General Business.

A BOTTLE,

SHARP'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND

FOR

CROUP, COUGHS PRICE 25 CENTS ARMSTRONG & CO., PROPRIETORS

WARMUNDE IS OFFERING

ST. JOHN, N. B.

BARGAINS SPECIAL ---IN---

WTCHES. JEWELLRY. Silverware & Novelties, during the summer, A'l new goods, Give

a call

We are glad to welcome visitors, pleased to show our goods and ready to make close prices to all. WARMUNDE. EXPERIENCED WATCHMAKER Pallen Corner, Chatham, N. B.

PICKED UP AT SEA One Lobster Fishing Boat (X) Teaser the owner HUGH McLAUGHLAN, July 8th, 1896.

HARRIS has just received a lot of

TRY IT.

Offering great Bargains in
Ready made clothing,
Dry goods Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, etc, etc,
All must be sold regardless of cost.
Suits of Clothes at Prices within the reach of W. T. HARRIS.

AND HOUSE FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

The Best in 5 frame Brussels Carpet at 85c to \$1 75 c
The finest Tapestry at 30c to 65c
The Heavest Wools at 65c to 1.10c
The Best Made Unions at 30c to 75c
The newest in Dutch Carpet at 20c to 30c
" " Hemp Carpet at 20c to 25c
Floor Oil Cloth in Handsome Patterns and 4-4 6.4 8 4 and 16-4 at 28c to 45c per sq. yd.

Lace Curtains at 25c to \$5.00 per pair.

F'cy Fish Net Curtains (the latest) \$1.75 to \$10.00 per pair.
Fancy Muslin Curtains

Curtain Lace, 15c per yd, and upwards. Paper Blinds, Curtain Poles, Counterpanes, Table Covers and a complete line of New House Furnishings, PIERCE BLOCK, CHATHAM, N. B.

GO TO PORTLAND, BOSTON, ETC.

VIA THE Canada Eastern Railway and Fredericton,

Loggieville	6.00 a.m
Chatham	6.12 a.m
Chatham Je.	6.45 a.n.
Doaktown	8.50 a.m
Boiestown	9.35 a.m
Cross Creek	10.47 a.m
Fredericton	12.15 p.m
"	4.20 p.m
Bangor	11.10 p.m
Portland	3.50 a.m
Boston	7.25 a.m
an Sleeper ru	
	Chatham Jc. Doaktown Boiestown Cross Creek Fredericton Bangor Portland

Frederic'on from Juncton Boston.

BRIDGE TENDERS WANTED SEALED TENDERS, marked "Tender for Pond Bridge, Bay du Vin", vill be received at the office of Hon. J. P. Burchill, Nelson, up to and

Thursday, 5th August, next

plan and specification to be seen at the office of Hon, L. J. Tweedie, Chatham. The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted A certified check to the amount of five per cent of the amount of tender, made payable to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of public works, to accompany each tender checks will be returned at ouce to unsuccessful

WEST BOOM CO. SALE OF UNMARKED LOGS. There will be sold at Public Auction on

Tuesday, August at three o'clock in the afternoon, in front POST OFFICE. Newcastle.

all the Unmarked and Prize logs rafted in the South West Boom during the present season. TERMS CASH. ALLAN RITCHIE. President Newcastie, July 27th, 1896



THE EXHIBITION ASSOCIATION ... WILL HOLD ITS ... FOURTH ANNUAL FAIR ON ITS EXHIBITION GROUNDS.

Opening Sept. 22d and Closing Oct. 2d, 1896. Exhibits of Machinery and Manufactures, Farm and Dairy Products, Horses, Cattle,

Products of the Forest, Mines and Waters Paintings, Sculpture, &c., Fancy Work. The Provincial Government herd of Live Stock. Grounds. Large Prizes in all the Usual Departments. Special Attractions. Fireworks every

evenings, Attractive Performances in the AMUSEMENT HALL, Varied Attractions on the PARADE GROUNDS. SPECIAL PASSENGER RATES ON ALL LINES OF TRAVEL. PRIZE LISTS WILL BE DISTRIBUTED AFTER
JULY 15th ENTRY FORMS AND ALL DESIRED INFORMATION WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION TO CHAS. A. EVERETT,

Manager and Sec'y.

Miramichi Advance.

