selecting a candidate.

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WANTED.

W. T. CONNORS,

Teachers to begin work next term, For partic-MARITIME TEACHERS' AGENCY.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the under-signed and endorsed "Tender for Coal, Public Buildings," will be received until Thursday, 18th July, for Coal supply for all or any of the Dominion information can be obtained at this Department on and after Thursday, 27th June,
Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to the many control of the tender which five per cent. of the amount of the tender, will be forfeited if the party decline to enter supply the coal contracted for. If the tender be not accepted, the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to a
the lowest or any tender, By order, E F E ROY,

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 26th June, 1895



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I am instructed by Trustees to issue Executions for all School Taxes not paid this month, and theremay be saved to them, as under the new administra promptly paid.

July 5 1895.

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DER BRACES. CENTURY CREAM, HIND'S, HONEY AND ALMOND CREAM Apothecaries' Hall,

AND GENTS' SHOUL-

Miramichi Advance.

Messrs. Chamberlain and Balfour on the Irish Question.

the respective wealth of the two countries. | the work of England and Scotland. man, women and child in Great Britain, thought they were well employed vices, was only to pay 7s a head? That interests of the British producer. It was Ireland should pay less than Great Britain a cruel, and it proved to be a stupid is fair, because Ireland is not so rich a policy. That policy thank goodness country on the average as Great Britain, never will be revived. But if England but it ought to have paid according to its and Scotland had it in their power to de ought to have paid two millions a year past, they surely have shown that should pay under the Home Rule bill. mic advantages upon Ireland in the future. ("Shame" and cheers).

bill a boon or a bane? ("A boon.") If it no sufficient reason why the policy then impose it on England by Irish votes, at it to my Irish friends whether they do the same time that the Irishmen made it | not think that a policy of that kind is, in a condition of their votes that it should the long run, better for the Irish people not be applied to Ireland. (Cheers) Why than abortive efforts for a separate nationthere is no part of the United Kindom ality. (Cheers.) This work, if it is to be in which the consumption of spirits is carried on at all, must be carried on by the larger than it is in Ireland. (Cheers.) If Unionist party. It is not the other party in there is need for this drastic legislation the State which can, logically, ask anything anywhere there is need for it in Ireland from the British nation for the assistance Government, which professed to be ani- have for the Irish ills one remedy, and mated in regard to local veto by the high- one remedy alone, which is to cut Ireland est moral and philanthropic motives, adrift so far as all her local difficulties are refused the legislation to a country most concerned, to let her stew in her own in need of it, and imposed it on a country juice, to manage her own affairs as best which does not want it. (Cheers and she can without our aid, without our laughter.)

liquor, he took 6d off Irish whiskey, and took care to leave the tax on English beer. power and efficiency as a whole to carry on ("Shame!" The English workman has the mighty task which historical circumto pay more, for his beer is to be-what stances have thrown upon us to perform. shall I say ?-amalgamated (laughter and | home rule is a scheme which no English cheers) in order that the Irishman may patriot, or Scotch patriot, or Irish patriot is a proof of the unfair and anti-British temper in which the late Government dealt with all this legislation. (Cheers.)

Take the franchise. There is a question upon which according to all Liberal principles, there ought to be equality of treatment. (Here, here,) You want to do away with anomalies. For my part, I think that such anomalies as still remain might very well wait a little while we are dealing with more urgent questions affecting the lives and the happiness and the health and the comfort of the working class. (Cheers.) But, if you are to deal with the anomalies, for Heaven's sake deal with it at once, or if you cannot do that, deal with the greatest first. What is the greatest anomaly in our electoral system at the present time? It is that Ireland has 23 members more than it i entitled to according to population, and it has 50 members more than it is entitled Ireland is represented to the extent of 23 the year the forest is much cooler. In representation. Only to-day an election has been decided in Ireland in which the Nationalist member has been returned by a poll the whole of which—every single man fall is intercepted. -is only equal to one-fifth of my majority in the West division of Birmingham. ("Shame.") There are three boroughs in Ireland with a population of 14,009, and each of them returned a member. Here

is North Worcestershire, with a population comething like five times as great, and i only returns one member. ("Shame." I ask the Home Rulers who are present. what do they think of themselves? Have they so low an opinion of their own capacity, of their right to the electoral franchise, that they think they are only worth each of them one fifth of an Irish vote (Laughing and cheers.) According to what theory do you give the franchise Do you give it according to personalitythat is to say, to mere existence, each to count as equal to every other man Do you consider wealth? If you consider wea'th, Ireland has got one half to many. If you consider education, why there are in Ireland at the present time in a single constituency more illiterates, I believe, than could be found in 20-I speak with in reason-I believe I might say 50 conment had to deal with a question of the franchise they were perfectly ready to disfranchise some half a million voters. the majority of whom they believed

