BUILDERS WANT:

EXTRA SHINGLES, CLEAR SHINGLES, 2nd CLEAR SHINGLES, EXTRA NO. 1 SHINGLES, CLEAR WHITE SHINGLES, NO. 1 SHINGLES,

NAILS, PAPER, LIME, HAIR, BRICK, GLASS, PUTTY.

FAMILIES WANT:

SELF - SEALING JARS, Pints 60., Quarts 8c., ½ gals 10c.

OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN FLOUR, KENT MILLS FLOUR, (ask for Price,) FAMOUS FLOUR, BUDGET FLOUR, KILN DRIED CORN MEAL, 2 25 per bbl. AMERICAN HOME LIGHT OIL, 25. PEARL OIL, 22c PORTO RICO MOLASSES, 40c.

—ALL AT—

W. S. LOGGIE CO'Y, LIMITED.

Grant will give his reasons for opposing prohibition.

Following up his first letter Rev. Principal Grant writes as follows to the Toronto Globe of Saturday last:—

The people of Canada, as compared with all other Christian nations, are singularly abstemious. In making comparisons I must confine myself to Christendom, for Mahomet and Gotama, the Buddha—unlike Jesus—absolutely prohibited the use of intoxicating drinks. Every good Mohammedan and Buddhist is therefore a pledged abstainer; but, though we are sometimes promised the millennium under a regime of prohibition, no millennium has come yet in Turkey or Armenia, nor where Buddhism has been supreme for more than a thousand years.

The sobriety of the people of Canada is admitted. Mr. Spence recently stated that the consumption of alcoholic liquors per head in the United States averages 17 gallons a year and in Canada 4½ gallons. What makes this state of things the more remarkable is that, as a rule, northern peoples drink more than those to the south of them, and also that the United States has been the great home and happy hunting ground of prohibition for half a century. It seems to me that if the conditions of the two countries were reversed, I would be ashamed to go to our sober neighbors and lecture them on their duty in the matter of temperance. I might be offered a good fee per night for my services, but shame itself would make me confine my efforts to my own distressful country, even if it were not evident to a self-respecting man that each people can best paddle its own canoe in its own waters.

CANADA IS TEMPERATE.

What has led to our comparatively happy condition of things? A great variety of causes;—the healthy, religious sentiment of the people which responds to every sane appeal with regard to admitted evils, an improved public opinion regarding drunkenness, tippling, treating and the use socially of wine or spirits; better food, lodging and clothing for the masses; more refined amusements for all; better cooking, better sanitation, these and other causes have combined with the earnest efforts of temperance reformers to bring about the happy result. We have been winning in the fight for temperance for 50 years, as everyone will admit who knows what the social customs were 50 or even 10 or 20 years ago. The victory is not yet completely won, but why in the cause of common sense should we throw away the well-tried swords which have served us so well for the rusty razors of prohibition and constant political fighting, to secure new amendments to meet ever new evasions of coercive laws?

We have already had trials, in different Provinces, of county prohibition, and the results, from a temperance point of view, are not encouraging. For instance, in Ontario, from 1885 to 1889, the Scott act years, the convictions for drunkenness averaged annually 6,243. In 1889 the convictions were 7,059. On the other hand, in 1894, when we were free from the Scott Act, the convictions were only 3,267. I understand that there were still fewer convictions in 1895 and 1896, but I have not been able to get official returns for those years.

PROHIBITION IN MAINE.