OHATHAM. N. B.. **AUGUST 13, 1896** The Question at Issue in the United

gress of recent events in the United States can come to no other conclusion but that that country is on the threshold of a movement that may be productive of a great amount of evil & COLDS. and very little good before it is finally settled by the citizens of that Re public. This grave danger which threatens to undermine the present social and commercial systems of the country, is the rapid spread and hold that socialistic doctrines have attained over the toiling masses of the country who hold the balance of political power their hands and can decide at the coming presidential election in November who shall rule and govern the country for the next five years. Towards this crisis the country has been drifting for some years past, and thoughtful men of the United States who have made a thorough study of the question say that the country will never be rid of the difficulties and dangers of socialism until competent men come forward and not only successfully combat its falacies but devise practical remedies for the evils which

threaten the existing order of society. Although free silver has been made the battle cry the conflict will have to be fought between the borrower and the lender, as a late writer naively puts it "between those who have who seek to hold and those who have not who seek to gain." Bryan and the Democratic Socialistic party are wrong the issue its leaders have raised. The national honor and national credit of the country demand its defeat and when November comes we shall Going out of the Business. whether the great and intelligent Republic of the · United States is indifferent to the moral law. This is the issue that is now being brought plainly before the electors and they cannot help but understand it.

> Macaulay in his history of England CARPET has a chapter on the debasement of the coinage of the country in the reign of Charles II, from which we take the following extract. It will form very interesting reading for the people of the United States at the present time owing to the efforts that are now being made by the silver advocates to debase the currency of the country :-

> > "The misgovernment of Charles and James, gross as it had been, had prevented the common business of life from going steadily and prosperously on While the honor and independence of the State were sold to a foreign power, while chartered rights were invaded, while fundamental laws were violated, hundreds of thousands of quiet, honest and industrious families labored and traded, ate their meals and lay down to rest in comfort and security. Whether Whigs or Tories. Protestants or Jesuits. were uppermost, the grazier drove his beasts to market : the grocer weighed out his currants: the draper measured out his broadcloth; the hum of buyers and sellers was as loud as ever in the towns : the harvest home was celebrated as joyously as ever in the hamlets: the cream overflowed the pails of Cheshire the apple juice foamed in the presses of Herefordshire; the piles of crockery glowed in the furnaces of the Trent and the barrows of coal rolled fast along the timber railways of the Tyne. "But when the great instrument of

exchange became thoroughly deranged all trade, all industry, were smitten as with a palsy. The evil was felt daily and hourly, in almost every class, in the dairy and on the threshing floor, by the anvil and by the loom, on the billows of the ocean and in the depths of the mine. Nothing could be purchased without wrangling from morning to night. The workman and his employer had a quarrel as regularly as the Saturday came round. On a fair day or a market day the clamors. the reproaches, the taunts, the curses were incessant; and it was well if no booth was overturned and no head broken. No merchant would contract to deliver goods without making some stipulation about the quality of the coin in which he was to be paid. Even men of business were often bewildered by the confusion into which all pecuniary transactions were thrown. The simple and the careless were pillaged without mercy by extortioners, whose demands grew even more rapidly then the money shrank. The price of the necessaries of life, shoes, of ale, of oatmeal, rose fast. The laborer found that the bit of metal which when he received it was called a shilling would hardly, when he wanted to purchase a pot of beer or a loaf of rye bread. go as far as sixpence. Where artisans of more than usual intelligence were collected in great numbers, as in the dockyards at Chatham, they were able to make complaints heard and to obtain some redress. But the ignorant and helpless peasant was cruelly ground between one class which would give money only by tale and another which would take it only by weight."

Taxation in Great Britain

The Popular Science Monthly in its last issue has a highly interesting article upon this subject from the pen of the Hon. David A. Wells, ex-commissioner of Revenue for the United States. In this article he enumerates a number of the most abusive and oppressive systems of taxation that from time to time existed in the country and afterwards he gives an account of the gradual reforms by which they were greatly ameliorated or completely abolished by Parliament. Below we give a few extracts from

this highly interesting article :---"Notwithstanding the early restrictions mposed by Parliament on the power of the crown to appropriate the property of the people for its support, arbitrary exactions Beaconfield, Mr. W. H. Smith and Lord in the name of taxation continued to Randolp Churchill among those who have characterize the rule of all the English monarchs down to the time of Charles I., when the claim of the king to a divine right to take taxes from subjects, with or without their consent, was settled by the dethronement and execution of the monarch and the establishment of the Commonwealth; and ever singe then the grants of an annual Parliament have been a prerequisite to any lawful expenditure for the

its contest with the crown, and when the receipts of revenue from former sources were interrupted, we owe the permanent incorporation of the so-called excise taxes nto the tax system of England.

