

General Business.

WORTH A GUINEA A BOTTLE, SHARP'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND FOR COUGHS AND COLDS. 60 - YEARS - IN - USE. PRICE 25 CENTS. ARMSTRONG & CO., PROPRIETORS.

C. WARMUNDE IS OFFERING SPECIAL BARGAINS IN WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, Silverware & Novelties.

PICKED UP AT SEA One Lobster Fishing Boat (X) seen at the opening can have the same by proving property and paying expenses. HUGH McLAUGHLIN, Ferguson's Point, July 28, 1896.

W. T. HARRIS has just received a lot of FANCY TABLE MOLASSES TRY IT.

Going out of the Business. Offering great Bargains in Ready-made clothing of all kinds. W. T. HARRIS.

MURDOGH'S NEW CARPET AND HOUSE FURNISHING DEPARTMENT. The Best in 5 frame Brussels Carpet at 85c to \$1.75. The finest Tapestry at 20c to 65c. The finest Wool at 65c to 1.10c. The finest Mole Velvets at 20c to 75c. The finest in Cloth Carpet at 12c to 30c. Floor Oil Cloth in Handmade Patterns and 4-4 1/2 and 14-4 at 25c to 45c per sq. yd. Lace Curtains at 25c to \$3.00 per pair. Fry Flat Net Curtains (the latest) \$1.75 to \$10.00 per pair.

GO TO PORTLAND, BOSTON, ETC. VIA THE Canada Eastern Railway and Fredericton. Leave Loggieville 6.00 a.m., Chatham 6.12 a.m., Chatham J.C. 6.45 a.m., Doaktown 8.50 a.m., Boiestown 9.35 a.m., Cross Creek 10.47 a.m., Fredericton 12.15 p.m., Leave 4.20 p.m., Arrive Bangor 11.10 p.m., Arrive Portland 3.50 a.m., Boston 7.25 a.m.

BRIDGE TENDERS WANTED. QUALIFIED TENDERS, marked "Tender for Pond S. Bridge by the City" will be received at the office of Hon. J. P. Burdick, Nelson, up to and including Thursday, 5th August, next.

Thursday, 5th August, next, for the building of the bridge indicated according to plan and specifications to be seen at the office of Hon. J. P. Burdick, Nelson. 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. J. P. Burdick, shall be required to accompany each tender; checks will be returned as soon as unsuccessful tenders.

SOUTH WEST BOOM GO. SALE OF UNMARKED LOGS. There will be sold at Public Auction on Tuesday, August 11th, at three o'clock in the afternoon, in front of the POST OFFICE, Newcastle. All the Unmarked and Price Logs rafted in the South West Boom during the present season.



THE EXHIBITION ASSOCIATION WILL HOLD ITS FOURTH ANNUAL FAIR ON THE EXHIBITION GROUNDS, Opening Sept. 22nd and Closing Oct. 2d, 1896. Exhibits of Machinery and Manufactures, Farm and Dairy Products, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, etc. Products of the Forest, Mines and Waters, Paintings, Sculpture, etc., Fancy Work. The Provincial Government herd of Live Stock, just purchased, will be exhibited and sold on the grounds. Large Prizes in all the Usual Departments. Special Attractions. Fireworks every evening, and a grand display of fireworks on the evening of August 25th. Attractive Performances in the Amphitheatre. Varied Attractions on the EXHIBITION GROUNDS. SPECIAL PASSENGER RATES ON ALL LINES OF TRAVEL. PRIZE LIST WILL BE DISTRIBUTED AFTER THE FAIR. ENTRY BOOKS AND ALL DESIRED INFORMATION WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION TO W. C. PITFIELD, CHAS. A. EVERETT, Manager and Secy., President.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., AUGUST 13, 1896.

The Question at Issue in the United States.

To those who have watched the progress 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 and very little good before it is finally settled by the citizens of that Republic. 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 in 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 fallacies 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 to seek to hold and those who have not who seek to gain." Bryan and the Democratic Socialist party are wrong in the issue its leaders have raised. The national honor and national credit of the country demand its defeat and when November comes we shall see 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 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 not 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 charters rights were invaded, while fundamental laws were violated, hundreds of thousands of quiet, honest and industrious families labored and traded, at 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 a dispute. Over every counter there was 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 than the money shrank. The price of the necessities of life, of 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. Other 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."

"Your country in associating my name with the celebration by the members of the Cobden club of the fiftieth 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 interest in the maintenance of our free trade policy, and of their determination, individually and collectively, to exercise "eternal vigilance" over its preservation unimpaired, and 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 expressly declared that he had no guarantee to give that other nations would follow our example. "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 Beaconsfield, Mr. W. H. Smith and Lord Randolph Churchill among those who have passed away, as well as the leading members of the present day; and no one has ever questioned Mr. Gladstone's firm adherence to free trade since the repeal of the corn laws. Nor must we forget Lord Salisbury's expression of opinion that protection is impossible again in favor of one single interest, and that if ever adopted it must be general, but so