The State of Maine, however, affords a much better illustration of what prohibition can and cannot do than any of our Provinces, and it, besides, is the place to which prohibitionists point with greatest confidence. During the early part of the century Maine was, perhaps, the most drunken State in the Union. A recoil, essentially religious in its origin, began in 1826, which reached its climax in the course of the next 15 years. Total abstinence became a popular enthusiasm all over the State. As early as 1831 the official year-book of the State said that "the quantity of ardent spirits consumed in Maine has been reduced two-thirds within three years." The idea of prohibition never entered the minds of those early reformers. The Washingtonian movement, whose achievements is suppressing intemperance were enthusiastically celebrated in popular songs, reached Maine in 1840, but neither did it dream of prohibition. As one of the leaders said in 1841; "Washingtonians are firm believers in the efficacy and power of moral suasion; this they believe to be the main lever; they hold that doctrine to be unsound which includes the principle of coercion, and therefore they cannot go hand in hand with those who cry out 'give us the strong arm of the law.'" Human nature, however, is impatient, and success is apt to make it intolerant. It loves shortcuts, Maine enacted a prohibitory law in 1846. What has been the result? In the half century that has since elapsed 50 amendments have been called for, to meet the evasions and the difficulties attending attempts at enforcing the law! Just as men who have drunk too much are thirsty and cry "more brandy," so the Maine prohibitionists have never ceased to cry for "more law." Let me refer all who are interested in a study of the Maine liquor laws, and indeed of the whole question, to an admirable volume entitled "The Liquor Problem in its Legislative Aspects," which gives the results of a careful, thorough and impartial investigation, under the direction of the most eminent educational and social reformers in the United States. This enables fair-minded men to form conclusions regarding what prohibition can, and what it cannot, do.

EVASION OF THE LAW.

Prohibition can abolish the manufacture on a large scale of distilled, fermented and malt liquors within the area covered by the law. Whether it is moral to abolish factories in which men have invested their property, and which have grown up under the law, without offering the slightest compensation to those whose property is destroyed by law is another question. But no one pretends that prohibition can abolish illicit manufacture; and illicit stills always turn out the strongest and most poisonous liquors. In Maine, the "hard" liquor usually sold produces forms of intemperance most injurious to health and life. It is difficult to obtain malt liquors on account of their bulk. "The stricter the enforcement the poorer the liquor, which is often nothing but alcohol purchased from druggists and sold after dilution under the name of 'split.'"

Prohibition can prevent the open importation of wine, beer or spirits. It cannot prevent smuggling, which, even without prohition, flourishes at present along the lower St. Lawrence with increasing vigor, according to the increase of the tariff or of licenses. Sir Richard Cartwright stated at the last session of Parliament that the loss to the revenue from this smugging was $800,000 a year, and that it was demoralizing the people of whole parishes. It would be impossible, he said, to bring guilt home to the principals without the aid of informers. The Government got a vote to pay informers, but very little has been done. The long unsettled coasts of the gulf afford the smugglers too many facilities. The recent increase in duties has also led to an extensive illicit manufacture of alcohol in the country. What would happen under a Dominion prohibition law? Smuggling and illicit distilling would abound more and more in spite of armies of informers.

Prohibition can remove open temptation from the young and from persons disposed to alcoholic excess. It is practically helpless against "dives," "pocket peddlers" and all the well known variety of secret temptations which have such a fascination for the young. "Stolen waters are sweet." Still less can it subdue that desire for some stimulant which is all but universal in human nature, and which, when ordinary means of gratification are denied, finds relief in opium, morphine, chloral and drugs and drinks of various kinds more pernicious to the constitution than even whiskey.

COLLUSIVE SELLING.

Prohibition can prevent the open sale of intoxicants, though as long as druggists and other agents are allowed to sell for medicinal, mechanical or sacramental uses or for use in the arts it is extremely difficult to distinguish one class of buyers from another. But it can do nothing towards subduing the natural resistence of the human, and especially of the British heart to restrictive legislation, which is an infringement on personal liberty. "It is only in regions where prohibition prevails that illicit selling assumes large proportions." (See the report signed by President Eliot of Harvard, President Low of Columbia and James C. Carter of New York.)

Now while, according to these eminent authorities, "the most minute and painstaking legislation has failed to attain the object of the prohibitionists," let me quote a few sentences from their terrible arraignment of "concomitant evils of prohibitory legislation in Maine."

CONCOMITANT EVILS.