"During the nineteen years that elapsed from the beginning of the English Revolu-To those who have watched the protion to the restoration of the monarchy under Charles II., the average annual expenditures of the Commonwealth about seven times greater than these the preceding royal Government, and uplawful taxation was the prime cause of the establishment of the Commonwealth, so excessive taxation furnished the prime cause of popular rejoicing when the Com-

nonwealth was got rid of. "A circumstance of no little importance, but which historians generally have overlooked, is, that the revolt of the American colonies and their separation from Great Britain were in the first instance due to an effort on the part of the landholders Great Britain to transfer from themselves to the people an ever-increasing portion of the expenses of the Government. But such was the fact. In 1767 the British Parliament, which was mainly composed of landolders, reduced the previously existing and tax to the extent of about half million pounds per annum; and it was the purpose of making up a deficiency of receipts to the British treasury that the British Chancellor of Exchequer of George III. resorted to imported into the American colonies. well as the requirement for the use stamps on the paper instrumentalities used by the Americans, and the payment for which the colonists resisted "Finally, a feature of special importance

connection with the history of English tax experiences, one often over-looked historical essays and discussion, but which ought to command the attention of interested in the origin of the structure and diversities of government's, is the demonstration it affords of the close connection between taxation and popular liberty. England, out of despotism into liberty, and what are the transactions that most significantly mark and constitute their progress? The story is substantially the same in every case. First, a government of might supported by arbitrary exactions from persons and property-tribute, taille, customs duties, benevolence and a host of other taxes levied at the will or caprice of an absolute and despotic chief or monarch, and without any consultation with or assent of the governed. Then, in some hour of royal adversity or need, the monarch appeals for who, in turn taking advantage of situation, vote or grant it, in consideration of the concession of some "Magna Charta," imiting in a measure the sphere of exaction, on the part of the monarch, or at least securing to a few of his privileged subordinates a voice in regulating and legalizing the same. Later comes the struggle between the privileged few and the unprivileged many, and sooner or latter, by peacerevolution, the privileged classes cease to be a separate potential element of the state and thence passes to the people the sole right to determine, through their chosen representatives, which grants supplies shall be made for the support of And then, if further progress is to achieved, to the end that in exercising the great power of appropriating private property for defraying the expenses of government no more be taken than is necessary : that none shall be assessed unequally : that the greatest freedom be secured for producion and distribution, and the greatest restrictions placed on monopolies, there must be through study and invescigation. such an improvement and remodeling of all existing systems of taxation as will pletely eliminate from them all practices

The Record of Half a Century!

that rest upon no better basis than

At the recent Cobden Club commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the repeal of the British Corn Laws, the Hon. C. P. Villiers, M. P., made engthy and highly interesting address. During its delivery he proved by the the records of half a century. In

Britain had prospered under free trade by dition to this he showed by the evidence of Conservative Statesmen, the growth of the Country's trade as well as the duction of the National Debt of Country that he had been correct every statement he had made. The following extracts from the speech deal with the subjects we have referred to "Your courtesy in associating my name

the Cobden club of the aftieth anniversary of the repeal of the corn laws, and your recognition of the part that I took in the struggle to obtain for our country the inestimable blessings of freedom of trade, are to me a source of sincere gratification, for I cannot but regard your action as an assurance, on the part of your association, of their lively interests in the maintenance of our free trade policy, and of their determination, individually and collectively, to exercise "eternal vigilance" over its preservation unimpaired, as to the price to be paid for its continued enjoyment in the future, and, in this faith I beg to tender you my acknowledgements of the honor you do me in presenting to me your address of congratulation. The fifty years that have elapsed since the repeal, in furnishing abundant proofs of the wisdom of that policy, constitute as powerful an ally of free traders of to-day as was famine, in the words of my good friend Mr. Bright, to those of fifty years ago. Although we are the single nation who have adopted frankly the policy of free trade, we must remember that, in introducing his free trade budget on the 27th of January, 1846. Sir Robert Peel ex-

pressly declared that he had no guarantee to give that other nations would follow "If I were asked for proofs that the policy of free trade has been justified by its results. I should make answer with one word, 'Circumspice!' For free trade has become during the fifty years of its experience a living force of incalculable energy. Of this fact no stronger proof can be urged than the belief in its principles of a succession of eminent Conservative statesmen, including Lord passed away, as well as the leading members and the great bulk of the Conservaparty of the present day; and no one has ever questioned Mr. Gladstone's firm adherence to free trade since the repeal

necessities of the Long Parliament, during far as he can see that policy is impossible. world. The types of clouds adopted as Crypps, Within the past few months we have seen standards were selected from over 300 Wyndham, W. L. Jackson, J. E. Ellis, the present chancellor of the exchequer photographs collected from all parts of Henry Labouchere and Sydney Charles vieing with his predecessor in office in congratulating the nation on its condition of unprecedented prosperity, and each appointed by the International Meteoroattributing the ability of the nation to bear its great burden of taxation to the 1891. soundness of the financial system under which that prosperity has, in the course of fifty years of free trade, become the wonder of the civilized world.