stituencies in England. According to any tests you can apply Ireland is over represented, and yet when this late Governwould vote against them, but they were perfectly unwilling-they indignantly rejected the proposal-to deal with this gross inequality in the electoral distribution of power, because they knew that the additional twenty Irishmen were quite sure to vote for them. ("Shame") I could give you two or three other illustrations. There is the question of agriculture, Agriculture is in a depressed condition, much more than in Ireland, but in this country the only remedy the late Government had was to allow district and county councils to make light rail ways at their own expense. (Laughter.) Thank you for nothing. (Laughter.) But in Ireland light railways are being made as a remedy for agricultural depression, but they are being made at the

Alnwick, and said : After all, what is the The time for preparation is short but in diameter. The mirror, it is stated, position of Ireland? Every Irishman perhaps this is just as well, as there does will be of solid glass with a silvered surmust know that Ireland lies too near the not seem to be any call for a long drawn face, and will have a diameter of 9 feet, a

expense of the Imperial Exchequer.

different foreign policy, having different ther at an early date for the purpose of foreign alliances from the larger island and predominent partner. (Cheers.) Every Irishman, therefore, must know that, in the last resort, either by arms or otherwise, Ireland must necessarily be kept a part, reluctant or otheswise. but still a part of the general political system to the many newspapers which largely Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Balfour both of the British Islands of which England

delivered important speeches on the Irish and Sco land are a part. (Loud cheers.) ders, suicides and other matter of a senquestion on July 19. Mr. Chamberlain | Therefore if the dream of Ireland a nation was in the neighborhood of Birmingham be the one which is leading astray my and spoke as follows :- "So long as this I rish friends they must, I think, in their is a united kindom I shall never complain more thoughtful moments see that, whatthat Ireland gets more of the money in ever attributes of nationality Ireland proportion than we do, but when (under | may ever possess, the dream of having its the Home Rule bill) Ireland was to be own foreign policy, its own fleet, its own separated from Great Britain, what reason army, the pursuing of its own course on earth was there why she should not pay untouched through the maze of European her full proportion according to her diplomacy, is one, at least, that can never wealth? (Cheers.) And yet it is a fact be realized. (Loud cheers.) I learned that under the provisions of the Home lesson, which I shall never forget, whilst Rule bill Ireland was to pay two millions I was in Ireland-that, after all, many of sterling a year less, and Great Britain was the ills of Ireland arise from the poverty to pay two millions sterling a year or more of Ireland, and this poverty was, I fear, than the proper proportion according to in generations now long gone by, in part ("Shame.") Now, was that fair ? ("No.") now the prosperity of Ireland must Was it tolerant? ("No.") Were you in- sought in a closer union with these two formed of that when at the last election parts of the empire, which, I am glad you voted for home rule? ("No.") Did | think have entirely changed in their view anybody tell you at that time that what of what the British policy to Ireland was expected of you was that you were should be. There was a time, an unto be content to pay 35s a head, every happy time, when the British Parliament while Ireland, for exactly the same ser- crushing out Irish manufactures in the

wealth, and according to its wealth it a great economic injury to Ireland in the more than it was actually intended it now in their power to confer great econo-Some efforts of that kind were made by Now let me take the Local Veto bill. us, by the government of which I was a (Cheers and laughter.) Is the Local Veto | member, between 1886 and 1892. I see why deny the privilege to successfully carried out to a certain point Ireland? (Cheers.) If it is a bane, why should not be continued; and I would put (hear hear), and yet this Home Rule of Ireland, and for this reason-that they assistance, without that as I believe, Take the Budget. In the Budget of wholesome and pacifying influence which the late Chancellor of the Exchequer he a Parliament like ours, drawn from every had a surplus. How was he to dispose part of the country, is capable of exercisof the surplus? Of course he gave it to ing between the factions which have too the Irish, and he took 6d off Irish spirits long and too unhapily torn Irish society -he, the philanthropist (laughter) who apart. Whether we look to the prosperwas going to reduce the consumption of ity of the units, of which this kingdom is composed, or whether we look to its

get his whiskey cheap. Again I say that should desire for his own section of our common country. (Cheers.) BRITISH SHIPBUILDING :- The London Timber Trade Journal says :- The shipbuilding trade of the United Kingdom for the half year is very satisfactory. Already this month Scotch shipbuilders have booked contracts for over 35,000 tons, or 50 per cent. more than the contracts entered during last month. At the close of the first quarter of this year the tonnage under construction was about 142,000, but at the end of June it had risen to 168,000. These statistics relate only to the mercantile marine, and it is reasonable to expect that Scotland will