"The efforts to enforce it during 40 years past have had some unlooked-for effects on public respect for courts, judicial procedure, oaths and law in general, and for officers of the law, legislators and public servants. The public have seen law defied, a whole generation of habitual law-breakers schooled in evasion and shamelessness, courts ineffective through fluctuations of policy, delays, perjuries, negligences and other miscarriages of justice, officers of the law double-faced and mercenary, legislators timid and insincere, candidates for office hypocritical and truckling and office-holders unfaithful to pledges and to reasonable public expectation. . . The liquor traffic, being very profitable, has been able, when attacked by prohibitory legislation, to pay fines, bribes, hush-money and assessments for political purposes to large amounts. This money has tended to corrupt the lower courts, the police administration, political organizations and even the electorate itself. . . . Frequent yielding to this temptation causes general degeneration in public life, breeds contempt for the public service, and of course makes the service less desirable for upright men. . . All legislation intended to put restrictions on the liquor traffic, except perhaps, the simple tax, is more or less liable to these objections; but the prohibitory legislation is the worst of all in these respects, because it stimulates to the utmost the resistance of the liquor dealers and their supporters."

Who would not rather have even the drinking customs as they were 50 years ago in Ontario than such a horrible state of things corrupting society at its fountain heads? Fortunately, however, we are not called upon to choose between the two evils. We can continue to improve without attempting dangerous experiments on so delicate and complicated an organism as modern society.

GEORGE M. GRANT.

Miramichi and the North Shore, etc.

LEAVE YOUR WOOL with W. T. Harris to be carded. He guarantees satisfaction and your wool will be returned in one week.

NEW HIGHWAY ACT:—Forms under the new Highway Act are for sale at the ADVANCE OFFICE.

CONVENT SCHOOLS:—As we go to press a well attended and interesting examination of the convent schools is being held.

JANITORS:—Mr. Geo. Morris and Mr. Wm. McLaughlin have been appointed janitors of the Henderson St. and West End Schools, respectively.

THE "ADVANCE" is for sale at Johnson's Bookstore, and the Circulating Library, Desmond building, next door to the Telephone Exchange.

THE RIVER was open below Tyrell's Point yesterday and the weather as we go to press is so mild that a break-up of the ice may come at any time.

MIRAMICHI MARBLE WORKS:—If you are looking for the right kind of cemetery work, we are quoting prices that will draw the order from your inside vest pocket.

J H LAWLOR & Co.

THE PRESBYTERY of Miramichi will meet in quarterly session in St. Luke's Hall, Bathurst, on Tuesday, Dec. 21st at ten o'clock, standard time.

N. MCKAY. Clerk.

DISMASTED:—Ship Kommander Svend Foyn, Capt. Neilsen, from Dalhousie, has been towed to London, dismasted. Her masts were cut away on Sunday night 28 Nov. off South Foreland to save the ship from the fury of the gale. The mate and fourteen of the crew deserted and landed at Dover, leaving the captain and only a small part of the crew aboard to work the ship.

OBITUARY:—Mr. Peter Trainor, one of the most highly respected residents of Chatham, died yesterday morning in the 61st year of his age. The funeral will take place at half-past two to-morrow.

The death of Mrs. Wm. Mather, of Chatham, took place on Tuesday morning at about three o'clock. She leaves a husband and wide circle of friends to mourn their loss.

A Blackville despatch of 11th says:—The death occurred at Underhill Settlement about five o'clock last evening of a very promising and highly esteemed young lady in the person of Miss Alice Vickers. The deceased young lady had been ill but a few days of typhoid fever, and was a great sufferer during her brief sickness. She was a daughter of the late Mr. John Vickers, and was beloved by a large circle of friends.

BIG GAME:—Mr. Donald M. Loggie of Chatham, has been hunting on the Miramichi in Ludlow parish and returned to civilization last Saturday. He killed a fine bull caribou, the head of which is one of the best specimens we have seen for a good while, and a moose which he says was a young bull without horns. This is a rare animal, we should judge. Mr. Loggie is an experienced hunter and a crack shot and we hope that he and ald. Risteen of Fredericton will now lay their trusty rifles by until next season.