"Without adventuring upon a length,

although justifiable review of the abound. ing proofs of the benefits enjoyed by this country as a result of its adoption of the policy of free importation, it is perhaps permissable, very briefly, to summarise the chief results, which are so patent that all may see and verify them. Taking first the growth of trade, as evinced by the increase of our exports of produce and manufactures, we may compare the total value for the twenty-tive years before the repeal of the corn laws (1821 to 1845), namely, £1,085,000,000, with the total value of £3,031,000,000 for the twenty-five years which followed the repeal; an increase of nearly two hundred per cent! But even this enormous de velopment of the export trade during the first twenty-five years of free trade has teen exceeded by the growth during the second period of twenty-five years, from 1871 to the present year, the total value of our export trade for these latter years being £6,299,000,000. But whereas our export trade has risen so enormously, in spite of the great and continuous fall of prices during recent years, our import trade has risen in even greater proportion, the total value of imports of merchandise for the years 1871 to 1895 being

£9.763,000,000. "By this great foreign trade our people have benefited in their every day lives, as may be seen from their largely increased consumption of articles of food, and by Take up the history of any people, state, their being better clothed, better housed, of trade has resulted an extended employment of the people; and it is matter of common knowledge that whereas labor commands a higher scale of wages than it ever did before, the working class are able to obtain more and better articles, both of necessity and luxury. from the freedom of importation of goods from every quarter of the globe.

"In view of the excess of our import over our export trade it has sometimes been contended that we must pay in gold and silver for this excess of our imports over our exports. How incorrect this that during the years 1870 to 1895 total excess of our imports of gold and ailver over our exports exceeded £77.

"Increased comfort for the vast body of the people has been *ccompanied by an increase of thrift on their part, and we learn from the recent financial statement of the chancellor of the exchequer that during the last ten years the deposits in the savings banks have more than doubled. Equally satisfactory is the diminution in the number of paupers According to the latest published official return the number of paupers who were relieved in England and Wales on the last day of the quarter ending March. 1896, was 739,021, as compared with 897.370 in 1857, although the population has grown in the forty years from 19.000-000 to over 30,000,000! Nowadays the ratio of paupers to inhabitants is about twenty-four in the thousand, having fallen one-half since 1857, when it was over forty-seven in the thousand.

"The great increase in the wealth the nation at large is evidenced in many ways, but in none is it more strikingly seen than in the increase of property prejudices and narrow, selfish interests, and assessed to the payment of income tax. make them comformable to principles and In 1854 the sum assessed was £287,000,conditions which, when presented abstract-000, and in 1894 the amount was £706,ly, will command almost universal assent." 000,000. The decrease in the amount at which land is now assessed as compared with the amount assessed thirty years ago, namely about £56,000,000 in 1894, and £62,000 000 in 1865, is insignificant when compared when the rise in the amount assessed upon house property, namely, from £68,000,000 in 1865 to £149,000,-

country as any is furnished by the rapid rate at which the national debt is being surpluses of annual revenue over expenditure. In 1856, after the Crimean war, the debt stood at £829,000,000, or about £29 12s a head of the population. In 1895 it had been reduced to £660,000,000 or about £17 6s a head of the population and the chancellor of the exchequer told us that the amount at which it stood on with the celebration by the members of 31st of March, 1896, was £652,000,000, In the last thirteen years we have paid off

£100,000,000. "To you, gentlemen," Mr. Villiers says, in conclusion, "and to those who share your convictions, it remains as sacred duty to secure that the millions of electors in this country are not seduced in the future from their allegiance to free trade, which would assuredly result in condition more disastrous to our multiplied millions than even was experienced in the evil days of the supremacy of protection. Of such a result I have no fear : and in the words of Sir Robert Peel I say 'It is my consolation that never will such a corn law be again re-enacted in

"Advance" Scientific Miscellany.

THE CRIMINAL TYPE OF MAN-ELECTRIC DYEING OF LEATHER-X RAYS IN TUBERCULOSIS.

nothing in that direction for the horse. negative poll. In the year 1673 paddle-wheel tugs. worked by horses, were in use both on the Thames and the Tyne for towing Genoud French biologists, eight guinea vessels, and it is on record that between Gravesend and London they would take a ship of 1000 tons against the stream at a speed of three miles an hour. No land vehicles, similarly worked by horses carried "on board," appear to have been ever tried, but in these days of high grade steel, roller bearings, and rubber tires, it would be interesting to ascertain experimentally whether the performance of a sturdy little Shetland or Iceland ony, carried on wheels instead of his own legs, could not be quadrupled, as that of his weaker master certainly has

by the International Cloud Committee, logical conference held at Munich in

The bears of North America have been hitherto assigned to three groups-the polar bear type, the grizzly bear type, and the black bear type. Dr. C. Hart Merriam adds to these the Sitka bear type and the Kadiak bear type. In hi preliminary study, made on the skulls and teeth of 200 animals, he recognizes eleven species and sub-species-the black grizzly bears each including four species-with probably two additional sub-species

