto unknown have been discovered in the old fortress of Mantua by M. Charles Yriarte, of the Academie des Beaux-Arts. They are medallions painted in the cupola of the study of Gabriela d'Este, Duchess of Mantua. The study was inaccessible for nearly two hundred years, as the Austrians, who held Mantua from 1703 to 1866, would not allow any one to enter the fortress, and when it came into possession of Italy the town archives were piled up in the room. M. Yriarte, knowing that Correggio had worked in Mantua, obtained permission of the Italian Government to make a thorough search, and succeeded in discovering the paintings. They are perfect, and in the artist's best style.

London Cabs.

The total number of cabs plying for hire in London is about 11,000. Each cab has to be licensed, there being a carriage branch at Scotland Yard specially for the purpose. The cab is inspected before license at a convenient police station by one of the six inspectors of public carriages. If the cab is fit the inspector sends a certificate to that effect to Scotland Yard. After license a general supervision over the cabs is exercised by the inspectors and by the police. Surprise visits, especially at night, take place by the inspectors from time to time, and if any cab is found unfit a notice is served not to use it till fit. Sometimes in one year the authorities "knock off" as many as 700 "decaying" cabs.

Tactics in the Band.

A colonel in the French army, who had a great eye for neatness, but not much of an ear for music, took occasion one day to compliment his bandmaster on the appearance of his men. Their uniforms are neat, said the colonel, and their instruments are nicely polished and kept in order, but there is one improvement that I must insist upon.

What is it, colonel?

You must train your men, when they perform, to lift their fingers all at exactly the same time and at regular intervals on their instruments, so—one, two! one, two!

The Military College.

The Kingston Military College is a very expensive luxury to the people of Canada, and some of the items we have to pay for are very peculiar. An opera glass, $8.33; Prince of Wales hunting belt, $8.33; quartermaster's knife, $3.33; cricket net, twelve feet long with three joints, $3.00; a lawn tennis bat, $3.71. The college cost us $37,000. No wonder there is a deficit.—Brockville Recorder.

General News and Notes.

Tartaric acid was first extracted by Scheele in 1870.

Opium is the juice of the unripe capsules of the poppy.

ITCH, on human or anials, cured in 5 minutes by Woodford's Sanitary Lotions, Warranted J Pallen & Son

Bromine was discovered by Ballara of Montpelier, in 1826.

Phosphorus was discovered in 1669 by Brandt of Hamburg.

RHEUMATISM CURED IN A DAY:—South American Cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Warranted by J. Pallen & Son.

Bismuth was first discovered and distinguished as a metal by Agricola, the famous chemist and scientist, in 1520.

Chromic acid was first employed as a caustic by Sigmund of Vienna.

Sulphuric and nitric acids were known to Geber, the alchemist, in the eight century.

Creosote was discovered in 1830 by Reichenbach, who extracted it from the tar of wood.

Vinegar is mentioned in the Egyptian records as a medicine in the 10th century B. C.

ENGLISH SPAVIN LINIMENT removes all hard, soft or calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses, Blood Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Ring Bone, Sweeney, Stifles, Sprains, Sore and Swollen Throat, Coughs, etc. Save $50 byuse of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderfu Blemish Cure ever known. Warranted by J. Pallen & Son.

Potassium, the basis of many medicines was discovered in 1708 by Sir Humphrey Davy.

Alcohol was very distingnished as an elementary substance by Albucasis in the 12th centuary.

Glycerine was discovered by Scheele in 1789. He considered it the soothing principle of every kind of oil.

Antimony is found in many countries. It is exported to this country and England from France, Spain and Holland.

Nux vomica is prepared from the seeds of a tree that grows in abundance in India, the East Indies and Ceylon.

A Wonderful flesh Producer.

This is the title given to *Scotts Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil* by many thousands who have takeit. It not only gives flesh and strength by virtue of its own nutritious properties, but creates an appetite for food. *Use it and try your weight.* Scott's Emulsion is perfectly palatable. Sold by all Druggists, at 50c. and $1.00.

MID-SUMMER SALE.

Cottons said to be advancing,

But Read Below!

We have secured recently some special values in

GREY AND WHITE COTTONS,

These goods were bought on the most favorable terms as to price for cash, and we propose offering our friends and the public

SPECIAL PRICES,

so as to clear them:—

Line No. 1. Yard wide Bleached White Cotton at 7c, this quantity formerly sold at 10c; it is a bargain.

" No. 2 Yard wide Longcloth, this is a very special line, the make being similar to a fine heavy Jaconet Muslin, we offer it at 10c a yd; this quality formerly sold about 15c a yd.

" No. 3. Bleached Pillow Cotton only 12c, this is a special line as this quality formerly would be sold about 20c a yd.

" No. 4. Our 40 inch Grey Cotton, we are making a drive of this line by letting it go at 5c a yd, it is sufficiently heavy for sheeting.

" No. 5. Our yd wide Grey Cotton at 4c is good value.

" No 6. Our special yard wide Grey Cotton heavy and suitable for underclothing at 7c is a daisy, this quality formerly sold much higher.

W. S. LOGGIE CO. LTD.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

On and after Monday the 24th June, 1895, the trains of this railway will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

WILL LEAVE CHATHAM JUNCTION.

Through express for St. John, Halifax and Picton, (Monday excepted)	3.00
Through express for Quebec and Montreal,	3.12
Accmodation for Moncton.	10.51
Accommodation for Campbellton,	14.05

ALL TRAINS ARE RUN BY EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

D. POTTINGER,
General Manager

Railway Office, Moncton N. B. 20th June, 1895.