LETTER TO SANTA CLAUS:—There was a letter dropped in Chatham post office the other day superscribed as follows:—

"Please Postmaster give this to Santa Clous where he is."

"Santa Clous" was, of course, far away, so postmaster Wilson took charge of it and found its contents to read thus:—

Chatham, N. B.

Dear Santa Claus

Please send me a doll and a little doll carriage for a doll a monkey and candy and a pairs of small dishes and a pair of skates. Some good things and 10 cents from your friend, etc.

JACK, THE LETTER WRITER:—In the World of 8th inst there was a letter signed "An Old Time Liberal," which was evidently written by the editor of the World, himself. A genuine old time Liberal authorizes us to say that he will pay $5 to any local charity he editor of the World may name if that person can prove that it was other than himself who wrote the letter in question. Here is a chance for Mr Stewart to demonstrate that he is not a "Jack the letter-writer" and at the same time help some deserving charity in Chatham.

S. A. AND S. V.:—Commander Ballington Booth, for the first time since his separation from the Salvation Army, has received a letter from his father, Gen. William Booth, of England, asking for an interview when he (the general) arrives in America next month. In reply, Commander Booth has declared not only his willingness, but his pleasure at meeting the general, as father and son, but adds that no allusion must be made in the interview to questions of controversy regarding the Salvation Army. Commander Booth considers a union of the Army and the Volunteers, of which he is the head, is impossible.

ACCIDENT TO A. G. BECKWITH:—A. G. Beckwith, the well known civil engineer, is carrying around a severe wound in the side of his head. He was down cellar yesterday at his home on St. John street, showing a wood hauler where to deposit his load, when the man unexpectedly threw a heavy cordwood stick through the window hole, striking Mr. Beckwith a severe blow on the head and cutting quite a gash. He was considerably stunned by the blow and found it necessary to call Dr. Coulthard, who closed up the wound with several stitches. Had the stick hit Mr. Beckwith nearer the temple it would have been a very serious matter for him.—[Herald.

REV. E. O. TAYLOR, who is making a tour through the country delivering his lectures, "That Boy of Yours," and "A Glass of Beer Analyzed," addressed large audiences in Temperance hall, Chatham, on Thursday and Friday evenings. Both lectures were listened to with marked interest. The first dealt very largely with the vice of intemperance in the United States and pictured allurements and pitfals for boys, which we believe are happily almost unknown in Canada—in New Brunrwick, at all events. The second lecture was of a quasi-scientific character including the egg-cooking, gunpowder and other phenomena as object lessons, and the audience was very much interested.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY:—At the regular monthly meeting of Miramichi Natural History Society on Tuesday evening the following were elected to membership:—S. U. McCulley. R. B. Joyce, John S. Benson, M. D., G. McG. Hall, Harry McLean, Mrs. J. B. Snowball, Mrs. S. U. McCulley, Mrs. J. S. Benson, Mrs. Andrew Brown, Miss Frances Snowball, Miss Annie Brown.

President Baxter, Vice-President Mackenzie, Dr. Cox, Mr. McIntosh and Mr. Andrew Brown were appointed a committee to arrange a course of lectures and report at next meeting.

Dr. Baxter lectured on the dependence of man upon the lower animals.

Donations were reported as follows:—From Mr. Geo. Dean. an eider duck, and from Miss Ida Haviland a fine specimen of idelweiss, both mounted.