To test the assertion that magnet poles emit light rays, Mr. A. A. C. Swinton. of London, placed a sensitive plate on a powerful electromagnet for ten minutes. but obtained no effect whatever

An English writer, Dr. John Beddoe.

contends that the proportion of blondes to brunettes is decreasing, and that the former are more susceptible to the malign influences of modern city life. From Baxter's great work on the medical statistics of the Civil War, he finds that, in America at least, there is a greater liability of blondes to certain diseases. It also appears that of accepted soldiers from among the white natives of th United States, 66 per cent were light and 34 per cent dark, while the proportion for English, Irish and Germans is 70 to 30. This shows a smaller proportion of blondes among men of American birth than among the races contributing to their ancestry, indicating that the Americans are more generally dark-complexioned than were their ancestors. Statistics concerning school children in Germany, Austria. Switzerland um, and adults in Italy and evidence that in a great part of Europe the dwellers in cities are darker than

residen's of the country. A new Australian method of packing butter consists in enclosing it in a bo made of six sheets of ordinary glass, the corners being covered with gummed paper, and the whole enveloped in layer of plaster of Paris a quarter of ar inch think. The plaster is protected by a covering of specially prepared paper. The cost of packing is about two cents per pound, and a saving of 25 per cent in freight and packing is claimed, compared with the usual method carrying in refrigerators. The plaster being a poor conductor of heat, the inside temperature is unaffected by external changes. Butter made in Melbourne and packed in this way has been sent across the sea to Kimberley, via Cape Town and was found perfectly fresh when the

From experiments of Prof. Dewar and Fleming with magnets of various kinds of iron and steel, it appears that cooling in liquid air to about 375° below zero Fahr. permanently decreases the power of most magnets, but that after the permanent magnetic condition has been reached. subsequent cooling temporarily increases the magnetism. Steel containing 19 to 29 per cent of nickel is an exception to the latter rule, the permanent magnetism having a maximum at about 130° Fahr. and being temporarily diminished by cold.

High authority states that horse-fles supplies one half of the meat eaten i

In an investigation of earth movements

in the Isle of Wight, Prof. J. Milne has found evidence of various causes, some disturbances appearing to be genuine local earthquakes, some of them faint echoes of very distant earthquakes, while others seemed to be attributable to meteorological conditions. As the last suggested that a heavy shower or snow might so distort the earth's surface as to affect the stability of astronomical instruments, an earth-bending experiment has been made at Oxford. The effect of a sudden shower was imitated "Perhaps, however, as satisfactory a by marching 76 persons in various degree proof of the continuous prosperity of the of compactness up to and away from the slate slab supporting the registering apparatus. e result being an invariable paid off, largely out of the successive depression toward the crowd, but exceedingly slight-never more than half a second when the crowd was concentrat ed close to the instrument. As the load is believed to be greater than is likely to be produced by rain or snow, it i concluded that no disturbances from meteorological causes need be feared or this particular site at least.

Dr. P. Penta has studied the fingers and toes of 4500 criminals, states Modern Medicine, and finds a deficiency in th size or number of toes quite frequent among them, although very rare among ordinary men. He has also observed that prehensive toes, marked by a wid space between the great toe and th second toe, is a condition quite common among criminals, also a webbed condition of the toes, an approximation to the toeless feet of some savages. He found the little toe rudimentary in many cases. showing a tendency toward the four-toed animal foot. These observations agree with those made by various investigators. who have found other deformities existing among the criminal classes, particularly misshapen heads, one-sided faces, mismated ears and eyes, etc. The criminal is a degenerate type.

Electricity is the active agent in a new German process of dyeing leather. zinc table is the positive pole, and this the leather is placed, covered with the dyeing material, and connected to While man has done much to supple- the negative polt. Designs may be imment his own natural speed and power, pressed on the surface by covering says Cassier's Magazine, he has done with a pattern plate connected to the

> In experiments reported by Lortet and pigs were inoculated with tuberculosis. three of them being then exposed to Roentgen rays an hour daily for seven weeks. These three remained in good health, but the five others developed abscesses and suffered in health.