mirality programme for 1895-6 come to be distributed, which cannot be long distant. FOREST TEMPERATURE -From data obtained after many years of observation by to according to wealth; but put that the Swiss Forest Commission, it appears aside, because I have always held that that during the winter the temperature representation ought to be according to insides forests is particularly the same as population. According to population in open country, but during the rest of members, who ought to be given to thick pine forests a very large proportion England, because Scotland has its full of the rainfall is intercepted before reaching the ground, as much as 40 to 45 per cent. in some cases. In beech forests only from 20 to 25 per cent. of the rain-

obtain a share when the contracts for the

new cruisers in connection with the Ad

New Senator.

[Moneton Times.] It is understood that Mr. Josiah Wood has resigned his seat in the House of Commons and accepted the seat in the Senate rendered vacant by the death of A. E. Botsford. Mr. Wood has had the matter of accepting the seat under consideration for some time, and has been influenced in his present course largely by the indifferent state of his health, which rendered the prospect of an inevitable winter or early spring campaign in a large constituency like Westmorland decidedly unpleasant. And besides it has long been known that Mr. Wood, while willing to serve his country and his party in any useful capacity, had little real liking for the hurly-burly of active politics.

Senator Wood will bring to the dis charge of his new duties in the Upper House the valuable experience gained during his thirteen years of service in the Commons. Mr. Wood was first returned to the Commons at the general election in 1892, when he defeated the late Sir Albert Smith. He was subsequently returned in the general election of 1887 with an increased majority over Mr. H. R. Emmerson and at the last general election with an overwhelming majority over his respected fellow townsman, Mr. William F. George, In his place in parliament Mr. Wood has not been distinguished as a "fighting member," but he has done much useful work as a member of the Committee on Banking and Commerce and when he spoke in debate, which was not often, his utterances, always concise and to the point, without waste of a single word, never failed to excite the admiration of friends and secure the respect of opponents. In the upper chamber, which has furnished two premiers in recent years and is now more than ever regarded as a useful legislative and industrial affairs of the country.

images reflected into the telescope.

Robert Culbert, of Montreal, writes a timely letter to the Gazette of that city, which contains a very wholesome rebuke fill their columns with the detail of mur-Having regard to the very great prominence given to the "literature of murder" and commission of crime, one would imagine

that the only mental pabulum that favor in the public press and for which the people have a keen relish is murder and all its sorry concomitants, for the past month or more column after column has been devoted daily to vile and wicked deeds of the fiend Holmes. If newspaper notoriety had been his ambition he could succeeded more corepiciously in achieving that object than he has already done. in the year 1829, blotted out of existence, in the space of twelve days, two whole households, suggested to De Quincy his famous article of "Murder Considered as one of the Fine Arts." In the line of artistic merit as attaching to murder, De Quincy compeer since the days of Cain. To-day, however, Holmes has a multitude of De Quincy's through the daily press, vieing with each other as to the graphic immorality he (Holmes) shall receive at their hands. As an artist in the line of murder, therefore, Williams must take a second place to Holmes. It is complimentary to public morality for the press of the country to assume that there is nothing like the theme of murder to interest the people and sell the paper. I do not think that it is. Indeed, I beonly news of the sensational type are suit to the columns of the average paper, By catering to the meanest and lowest instincts of the people it would appear the pecuniary success of a newspaper is only should we feel surprised at the crop of crime tion of a people may easily be determined by the character of the literature on which

they are daily and mentally fed. The worst form of murder is moral murder. Persistence in methods of acquiring money by which the public taste is degraded and debased, may fairly be described as a form of moral murder. Parents having ordinary solicitude for the moral culture of their children, are fearful of the dangerous influence that is being exerted by the sensational newspaper. Do what they may, they cannot guard against its vitiating tendencies. A general consensus of public opinion against literature presenting the worst phases of human deformity cannot be formed to soon. Such a force would operate in the right this process, is used a special photodirection, and would tend to purify moral-atmosphere. The press and literature of Britain are her proudest boast, simply because they are certain indictors of her moral stability and progress. Justice is not only preached with clearness and vigor, but it is enacted with consummate certainty. Her great mental lights are immortalized in death as much for their moral qualities as any other feature of their life and character. The press and literature of Canada should derive abundant and salutary inspection from that of Britain. Then we should have little to complain about the literature of

"Advance" Scientific Miscellany

MANY-ANIMALS THAT LIVE WITHOUT WATER.

A firm of Dublin photographers has successfully employed a camera capable of taking full length life-size portraits. It uses plates as large as 5 feet by 7.