PRESENTATION:—Hon. Speaker Burchill, presented to Mr. J. L. Stewart, on last Thursday afternoon, the marine binocular glass which he offered last summer as a prize to the winner of the greatest number of Miramichi yacht races last season. There were not a great many races, owing to so many of the contesting yachts of other seasons not being in commission, but that was no fault of Oriana's enthusiastic owner. Mr. Burchill said that Commodore Miller had notified him that Mr. Stewart was entitled to the trophy, and he therefore presented it to him with great pleasure. Mr. Stewart expressed the pride and pleasure with which he received the prize and praised the generosity of Mr. Burchill in offering it. Three members of the Club—Hon. Mr. Tweedie, and Messrs. R. A. Lawlor and W. C. Winslow accompanied Mr. Burchill when he made the presentation.

PERSONAL:—Mr. J. M. Aitken of the Merchants' Bank, Newcastle, has been transferred to the Fredericton branch of that institution.

Miss Siverwright having been called on Friday last to Bathurst, in consequence of the death of her sister, Annie, Miss Kathleen Quigley of Newcastle has charge of the Chatham telegraph office in her absence.

The Vassar Miscellany says "Dr. Penelope McN. Flett has been appointed resident physician of the Hospital for consumptives conducted by the Working Girls' Vacation Society at Santa Clara, in the Adirondacks. Dr. Flett is a graduate of the medical department of the University of Michigan." She is the only daughter of the late William Flett of Nelson and Mrs. Helen H. Flett, who for the last ten years has held the position of Superintendent of the Young Ladies' Infirmary at Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Dr. Flett has two brothers who are well known here, Mr. Geo. C. and William Flett, both now of Boston. Her old friends will be pleased to hear of her success in her profession.

E. Hutchison, Esq., of Douglastown, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Hutchison, are to leave for Boston on Saturday.—[Advocate.

Capt. F. B. Black of the 8th Princess Louise Hussars is in town.

The High Sheriff, Col. Call, was in town on Tuesday, having come over the ice from Newcastle to Bushville, when almost everybody else who looked at the river thought it would hardly bear up a rabbit. His dog, rather than go back with him over the ice, disappeared in Chatham and it was thought it went home by way of the bridges. The colonel took the hint and returned by train.

Railway Wreck near Caraquet.

As the accommodation train from Tracadie was nearing Caraquet last Thursday afternoon, the van or combined passenger and express car left the track and rolled down a steep embankment into the ditch on its side. Three of the passengers received injuries, viz: Fred Young, broken wrist; Con J. Melvin, slightly injured, and W. R Welch, slightly cut about the head. The cause of the accident is believed to have been a broken wheel. Amongst the passengers was Mr. Geo. A. Day of the Dominion Public Works Department, who escaped with very slight injuries.

Pulp Wood for Export.

The best evidence that New Brunswick is a good country for pulp manufacturing is seen in the request of Mr. J. Fraser Gregory for the farmers and lumbermen of the province to let him know the quantities they can furnish him. Mr. Gregory wants to have it yarded along the C. P. R. east of Harvey and on the I. C. R. west of Petitcodiac, and in April next brought to St. John. This wood will be shipped to France and will be used in pulp mills in that country. It is understood it will be all sawed in six foot lengths, as this dimension is admitted duty free into that country.—[Globe.

How a Falsehood Travels.

This is from the Moncton Times:—

"The police committee of the new town council in Chatham at a meeting recently instructed the police that for the future they should refuse to serve any Scott Act papers, also should refuse to assist the inspector in any searches for liquor or in any other way."

The foregoing is the slander against the police committee of Chatham town council which was set afloat by the World. As the instructions of the committee were in writing and were "the exact opposite" of what the Times states, the malice of the misrepresentations will be fully understood.

Holiday Goods.

Our illustrated Christmas advertising page shows that our merchants are alive to the duties they owe to the purchasing public at this holiday season. We advise shoppers to study the ADVANCE'S columns before they start out to make purchases, for it may be assumed that those who feel that they have holiday goods worth offering will seek the most popular and best read advertising medium through which to inform the public of the fact. That medium is the ADVANCE, which, this week and next, will be the reliable directory for the shopping public. Those who are not already represented in our advertising columns had better send in their announcements early so as to secure a place in next week's paper.

Death of Mr. N. R. Mackenzie.