The South African Committee

Hon, Edward Blake has been appointed a member of the Imperial Parliamentary Committee which will investigate the circumstances attending the Jameson raid and the methods generally of the administration of the affairs of Rhodesia by the British South African Company. In the scientific literature of the im- The other members of the committee are of the corn laws. Nor must we forget mediate future, references to cloud forms Mr. Chamberlain, Sir William Harcourt Lord Salisbury's expression of opinion will be expected to conform to the Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Sir William that protection is impossible again in International Cloud Atlas, containing 28 Hart Dyke, Sir Henry Campbellfavor of one single interest, and that if views, which has been published in Paris, Bannerman, Sir Richard Webster,

the world, the work having been done Buxton. Most of these gentlemen are them Ministers and ex-Ministers. Mr. Blake's appointment to a committee of such far-reaching importance and whose leings will attract the attention of all he world is a high compliment to the great Canadian's standing in the Imperial Assembly. Mr. Blake's mind is admirably adapted for the consideration of a subject of this nature, which needs the calmest and most careful deliberation rom every point of view. In such a committee it will be of great advantage to have a member who represents so st lendidly that Greater Britain which will be so prominent a feature in the

> inquiry to be conducted. It is doubtful if any Parliamentary committee of modern times has had imposed upon it duties approaching importance those which will fall upon Mr. Chamberlain's great committee. The future of South Africa hangs upon the recommendations it may make Parliament, and it is not too much say that the destiny of the empire itself lies to a large extent in the hands of the group of gentlemen who will proceed to investigate the doings of the South African Company. All the world will follow their proceedings with the closest interest, and Canadians will not be the less interested because one of the greatest of their countrymen is a member of the committee. - Toronto Globe.

Excessive Heat in the States, and Canada

NEW YORK, August 9. - Fifty-one persons died in the Greater New York district today, as a result of the extreme hot weather. Over one hundred cases of persons who were prostrated have been reported in the territory embracing New York City, Brookvn and Staten Island.

A number of these cases, the physicians believe, will prove fatal.

In New York City alone forty persons are extreme high temperature. The list of persons who suffered from sunstroke, and hospitals in charge of the physicians, will reach seventy

The sixth day of the death-dealing did not reach by one degree the maximum temperature of several of the preceding days, the highest point touched by the official mercury being 91 degrees. Many thermometers, however, not so fortunately located, showed a range of temperature from 97 to 105 degrees. At eleven o'clock to-night there was a heavy local storm, and the temperature dropped five degrees in about as many minutes. The wind blew forty-six miles an hour during this storm. The storm seemed to have little effect upon the general conditions and soon after it ceased the mercury commenced

Not alone have human beings suffered; horses have dropped in their tracks, and dogs have run mad through the streets. Several cases of suicide have been reported. the heat having evidently driven the sufferers insane. St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 8.-This is the

third successive day that St. Louis been the hottest city in the United States. The temperature at 3 p. m. had reached 100 degrees, and at 5 p.m., 103 degrees was

There were fourteen deaths up to midnight. At 9 p.m., a brisk breeze has lowered the temperature somewhat and there are hopes that rain will fall.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 8 .- All previous records of the Weather Bureau at this place were broken by that made yesterday, when the thermometer in the shade in the lofty top floor of the Rialto building registered at 3.15 p.m. just 102.2 degrees, two tenths of one degree above the highest point reached since July 1, 1888, when the local office

Ottawa, Aug. 9. - The prolonged hot spell continues. A violent thunder-storm early this morning, only increased the humidity without bringing relief. Last night was the hottest of the season here.

Albany, N. Y., Aug. 9.-Patrolman Gannon, ten years on the force, was sunstruck this afternoon, on the Hawk Street viaduct, near the Capital. He died tonight at the city hospital. John Payne, a with a whip. The lion let go the child, Friday, died to-night at St. Peter's Hospital. Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 9. - The humidity here was 25 degrees above the average, and the temperature 87 to-day, which caused suffering. One prostration resulted fatally, Gustave Selke dying at City Hospital from the effects of a sun-stroke.

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 9.-The heat here to-day was well nigh unbearable. From noon until after dark there was but slight variation in the reading of the thermometer. The maximum was reached between four and five p. m., when the mercury rose to a fraction above 97 degrees. Within the past twenty-four hours, there have been reported nineteen fatalities and over thirty

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 9.—There were eighteen deaths and thirty prostrations from the heat in this city to-day. It was the hottest day this year. The thermometer reached its highest at 4.30 o'clock with

Whales all around their Boat.

Los Angeles, Cal., August 6.—Two men a rowboat fought for their lives amid a school of ten whales yesterday off Newport

The men were Ottley Papineau and James Reynold of Riverside. They were camping at Newport, and had gone out for a fishing trip in a rowboat. Having found a good fishing ground they were pulling in yellow tail and barracouda rapidly, when suddenly what appeared to be an island arose from the water alongside the boat. The swell nearly capsized the little craft, and the terror-stricken men fell to bailing her out, realizing as they worked that they had had a visit from a whale. No sooner had they emptied the boat of water than they had a similiar experience on the other side and this time a sweep of a whale's tail nearly Farm, says that, if any big misfortune were shivered their boat.