Bone slate percils are an English the ordinary pencils, do not break or

linen and promises to be of value, is stated to have been extracted from the leaves of the vine, especially the autumn

Germany, Dr. C. R. Drysdale finds, has an annual excess of births over deaths of 600,000, of whom 500,000 remain at home, and in the United Kingdom the excess of births is 400,000, with an addition of 300,000 every year to the already over-crowded country.

ago mentioned by Prof. B. H. Chamberlain is the decreasing size of the vegetation toward the south. In Yezo the summer grasses and tall weeds reach above the head of a horseback rider : in central Japan the grass is seldom taller than a man on foot; and in Great Luchu everything is still smaller, and there are no tall | Ont. The membership last year

The usual method of removing a glass stopper that has become fixed is to heat the neck of the bottle over the candle or gas-flame. The inconvenience and risk of this old fashioned plan have led Mr. B. W. Hill, of Manchester, Eng., to devise for the purpose a little electric heater, consisting of coils of platinum wires em bedded in asbestos and held to the neck of the bottle by an adjustable clamp.

It appears that the camel's endurance of thirst is much surpassed by that of some other animals. Mr. S. M. Gorman, of Cambridge, Mass., has pointed out that a number of small rodents inhabiting the arid plains near the Rocky Mountains live for months at a time without even s single drop of water. The sand is torrid the vegetation is burned up, yet thes creatures survive. The observation has been confirmed by experiment, common mice having been keep in cages entirely unsupplied with water or other liquid from October 1st last to January 17. without seeming to suffer iuconvenience Their food during this long period was dry, such as Indian corn and grass seed.

With the present system of mounting, a serious obstacle to the increase of the McLaughlin, Montreal; F. A. Kidd, Charsize of telescopes is the difficulty of conbody, Mr. Wood will find a new sphere of structing and manipulating the great tuber. usefulness for the exersise of his extensive It is hoped to avoid this obstacle in the knowledge of the financial, commercial telescope for the Paris Exhibition of 1900 by supporting the tube in a fixed position It is understood that the election to till and applying the moving mechanism to a the vacancy caused by Mr. Wood's re- mirror in front. The tube of this in-Mr. Balfour spoke the same night at signation will be held on the 24th instant. strument is to be 180 feet long and 4 feet

thickness is given the mirror to avoid flexure and consequent deformation of the

A gold medal was recenly awarded Herr von Prosch for his success in introducing tropical birds, into German fo: ests. Disliking to keep his pets in cages, his canaries were first liberated in a large room, then allowed to pass out and in through small windows, always getting their food inside. The birds scon began to build nests outside and to rear their roung there. Two pairs of South American parrots were next set free, and last summer raised a brood of young, which, with the old birds, passed safely through the exceptionally severe winter. In their wild life, the ye low of some of the canaries has disappeared, the entire tribe now having the green color of canaries in their native islands. This new bird colony is located in southeastern Saxony, where the average winter temperature is about that of New York and fiend Williams, who, in London, England, St. Louis, the summers being more like those of Quebec.

The aboriginal remains unearthed a few seeks ago in a cave of the Port Royal Mountains, in Jamaica, promise us an interesting glimpse of a vanished race. immoralized Williams as being without a An account by Mr. J. E. Duerden of the Jamaica Museum, states that the Arawaks, who were a peaceable people probably numbering about 600,000 at the time of the discovery of Jamaica by Columbus in 1494, were so cruelly treated by their Spanish conquerors that the original type seems to have been completely destroyed before the English conquest of the island in 1655. Little was left to show that these Indians ever existed. The only two aboriginal skulls hitherto lieve that the reading and thinking public known were found in a cave at Pedro are heartily sick of the abominable inhuman Bluff, and practically the only relics of moral educator, and not that of a purveyor The new find includes the skeletons of less than 24 individuals of all ages from early infancy upward. With these were a canoe of cedar-wood, a wel!-preserved mortar of orbor-vitae, two small earthenware vessels, a flint implement, bones assured. When that is the painful fact of the coney, and some marine and land shells. The cave is too small for being large and varied? The moral condi- habitation for so many persons, and it supposed to have been used as a burial place and perhaps also as a refuge from the Spaniards.