The many friends here and elsewhere of Mr. Norman R. Mackenzie, druggist, of Newcastle, will be pained to hear of his death, which took place yesterday morning. About three weeks ago while engaged at some work in his store he fell from a box on which he was standing, to the floor, and received a severe shock, and on Wednesday of last week both he and his brother, Mr. J. D. B. F. Mackenzie of Chatham, were thrown on the street here and somewhat injured by a runaway horse which deceased had brought with him from Newcastle. It is thought by the physicians who attended Mr. Mackenzie that these shocks may have disturbed a bullet which was lodged near his spine a year or two ago and brought on inflammation causing death. The sad event has evoked much sympathy for Mr. Mackenzie's relatives here. The remains were taken by express last night to New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, where the mother and sisters of deceased reside.

Boston Comedy Company.

Mr. Webber's Boston Company closed their season at Chatham on Saturday night. It was a very successful one and the last performance was for the benefit of the Public Square, to which one half of the gross proceeds was given. The "Iron Chest" was Saturday night's piece. Notwithstanding the prevailing thaw and rain, the attendance was very good, but the impersonations of Mr. King, Edwina Grey (Mrs. Webber) Mr. Bedell and Mr. Webber deserved a crowded house. Mr. Webber is always good in his roles. It is understood that he is to furnish the drolleries of the performances, and if his part hasn't been made sufficiently funny by the playwright, he himself makes it so. Mrs. Webber's part seems to be to sustain any good role in which careful study and conscientious work, with the finish resulting from a great experience, are required, and she never fails. Mr. King is, without doubt, a very promising actor. He is a natural tragedian, and theatre-goers of forty years ago are reminded by him of the late Edwin Booth more than of any of the more recent great tragedians. We do not, by any means, wish to convey the impression that Mr. King possesses the subtle power and charm, the clear and telling diction or the spell-creating presence of Booth, but his work of Saturday evening suggested great possibilities in those directions. He has at least some of the qualities which distinguish the genuine actor from the ordinary player—a good tragic stage presence, mobile features and a fair mastery of them, and a voice which although it is not now ay effectively controlled and developed is capable of being perfected in those important essentials. He is yet quite young and although we know nothing of him personally, he seems to be the most promising legitimate actor we have yet seen here.

Leprosy in St John.

The St. John papers state that a pronounced case of leprosy has been discovered in that city. It is that of a young man who came there from Barbadoes in September last He is a mulatto and good looking and said he came north for the benefit of his health. He put up at a well known restaurant and was a social favorite with the colored people of the city. A few days since he called in the services of Dr. J. W. Daniel. The doctor's attention was attracted by peculiar whitish spots on the young man's face. He examined these carefully under the microscope, and the result confirmed his suspicions that the man had leprosy. To make more sure he had the patient accompany him to the Medical Society meeting on Wednesday evening 8th inst, and the doctors there assembled agreed that the case was leprosy.

The line of action to take in dealing with the patient was then considered, and it was decided to isolate the young man and confer with the authorities. The patient was cared for and kept isolated, and Dr. Smith, head of the Dominion government lazaretto at Tracadie, was communicated with.

The Globe says:—"The medical men all think it would be a hardship to compel him to spend his life, practically a prisoner, at Tracadie, when he is strong and well enough to return to his own home, where leprosy is not uncommon and is not held in such dread as it is hereabouts.

"Whether or not it is possible under the law to allow the young man to return home is one of the questions to be decided. The unfortunate victim has not yet been told the nature of his malady, but it is presumed he will be quite willing to leave the province and, in fact, will prefer it to going to Tracadie.

"The case, the doctors say, is a very mild one, that is, the disease is in its incipient stages, and the general public could meet the victim without knowing that anything was the matter with him.

"Every precaution will be taken by the local medical men to prevent contagion, though most of the doctors are of the opinion that the danger, even if the patient were allowed free liberty, is very slight. Even among medical men who have made the disease a study, there is great difference of opinion as to whether or not it is contagious. Many think it is not, except through inoculation.