JUST ARRIVED AT APOTHECARIES' HALL.

THE MOST DELICATE

PERFUMES AND SACHETS,

CHOICE TOOTH POWDERS AND TOOTH WASHES

FINE TOILET SOAPS AND TOILET POWDERS,

TOILET, BATH AND WAGGON SPONGES,

SPONGE BAGS, SPLENDID VALUES IN

HAIR, TOOTH AND NAIL BRUSHES, COMBS AND WHISKS,

CHAMOIS SKINS, LADIES' AND GENTS' SHOULDER BRACES.

CENTURY CREAM,

HIND'S, HONEY AND ALMOND CREAM.

Apothecaries' Hall,

C. HICKEY, - - PROP.

M. S. N. CO'Y EXCURSIONS.

Excursion Tickets to points down river, during

JUNE, JULY & AUGUST.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS are excursion days.

CARD TICKETS

Good for 10 return trips from Newcastle, $3.50
" " " " Chatham, 2.50

Tickets to be had from Mr. R. R. Call, Newcastle; Messrs Roger Flanagan and Geo Stothart, Chatham; or from

W. T. CONNORS,
Manager.

June 10, 1895.

DR. J. HAYES,

Memb. Royal Col. Surg., Eng.
Lic. Royal Col. Phys., London.

CHATHAM, - - N B.

FISH!

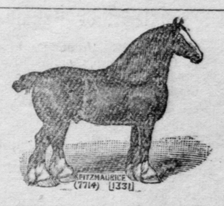
Never say you can't get fresh fish in town and that they are all exported. We are offering at retail

FRESH SALMON, MACKEREL, SMELTS, SHAD, EELS, CODFISH, BASS ETC.

Telephone orders will be attended to promptly.

W. S. LOGGIE CO, LTD!

Jan.5, 1895.



"FITZMAURICE."

The above well known Clyde Stallion will travel during the coming season between Chatham and Doaktown, also standing at Douglastown, Newcastle, Nelson, Derby, Indiantown, Barnaby River, Black River, Bay du Vin and Richibucto.

Terms made known by groom.

GEO. E. FISHER,
Woodburn Farm

CARDING.

The Subscriber will receive, at his store, Black Brook, wool to be carded at the

DOAK CARDING MILL,

Doaktown, and deliver it back again, carded at the same place, at the usual rate for carding—no extra expense being charged for conveyance to and from the Mill.

F. W. RUSSELL,
BLCK BROOK

Lime For Sale

Apply to

THE MARITIME SULPHITE FIBRE CO. LTD.

Aberdeen Hotel.

The building known as the Muirhead stone house opposite the Post Office, Chatham,

[OPENED APRIL IST, 1894.]

is conducted as a first class hotel for the accommodation of permanent and transient guests.

The Hotel is in the centre of the business portion of the town, near the Steamboat Landing.

Good stabling and yard room.

Sample Rooms for Commercial Travellers.

Hacks to and from all trains.

A. J. PINE.

ADAMS HOUSE.

ADJOINING BANK OF MONTREAL,

WELLINGTON ST, - - - CHATHAM, N. B.

This Hotel has been entirely Refurnished. throughout and every possible arrangement is made to ensure the Comfort of Guests Sample Rooms on the premises.

TEAMS will be in attendance on the arrivals of al trains.

GOOD STABLING, &C.

THOMAS FLANAGAN,
Proprietor

CANADA HOUSE.

Corner Water & St. John Streets,

CHATHAM

LARGEST HOTEL IN CHATHAM.

Every attention paid to

THE COMFORT OF GUESTS.

Located in the business centre of the town. Stabling and Stable Attendance first rate.

WM. JOHNSTON,
PROPRIETOR

REVERE HOUSE.

Near Railway Station,
Campbellton, N. B.

formerly the Union Hotel, kept by Mrs. Grogan

Comfortable accommodation for permanent and transient guests. Commercial Travellers will also be provided with

Sample Rooms.

GOOD STABLING on the premises.

Daniel Desmond,
Proprietor.

Stop that CHRONIC COUGH NOW!

For if you do not it may become consumptive. For *Consumption, Scrofula, General Debility* and *Wasting Diseases*, there is nothing like

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and HYPOPHOSPHITES Of Lime and Soda.

It is almost as palatable as milk. Far better than other so-called Emulsions. A wonderful flesh producer.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

is put up in a salmon color wrapper. Be sure and get the genuine. Sold by all Dealers at 50c. and $1.00.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

Royal Military College of Canada.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS for Cadetships in the Royal Military College will take place at the Head Quarters of the several Military Districts in which candidates reside, in June each year.

In addition to the facilities the College affords for an education in Military Subjects, the course of instruction is such as to afford a thoroughly practical, scientific and sound training in all departments which are essential to a high and general education.

The Civil Engineering Course is complete and thorough in all branches. Architecture forms a separate subject.

The Course of Physics and Chemistry is such as to lead towards Electrical Engineering, Meteorological Service, and other departments of applied science.

The Obligatory Course of Surveying includes what is laid down as necesary for the profession of Dominion Land Surveyor. The Voluntary Course comprises the higher subjects required for the degree of Dominion Topographical Surveyor. Hydrographic Surveying is also taught.

Length of Course four years.

Four Commissions in the Imperial Regular Army are awarded annually.

Board and instruction $200, for each term, consisting of ten months' residence.

For further information apply to the Adjutant General of Militia, Ottawa, before 15th May.

Department of Militia and Defence,.

1895.

WANTED,

A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT, to whom GOOD WAGES will be paid, Apply to.

MRS. DEAN
Queen treet

Chatham June 5th 1895.