Thus far experiments in "color photography" have been of two classes—those of Lippman in which an attempt is made to produce ordinary pictures in colors, and more promising ones in which photographs are uncolored until the images have passed through the proper glasses. The latest process in the latter c'ass is that of Dr. Jolly, whose pictures, as thrown on a screen by th oxyhydrogen lamp, attracted much attention at a soirce of the Royal Society. In the graphic plate, over which is placed a glass screen, closely ruled with lines of orange, green-yellow and blue-voilet. The sensitive surface is exposed in contact with this "taking screen." The developed negative is uncolored, but has a ribbed or lined appearance, due to the fact that the colored lines have exercised a selective influence in a manner similar to that the nerve-ends of the eye, and thus the negative has a promment record of the colors of the object photographed. From the negative is then printed a "trans parency" on glass. A "viewing screen"

-having lines of deep rad, bright green and blue-violet of exactly the same width as those of the other screen-is placed over this positive, when the colored picture flashes into view. The same pair of screens may be used for many pictures, SCOPE-JAPANESE VEGETATION-TROP. if desired, but a permanent color photograph can be kept only by attaching the "viewing screen."

Orangeism.

HALIFAX, July 31 :- The Grand Orange Lodge of B. N. A. is in session here. In the address of Hon. Clark Wallace, novelty. They wear 100 times as long as Grand Master, reference was made to the growth of the order, also to the meeting scratch, and make a clear, fine mark, in London last year, of the trienniel council of the Orangemen of the world and of the rejection of home rule during the last few A brown coloring matter, which dyes weeks by the electors of G eat Britain. He also dealt at length with the Manitoba

The grand secretary's report shows 40 new lodges have been organized during the year-28 in Outario, 1 in Montreal, 2 n Nova Scotia, 4 in Manitoba, 4 in the Northwest Territories and I in British

The provincial grand lodges' returns show 6,256 new members have been added to the order by initiation, 1,580 by deposit of certificates and 476 by reinstatement; An anomaly of the Japanese Archipel- total 9,302. The losses during the year by expulsion and death have been 457. making the net total gain 8,845.

> 73, with a total membership of 2.460, an increase during the year of five lodges and Last year the grand lodge met at Lindsay.

Orange Young Briton lodges now number

290,000 and it has now been brought up to over 300,000. HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 1.-The session of Grand Orange Lodge reassembled yesterday

morning with a large attendance. Two hours were spent in routine business before the reports of the committees were taken The committee of Grand Master Wallace's

address congratulated the organization on the overwhelming defeat of the home rulers in Great Britsin. Referring to the Manitoba school question. regret was expressed that the privy council

had reversed the decision of the supreme

court of Canada, as that decision has raised a difficulty in this Dominion, the serious nature of which cannot be imagined. The report was adopted unanimously. W. J. Parkhill, grand treasurer, reported the receipts during the year as \$5,218 for the Grand Lodge of British America. The grand lodge benefit fund has received \$32. 941, a grand total of \$38,159. The expendi ture of the grand lodge was \$2,239, leaving

a balauce of \$2,789. The expenditure the grand lodge benefit fund was \$25,529 leaving a balance of \$3,441. The total expenditure was \$31,868. The report was referred to the committee on finance. A nominating committee was appointed as follows: James Kelly, St. John; R.

lottetown; W. A. Garrison, Halifax; D. M. Jermyn, Wiarton, Ont; W. M. Lockhart, dressed the convention on parish work, Everett, Ont; Major Hughes, Lindsay, Ont. | pointing out the necessary qualifications At the afternoon session of the Grand parish officers and the duties of the office. Orange Lodge, the election of officers took

E. F. Clark was nominated but declined

shores of England for England ever to out campaign. The Liberal Conservative | thickness of 2 feet, and a weight—exclu- 130 to 33 his apponent being William Gal- the Bible," using the black board to set result of this, it is yielding an enormous crop

Gass, grand master of N. S. was nominated for the position, but declined to run. Robert B rmingham was re-elected grand

secretary by acclamation. The complete list is as follows :-Grand Master-N. Clarke Wallace, M.P. Deputy Grand Master-Major A. J Armstrong, St. John.

Grand Chaplin-Rev John Helhwell, M Vankleek Hill, Que. Grand Secretary-Robert Birmingham.

Grand Treasurer-W J Parkhill, Mid-

Grand Director of Ceremonies-R Burns

Deputy Grand Chaplains-Revs Wm Walsh, D Carscadden, Brampton, Out : Philip Jones, Emsdale, Ont; Rural Dean Cooper, Bd Invermay, Ont: S A Duprau, Belleville, Ont; F M Finn, Portag La Prairie, Man; J E Flewelling, M A Centreville, N B; A L Geggie, Truro, N S; S W Jones, Maxwell, Oat; J C Madill, Sarnia, Out; P T Mignott, B A Milton Wm Moore, D D, Ottawa, Ont; E W Sibbald, M A, St. John, N B; W S Smythe, D D, Montreal; A F Thompson, Bathurst, N B; David Wright, Springhill,

Deputy Grand Secretary - John C. Gass. Shubenacadie, N.S. Deputy Grand Treasurer-Lt Col J H Scott, Kincardine, Ont.