"One of the doctors rather startled the Medical Society at the meeting at which this young man was exhibited by declaring there lived for several years in this city a lady who had the disease, in a much worse form than this case, and who went about her household duties and about the city without exciting any fear, or without anybody contracting the disease."

To the Farmers of Canada.

The annual distribution of samples of some of the best varieties of seed grain to farmers, for test in different parts of the Dominion, has, during the past ten years done much to direct attention to the importance of sowing the best sorts of seed, and in many sections of the country this introduction of new sorts has resulted in a decided improvement in the yield and quality of the grain produced. Nearly all the varieties sent out are grown on the Experimental Farms and are selected from among those which, after being submitted to careful and repeated tests, have produced the largest average crops of grain of good quality.

Having received instructions from the Honorable Minister of Agriculture to continue this useful work and make another distribution during the coming season, I shall be pleased to receive applications from all who desire samples. As heretofore, *one sample of one variety only* can be sent to each applicant, and the distribution will be confined to samples of wheat, oats, barley, field pease, Indian corn and potatoes.

Among the varieties of grain to be distributed during the coming season will be some of the more promising of the new cross-bred sorts which have been produced at the Experimental Farms. All the grain sent out will be carefully cleaned and true to name. To prevent the disappointment which occurs when parties receive samples of varieties they already have, it would be well for each person applying to name two or three sorts which he would prefer, arranging them in the order of preference; when, in case the stock of the first named variety is exhausted, the second or third could be substituted. As it is proposed to only send these samples on personal, single application, it is important that every farmer who desires a sample should apply for himself. Lists of names will not be considered. All letters addressed to the Central Farm at Ottawa may be sent free of Postage, and the samples weighing three pounds each will be sent free to the applicants, through the mail. The distribution will begin early in December, and as the stock is limited and the applications will be filled in the order in which they are received, those sent in early will have the advantage. Applications may, however, be sent in at any time before the 1st of March; but after that date the list will be closed so as to ensure the sending out of all the samples in time for early sowing.

WM. SAUNDERS,
Director, Experimental Farms.

Central Experimental Farm,
Ottawa, Dec. 8th, 1897.

"Advance" Subscribers do not Require to be Dunned.

It's a little on the mean side for newspaper publishers to be prodding their subscribers with reminders through their columns that they ought to pay up. It is the better way to follow the ADVANCE'S plan and let the address slip on each week's paper either give the subscriber the satisfaction of seeing that he has either done or neglected his duty, as the case may be. On the yellow slip on this copy of the ADVANCE there is a date which shows the exact time to which the subscriber has paid, and that is all that is necessary. A paper should not be a dunning medium.

ODE TO THE OWING.

You may talk about the tariff, and protection, and free trade
And party panaceas for suppressing human ills,
And "improving trade conditions," and the boom that wheat has made.
But the way to stir up business is to pay your little bills.

If you owe the grocer twenty, and he owes the butcher ten,
And five more to the coal man, and to the ice man five,
Your payment of the twenty helps along three business men,
And the payments they can make in turn make other people thrive

Idle money in your pocket doesn't do you any good;
Unless your bills are all paid up in full it isn't yours.
Just pay up all you're able, as you wish that others would;
That's the recipe for hard times that invariably cures.

If you pay what you owe others, others still can then pay you;
It's the circulating dollar that the pulse of business thrills.
So set your money working, and then watch what it will do,
For the way to stir up business is to pay your little bills.

If you pay for your newspaper, then the publisher can pay
The man who sells him paper and his printers and his rent;
But, if you're mean enough to read, a week, or e'en a day
The paper you've not paid for, then you'd better now repent.

Yes! Bethink you of the benefit the paper's been to you
Since first you got it regularly as came the mailing day;
And ask your conscience if its price, unpaid and overdue,
Is not a little matter to be settled right away.