All about them soon were whales, spouting water over the sportsmen toying dangerously with their boat, and having lots of fun. The great creatures were apparently in a good-natured mood for they resented no familiarity such as having the men poke them with ar oar to push the boat from too close proximity. They showed a most distressing curiosity about the little vessel and its contents however, and the shouts of the men had no effect toward driving them

For haif an hour the two Riversiders expecting each moment to be killed by a and Berlin combined. mash from the tail of one of the mammoth animals manouvred about trying to escape, but no sooner did they pull a few hundred feet away than the whales followed and the contest commenced snew. The men kept frantically working for shore, and at last got | so close that the whales gave up the chase, fought at Waterloo in 1815. At times during the adventure the accupants of the boat could have touched the their dinner. whales with their hands, and the big ocean maintenance of the English state. To the ever adopted it must be general, but so It is now the official cloud atlas of the Messrs. J. C. Bingham, Q. C., C. A. denizens appeared to take a mischievous charitable objects.



Fry your food in Cottolene instead of lard be free from that greasiness and "richness" so distressing to dyspeptics; the flavor will be delicious instead of rancid, and your food will do you good. Put it in a cold pan, heating it with the pan. Cottolene reaches the cooking point much quicker than lard-care should therefore be taken not to overheat it. Follow these instructions—vou will never use lard again.

Genuine Cottolene has trade-marks-"Cottolene" and steer's head in cotton-plant wreath-on every tin. THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Wellington and Ann Sts., MONTREAL.

DEADLY SPRING!

YOU SUFFER FROM

Spring Complaints, use SCOTT'S SARSAPARILLA. It is the best spring medicine to be had anywhere. Scott's is pleasant to take. mild and gentle in its action, and an absolute cure for Sciatica, Gout, Constipation, Scrofula, La Grippe, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Female Troubles, Nervousness, Chronic Headache, Catarrh of the Head, Throat and Stomach; Syphilis, Skin Diseases arising from impure blood or a disorganized system, and

Mr. Joseph Morrow, Merchant, of Fullerton, Ont., writes: "William . Cornish says that Scott's Sarsaparilla is the best family medicine he ever tried. His son William who works for a farmer was laid up and unable to work. His system was generally run down. One bottle of Scott's Sarsaparilla cured him immediately." For further facts write either Mr. Morrow or Mr. Cornish, personally. Then

USE SCOTT'S SKIN SOAP FOR THE COMPLEXION! FOR SALE BY CLIFFORD HICKEY, CHATHAM, N. B.

delight in spouting water all over the hapery much exhausted, and were bruised all

over as a result of being thrown about in The People's Interest First.

The Montreal Witness in a recent issue "It is not the beneficiaries of protection

whom it is a government's first business to care for. They indeed are always on hand to speak for themselves. Its mind should be upon the great multitude who at such a time have no one to speak for them for the reason that their interests in the question are small and numerous and scattered. * * * The tariff the people need and want is a purely revenue tariff, and the sooner we can reach that safely the considerately as possible; but Canada's chance lies in having her trade unshackled place in the great commerce of the world

which should be all the greater because which, if we only let it, is destined to grow enormously and with extraordinary rapidity."

A Baby's Life.

CINCINNATI, August 6. - A special to th Enquirer from Chillicothe, Ohio says :-"In Thewas animal show at the ground here, there are besides other wild animals one tiger, several leopards, and lions. Among them was a large lion chained near the entrance to the tent as a catching advertisement. It was a young beast and the owner prided himself on its docility and peaceableness. Eddie Hurd, 18 months old. son of the proprietor, was playing near the animal and came within its reach. mother called the child away, but late. The ferocious animal seized infant by the head and shook it as terrier dog would shake a rat. mother, reckless of the danger, rushed to the rescue of her babe, and might have been torn to pieces but for the quick presence of mind of the father, scaring the lion out of semblance to anything human. The affair caused a panic in the crowded grounds, and they were soon emptied.

Facts About the British Empire.

A correspondent has compiled for us th following array of facts to illustrate the vastness of the British Empire :-Half the ships in the world are British.

The best of them can be converted into ships of war in 48 hours. We have a million of soldiers in India. Some of them have been brought to Malta. As the sun rises, the British drum beat

We can travel entirely round the world without leaving the British Empire. The British Navy is as large as that of France, Germany, and Russia combined. There are 400 millions of people in the

follows it round the world.

British Empire. It is said that our Queen would have to live another 70 years to enable her to see them all pass before her night and day for

"God Save the Queen" is sung in 20 lan-

The total value of the United Kingdom is now said to be £10,000 millions. Added to this, several thousand millions are invested out of this country.