Deputy Grand Lecturers-John Shepperd, Ottawa, Ont; John Cox, Montreal, Que ; G R Vincent, P G S, St John, N B R K Brace, Charlottetown, P E I: J Armstrong, Medicine Hat, N W T; Robt Bell, Vancouver, B C; E G Martin, G S, St. Johns, Nfld; A J Munroe, Amherst. Grand Lodge Auditors-Major Sam Hughes, M P, Lindsay, Ont; W H Ste wart, P C W, Warwick, Ont.

A Desperado Shoots a Game Warden

A Bangor, Me., despatch says that full particulars have been received on the record of the fiend, Holmes, that is daily the native arts and manufactures have attempted assassination of Game Warden F. being presented to them. The legitimate been some fragments of primitive pottery O. Collins of Presque Isle on Tuesday of function of a newspaper should be that of a and a few flint implements and beads. last week in the Allegash region, in the northern part of Aroostcok county, where poachers and outlaws hold their sway and where more trouble is given the game wardens than in any other part of the great game region of Maine. Warden Collins was more feared by the poachers than any other man. On one occasion he captured three desperate poachers single-handed and succeeded in taking them out of the woods, is although any one of the men would have shot him dead if he had not succeeded in getting the drop on them.

Collins had heard that there were a number of poachers at work in the Allegash region, and he went there a few dsys ago. Several outlaws have made threats that they would kill him on sight, but that did not deter Collins from going there aloue. The man who shot Collins is a very ugly, desperate character, who has acted as a guide for years in this section. He never

was engaged as a guide for the same party A Bangor man who had this man, whose name is said to be Morris, but who goes also by the name of Morrisette and Morrison, for guide not long ago, told the Boston Harald correspondent that he was one of the ugliest, most villianous men he had ever seen in the woods, and he added that he sometimes believed him to be crazy, and liable at any moment to kill somebody.

It seems that Morris had an old grudge against Warden Collins, who had caught him poaching, and determined to kill him. On Tuesday, Collins stopped at Pelkey's \$651.92. camp on the Allegash, and was to remain their over night, Morris happened to be at Cissey's across the steam and not far

Morris was told that the game warden was at Pelkey's camp and he went over, swearing vengeance against all game wardens, and evidently determined to kill somebody. He told Cissey as he jumped into his canoe, that he was going to shoot the warden, and he was as good as his word-the first time probably that he kept his word. Arriving at Pelkey's Morris stalked into the camp, where some women an l children

were, and said he was going to kill the whole lot, children and all. The women screamed in horror at his appearance and manner, to say nothing of

his threats. Warden Collins, who was in another room hearing their cries, came out to defend them. The women ran out of the room on his approach and sought a place of safety. Morris recognized Collins at once and a murderous look came into his eyes, Collins order, asked him what he was doing there, to Thirdly, on the opening exercises which Merris replied by raising his gun and firing deliberately at the warden twice in

The bullet passed through Collin's left lung and passed out at the shoulder blade. and the other was embedded in the upper part of the body, near the heart. Collins, although badly wounded, sprang into a bedroom and closed and barred the

Morris then walked leisurely to his cance and paddled off.

He has a camp on a small island in Chesudcook lake which he has strongly fortified, and he claims that no man can take him alive. He feels able to resist the aproach of of dozens of men. He has a number of rifles, and guns and a large amount of amunition

and it is probable that the officers may have a desperate time in capturing him. The officers are determined to capture him. and will take a hundred men if necessary with them to accomplish it. They are fearing that Morris may strike for New, Brunswick, however, where he would be sheltered and hidden by his companions.

Warden Collins was taken down to For Kent and a physician sent for, attending him. He is fearfully wounded and his death is expected at any time. The region where the shooting took place is in the extreme northern part of Maine

the nearest settlement being a little place called Connors, far away from civilization. Fish and Game Commissioner Oak of Caribou have gone to the Allegash region to investigate the shooting.