far as he can see that policy is impossible. Within the past few months we have seen the present chancellor of the exchequer vieing with his predecessor in office in congratulating the nation on its condition of unprecedented prosperity, and each attributing the ability of the nation to bear its great burden of taxation to the 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 venturing upon a lengthy although justifiable review of the abundant proofs of the benefits enjoyed by this country as a result of its adoption of the policy of free importation, it is perhaps permissible, very briefly, to summarize 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 value for the twenty-five 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 development of the export trade during the first twenty-five years of free trade has been 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 of their being better clothed, better housed, and better educated. From the increase 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 contention may be seen from the fact that during the years 1870 to 1895 the total excess of our imports of gold and silver over our exports exceeded £77,000,000. "Increased comfort for the vast body of the people has been accompanied 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 returns 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 1867, 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 of the nation at large is evidenced in many ways, but in none is it more strikingly seen than in the increase of property assessed to the payment of income tax. In 1854 the sum assessed was £287,000,000, and in 1894 the amount was £716,000,000. 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 1864, and £62,000,000 in 1885, is insignificant when compared when the rise in the amount assessed upon house property, namely, from £68,000,000 in 1865 to £148,000,000 in 1894. "Perhaps, however, as satisfactory a proof of the continuous prosperity of the country as any is furnished by the rapid rate at which the national debt is being paid off, largely out of the successive surpluses of annual revenue over expenditure. In 1856, after the Crimean war, the debt stood at £289,000,000, or about £29 12s a head of the population. In 1895 it had been reduced to £60,000,000 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 31st of March, 1896, was £62,000,000. In the last thirteen years we have paid off £100,000,000. "To you, gentlemen," Mr. Villiers says, in connection, "and to those who share your convictions, it remains as a 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 a condition more disastrous to our multiple 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 England.'"

"Advance" Scientific Miscellany. HORSE-POWER CYCLING-A STANDARD ATLAS OF CLOUDS-AMERICAN BEANS-PREDOMINANCE OF BLONDES DIMINISHING-AN IMPROVED BUTTER CASE-MAGNETISM AT LOW TEMPERATURES-THE CRIMINAL TYPE OF MAN-ELECTRIC DYING OF LEATHER-X RAYS IN TUBERCULOSIS. While man has done much to supplement his own natural speed and power, says Cassier's Magazine, he has done nothing in that direction for the horse. In the year 1673 paddle-wheel tugs, worked by horses, were in use both on the Thames and the Tyne for towing 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 vehicle, 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 pony, carried on wheels instead of his own legs, could be quadrupled, as that of his weaker master certainly has been. In the scientific literature of the immediate future, reference to cloud forms will be expected to conform to the International Cloud Atlas, containing 28 views, which has been published in Paris. It is now the official cloud atlas of the world. The types of clouds adopted as standards were selected from over 300 photographs collected from all parts of the world, the work having been done by the International Cloud Committee, appointed by the International Meteorological conference held at Munich in 1891. The bears of North America have been hitherto assigned to three groups—the lithero bear type, the grizzly bear type, and the black bear type. Dr. C. Hart Merriam adds there the Sitka bear type and the Kodiak bear type. In his preliminary study, made on the skulls and teeth of 200 animals, he recognizes eleven species and sub-species—the black and grizzly bears each including four species—with probably two additional sub-species. To test the assertion that magnet poles emit light rays, Mr. A. C. Scimmon, 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 the 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 and Belgium, and adults in Italy and the British Isles, afford pretty conclusive evidence that in a great part of Europe the dwellers in cities are darker than residents of the country. A new Australian method of packing butter consists in enclosing it in a box made of six sheets of ordinary glass, the corners being covered with gummed paper, and the whole enveloped in a layer of plaster of Paris a quarter of an inch thick. 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, as compared with the usual method of 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 Kinloch, via Cape Town, and was found perfectly fresh when the case was opened. 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 still 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-flesh supplies one half of the meat eaten in Germany. 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. At the last suggested that a heavy shower or snow might so disturb 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 by marching 76 persons in various degrees of compactness up to and away from the slate slab supporting the registering apparatus, a result being an invariable depression toward the crowd, but exceedingly slight—never more than half a second when the crowd was concentrated close to the instrument. As the load is believed to be greater than is likely to be produced by rain or snow, it is concluded that no disturbances from meteorological causes need be feared on 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 the size or number of toe-nails frequent among them, although very rare among ordinary men. He has also observed that prehensile toes, marked by a wide space between the great toe and the second toe, is a condition quite common among criminals, also a zebbed 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 ears, one-sided faces, misshapen heads and eyes, etc. The criminal is a degenerate type. Electricity is the active agent in a new German process of dyeing leather. A zinc table is the positive pole, and on this the leather is placed, covered with the dyeing material, and connected to the negative pole. Designs may be impressed on the surface by covering it with a pattern plate connected to the negative pole. In experiments reported by Lortet and Genoud French biologists, eight guinea pigs were inoculated with tuberculosis, three of them being then exposed to Roentgen rays an hour daily for seven weeks. Three of these 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. The other members of the committee are Mr. Chamberlain, Sir William Harcourt, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Sir William Hart Dyke, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Sir Richard Webster, Messrs. J. C. Bingham, G. C., C. A.

necessities of the Long Parliament, during 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 into the tax system of England. "During the nineteen years that elapsed since the beginning of the English Revolution under Charles II, the average annual expenditures of the Commonwealth were about seven times greater than those of the preceding royal Government, and as unlawful taxation was the prime cause of the establishment of the Commonwealth, so excessive taxation furnished the prime cause of popular rejoicing when the Commonwealth 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 of 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 landholders, reduced the previously existing land tax to the extent of about half a million pounds per annum; and it was for the purpose of making up a resulting deficiency of receipts to the British treasury that the British Chancellor of the Exchequer of George III. resorted to the tax of tea, glass and other articles imported into the American colonies, as well as the requirement for the use of stamps on the paper instrumentalities used by the Americans, and the payment for which the American residents were obliged to furnish, a feature of special importance in connection with the history of English tax experiences, one often overlooked in historical essays and discussion, but which ought to command the attention of all 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. Take up the history of any people, state, or nation that has formed a republic, in 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 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, or nation that has formed a republic, in 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. 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