We own the largest part of North America that is. Canada. The house property in the British Isles is valued at £2,000 millions. The railways at £900 millions.

The shipping at £120 millions. Olive Schreiner, authoress of An African to happen to England, 60 millions of English-speaking people in other countries would

leap to their feet! There are 1,000 miles of Tramways in the British Isles. In 1893 the total wealth of U. S. America was said to be £1.300 millions sterling.

Crossus, of ancient times, possessed about Dyes. four millions of our money. Neither of the ancient Empires, like that of Persia, Greece, nor Rome, were equal in

size or wealth to the British Empire of to-

It is 90 miles in circumference are in Sweden. The rental is about £16 millions.

Each morning there are as many men go satisfactory results. into London on business as there were who

Eleven millions a year are spent upon

Four hundred and seventy-five railway From some of these 2,000 trains start daily.

80,000 persons pass through the Strand in an hour. Half-a-million of clerks keep the accounts of the Empire. -Brighton Herald.

They Deserve Pity.

Satety and Life Depend Upon Paine's Celery Compound. We must sympathise with, and pity the

poor, weary and jaded sufferer whose life is made miserable and almost unbearable in The healthiest of us have all we can do to withstand the enervating effects of scorching days and sweltering nights. The sick mor-

tals -heaven help them- must suffer increased agony during these hot days! The troubles that bring low the majority of people at this season are nervous prostration, nervous debility, dyspepsia, indigestion, headache, and a host of trials that result

from impure and poisoned blood. The above troubles attack men and women because their supply of nerve force is almost exhausted. Loss of this nerve force and feebleness is at the foot of nearly every case of sickness.

A true nerve medicine is what is needed if health is to be restored, and the dark grave avoided. Paine's Celery Compound is a perfect and unfailing restorer of nerve force and power to the weakened and debilitated system. It quickly cares prostration, sleeplessness, headache, dyspepsia, indigestion; it cleanses the poisoned blood and gives new life and permanent vitality and strength.

Paine's Celery Compound combines the most efficient alteratives, laxatives and diureties, and soon restores the sick one to complete health. To-day it is earth's most reliable medicine; it is made for your special case, poor sufferer, and its use will implant that state of health you are so earnestly longing for.

As there are vile liquid imitations sold in many places, insist upon your dealer giving

Radcliffe to Hang Wheeler-

Peter Wheeler, who is to be executed on the second Tuesday of September for the brutal murder of Annie Kempton, is to all appearances the happiest man in the province, says the Annapolis Spectator. He has got very fleshy of late, and prison fare seems to agree with him, though he complains of the food and thinks it not good enough to place before such a distinguished guest. He eats heartily, and his slumbers are never disturbed by the spectre of the hangman's rope or an avenger's musket. He is busy writing at his confession, which is the same as appeared in these columns, except it goes more into details. He is more than willing to talk religion and is very anxious that he has due preparation before the day of execution.

His regard for truth is about the same as when he told, after the sentence was pronounced against him, that he hoped the guilty man would be caught before the 8th prox. Peter vows he will never break She is the greatest Mahommedan ruler in down, but will brace himself up and walk to the scaffold unaided. He is the kind of a man that executioners say always break down at the last, as they fail to recognize it until a few days before the fatal leave is taken. Wheeler is very anxious about his burial and seems to have aristocratic ideas about the place and manner of burail. Him We own one fourth of the railways in U. | strong wish is that one at Bear River. who figured prominently in the case, has the And half of the railways in South pleasure of "laying him out." He has posted up in his cell a notice to the effect that for ten cents he will chat with visitors. As Sheriff VanBlarcom has a say on that matter. Peter's visitors are few and far between. Radcliffe in all probability will be down at the last of the month and begin preparations for the execution.

ALL PRIZE GOODS. Colored by the Diamond Dyes:

It is a fact worthy of note that all the best rag carpets, rugs and mats shown at country fairs and exhibitions last year were dyed with the fast and brilliant Diamond

This season, we hear that even more extensive work is going on for the coming autumn fairs. The ladies who are experts in the art of carpet, rug and mat making are now buying Diamond Dyes in large London is as large as New York, Paris, quantities to color their materials for the manufacture of exhibition goods.

At all fairs, nine out of every ten exhib:-There are as many inhabitants as there | tors of homemade carpets, rugs and mats use the Diamond Dyes, knowing full well that the imitation dyes can never give

If you are about coloring materials for exhibition goods, do not allow your dealer It costs five millions a year to provide to sell you the imitation, coude dyes. He makes a large profit, but you suffer loss of your money, time materials if you are unfortunate enough to use them.

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