It is said that Collins has a fighting chance

Northumberland County Sunday School Convention

The eighth annual convention of North-

amberland County S. S. Association opened in the Methodist church, Newcastle, on Monday afternoon, 29th ult., at 2.30 o'clock. Devotional exercises were held for half an hour, led by Rev. N. McKay. The president, Miss Shirreff, then took the chair and gave an address of welcome to the delegates. After singing, the following committees were appointed viz :-credentials, nominating, questions and resolutions. Reports of the condition and progress Sunday school work in the different parishes were then given by representive delegates,

The field secretary, Rev. A. Lucas, ad-The claims of the Evangel, the organ of N. Clark Wallace was elected by ac- to the attention of the convention, and a daily from Tracey station and Fredericton committee appointed to secure subscriptions Junction to the Boston market. Upwards

Major A. J. Amstrong, of St. John, was devotional exercises, a conference was led back of Tracey, about 13 miles in length, elected deputy grand master on a vote of by Mr. Lucas on "The Teacher's Study of was burned over several years ago and as a PROP. see it, with equanimity, pursuing a convention will no doubt be called toge- sive of mountings of 10 tons. Great braith, past grand master of Quebec. J. C. forth the principal points. An interesting of berries. Whole families are engaged in BENSON BLOCK

Delicious

Food, crisp pastry, delicate cake, good digestion, all come with the use of Cottolene, and it saves money as well. Its wonderful success has brought numerous imitations. Genuine has the trade mark-steer's head in cottonplant wreath—on every tin.

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Tuesday morning the nominating committee reported as follows, the nominations being ratified by the convention :-President, Thos. A. Clarke, Newcastle.

Secy'y-Treas , D. P. McLachlan, Chatham Parish Vice Presidents : Chatham, Rev. Geo. Steel, Chatham; Newcastle, (130. Henderson, Douglastown; North Esk, Miss H. Deyarmond, Stratha-

South Esk, Benj, Hubbard, Cassilis; Blackville, W. H. Grindlay, Blackville. Blissfield, M. A. Kelly, Doaktown; Ludlow, Rev. R. W. Clements, Boiestown; Hardwick, Miss Eliza Noble, Hardwick

Alnwick, Miss Annie Simpson, Tabusintac: Derby, R. N. Weeks, Millerton: Glenelg, Miss Maggie Sweezey, Lower

Miss E. J. Shirreff. A vote of thanks was tendered to the county officers of the past year, and the president elect, Mr. Clarke, was conducted

The president, secretary and ex-president were appointed a committee to prepare the county report for the provincial convention which meets at Chatham in October next. Mr. Lucas gave an instructive normal lesson on "The Superintendent," setting forth his duties to his church, to the Sunday school and to the home. A discussion followed, participated in by several present. Being asked on what principal he would suggest that Sunday schools be graded, Mr. Lucas said mainly on age and ability but

guided largely by circumstances in exceptional cases. The county secretary's report was read showing the number of S. schools in the county to be 46, of which 31 are open all the year round. The enrollment of teachers and officers is 278 and of scholars 2,118. Six school reported having held teachers's meetings regularly; 3 reported systematic house to house visitation. The amount contributed to the provincial association was \$64.77, for other christian missions \$160,75 and for their own schools

In the afternoon, Rev. Jos, McCoy openel the session with a bible reading on "The Promises of God." The county secretary's report was adopt-

a defination of the word privileges and said that some of the privileges enjoyed by the Water Street.

teachers might be stated to be 1st, Engaged in the best kizd of work. 2nd, Working for the best of masters. 3rd, Working in the best of fields. 4th, Working with the best equipments. 5th, Assured that the results are sure

A very interesting discussion followed on After singing, Rev. Mr. Steel gave normal lesson, using the black board, on

according to the work done.

"The order of service of a regular Sunday school sesssion, "speaking Firstly, as to the length of the service. Secondly, on the calling of the school to

prising-A, singing; B. prayer; C, Scripture Fourthly, on the lesson, preceded by catechism questioning and memorizing of the

Fifthly, on the closing exercises, including review of the lesson. Several questions on this subject were

asked, and answered by Mr. Steel. Several written questions were read and answered by Mr. Lucas. In the evening the resolution committee presented the following resolution which was

carried by a rising vote:-That this convention record its deep egret and sense of loss by the demise Jas. Henderson, ex-president of the Association, and one of the most experienced and successful Sunday-school workers in the County, While we bow submissively to the will of God and even rejoice that our belived fellow workman has obtained the reward of his labors in the presence of the Master, his removal reminds us of the transient character of our opportunities and the consequent urgency of the call to work

for the Master while the opportunity get the piano. The thanks of the Convention were store. tendered to the entertainment committee and to the people of Newcastle who entertained delegates, for their kind hospitality : to the trustees of the Methodist church for the use of the building; to Senator Snowball for conveyance by str. "St. Nicholas" delegates to Chatham after Tuesday even

Dr. A. L. Brown gave an admirable address on "Soul winning by Sunday-school

The Convention requested that this address be published in the "Evangel." Mr. Lucas give an address on "Spiritual power as our need and privilege." Rev. N. McKay then gave a stirring

address on the growth and progress of county and provincial Sunday-school work. Delegates to the provincial convention were appointed, viz .- M. A. Kelly, S McLoon, Mrs. S McLoon, Dr. A.L. Brown, Miss E. J. Shirreff.

The audit committee, reported that they Write us at once for terms. had examined the treasurer's accounts and found them correct. The credential

present:-The Field Secretary, 8 pastors, 15 superintendents, 40 teachers, 38 visitors. The thanks of the Convention were tendered to the Provincial Executive Committee for enabling Mr. Lucas to be present and render the assistance given by him. Adjourned,

The St. John Telegraph says :- Large International S.S. Association, were brought | shipments of blueberries are being made of \$300 is being paid out daily for berries At the evening session, after opening at these two places alone. A strip of land

and profitable discussion was had on this the enterprise, and are making big money at it. The berries are packed in quart boxes Mrs. S. McLeod gave an excellent address and placed in wooden crates, each holding on "Temperance work in the Sunday 32 dez. boxes. Large quantities are sent to St. John, and forwarded to Boston from Rev. George Steel brought before the there by steamer, and the remainder are meeting the financial needs and claims of sent forward by freight. The price paid the N. B. Sunday School Association, and the pickers just now is six cents a quart, urged that the Sunday schools of the county and the price realized in Boston is from send in their contributions as early as eight to ten cents. Some early shipmes brought as high as fifteen cents. The The evening session was closed with an business has been going on for several weeks address on "Our Province Field" by the and will probably last a month yet. Be-

resulted in the death of many fine old speci-

When Should a Man Swear.

ing animal. Sometimes his feelings are expressed audibly and at others they are so deep down in his nature that nothing less than a volcano would thrust them to the surface. If man should swear at all. When should that be? The church is silent on this important matter and the law gives no Putnam's Corn Extractor.

The Chatham Y. M. C. A. rooms are except Sunday. Strangers and visitors are Rev. Mr. McCoy gave an address on made welcome. Boarding and employment "The Teacher's Privileges." He gave first found for young men making application. Rooms in Hocken-Mackenzie Block on

> 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

It will be conducted as follows :-Each ticket will have a number and s stub with a corresponding number, you will receive one of them with each dollar's worth of goods purchased from us for spot cash. The stub you will tear off and place in a closed box, one of which we will have placed in each of our three 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 be chosen and approved of by those present. He will be blind-folded and take one ticket from the collection. and whoever holds a ticket with the same number will receive the plano, or if that person should not want the piano we will give him or her \$250 Cash for it.

We have also the largest stock in the latest styles of Boots and Shoes. See

Buy your goods from us until the second of September and see if you can The piano is on exhibition in the bri

our Ladies' and Gents' fine shoes ...

With each dollars worth you get a piano

The above will apply only to retail

W. T. HARRIS. Chatham, N. B. Wholesale and retail dealer in General Groceries, Flour, Meal, Hay, Oats, Boots, Shoes, Dry Goods, Ready-made Clothin and Gents' Furnishings, &c.

All persons owing me accounts of over four months standing are hereby requested to call im-

mediately and settle same, otherwise they will be

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Who desire to earn from \$15 to \$25 weekly. It can-

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sides the place mentioned, large shipments are also being made from Cork, Blissfield, Welsford and Harvey, and it is believed that a total of \$1,000 per day is being paid out for berries at these places. Raising Earth Round Tree Stems.

This is a most pernicious practice and has

men trees throughout the country. Only the other day we were asked to report on a number of handsome elm trees that were iu a most unsatisfactory condition owing to the accumulation of decomposed vegetable matter that from time to time has been placed atop of the roots and closely around the stems. It should be borne in mine that earth placed on the surface above the 100ts, but not so Executive Committee :- Rev. N. McKay, as to come in contact with the stem of the S. McLeod, Wm. Robinson, S. McLoon, tree, is rather beneficial than injurious-that is, of course, if the depth deposited is not too great. What causes an unhealthy condition. probably followed by death, is the piling of soil against the tree stems-an evil that no specimen can survive. Where surplus earth must be deposited contiguous to growing trees it is always advisable to keep such from the stems to a distance of fully a yard; but in damp, retentive woodlands the carefully stem-protection has been followed

Man is not only a reasoning but a swear-

sanction to cuss words. Stovepipes are provocative of feeling, but corns are far worse. Wives should see that their husband's corns are kept down. This may be done quite easily, painless, and with absolute certainty by Putnam's Corn Extactor. Beware of flesh-eating substitutes offered for Chatham Y. M. C. A.

A \$300 PIANO \$250 in Cash to be Given Away.

We are expecting a car daily of that peautiful 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, Banner Oats, Corn, Turnip, Mangel, Tares and all small