Of course, if there are any of our subscribers so neglectful as to owe for their papers, and who will not take the hint embodied in the foregoing—four verses of which are Mr. Wm. Hills' and the other two the composition of the ADVANCE—why we pity them and congratulate the newspaper collection agency which is to give some attention to them right away.

St. John Letter.

It is often said disparagingly that they who become suddenly rich become suddenly arrogant and selfish. That they do so in many instances cannot be questioned, but it is doubted if the change in their demeanor is not frequently due to an unsuspected cause. The man of ordinary understanding who travels in the byways of life until by the death of a rich relative or some other fortuitous circumstance he is ushered into the highways cannot fail to become conscious of the hollowness of man's friendship and the value that woman sets upon her favor. Jones breaking stone on the street and Jones riding in his carriage are one and the same, but the world thinks Jones in the carriage ismuch the better man. This humiliates Jones for he is quick to perceive that it is to his carriage that the gentlemen tip their hats and the ladies simper, instead of himself. It is no wonder that Jones grows cynical, mutters to himself, "what fools these mortals be" and steels his heart against their blandishments. He feels humiliated for he realises that men do not count in the world for what they are but for what they are worth in dollars and cents, yet few of us would rebel against such humiliation.

A sum of money that was deposited in a bank here thirty years ago to the credit of the Lancashire, (England) operatives relief fund, is wanted by the society who have just heard of its existence. It is also wanted, it is said, by the St. John Fire Relief Association, not for the fire sufferers, but for their own support.

The principals in the St. John Sunday dog fight have been arrested and jailed, but the spectators, who were responsible for the brutality, being men of another kidney, escape punishment.

Two men and a boy are in a critical condition, the result of a driving accident on Haymarket square last Wednesday. A good deal of sympathy is felt for the boy who is a victim of the men's recklessness.

James Bennett, burglar, and Arthur Bell, thief, have been sentenced to penitentiary for five and three years respectively and John Walsh for the murder of John Meahan, goes to the same institution for ten years.

There were in port uncleared on Thursday one steamer, one ship, two barques, four barquentines and 33 schooners.

Manifests were received at the custom house two or three days ago for 100 carloads of grain and flour from the western states for shipmens to Great Britain.

Lieut.-Governor McClelan will preside at the reception of General Booth in this city Jan. 18.

Mrs. Frederick Coster of this city entered the 95th year of her age last Thursday.

William Hawker & Son, Prince William Street, originators of the celebrated Hawker remedies, carry a large line of trusses, abdominal belts, chest protectors, catheters, etc., and are meeting with an increasing demand for their infallible Whooping Cough Cure, which is sent by mail for 75 cents.

The secret of success in farming is contained in the following terse paragraph. "Cultivate thoroughly with the plow, harrow and cultivator. Grow clover, peas, etc. for turning down green. Use Thomas Phosphate Powder liberally." The first crop pays for the extra cultivation and the fertilizer, and the soil becomes more productive every season.

The volume of business was well maintained during the last week. The market for flour kept steady at recent advance in prices. There has been a further advance of 1-16 cent per pound on sugar and the demand is exceedingly heavy for this time of year. Dried fish are still in limited supply and prices are somewhat higher than last week. Pure lard is very scarce, refiners being unable through the small delivery of hogs to meet the demand. Charles Heaton & Co.'s pickles are now on the market; they are first-class goods in wide mouth bottles with patent stops and are sold at $2 per dozen. Spices of all grades are very firm. There is a further advance in some grades of tobacco; Lucky Strike, a favorite smoking, now sells at 64 cents per pound, and goes freely at the advanced price. The demand for tea is still large and markets are very firm. Latest London reports indicate higher prices at the turn of the year. No. 1 winter apples sell at $4 and good No. 2 at $3 per barrel. Eggs are in very limited supply and the small arrivals are taken quick at 18 cents. Choice butter is scarce and sought after at 17 cents. Much higher prices are looked for in the near future. Already some inquiry for butter comes from Montreal, which clearly indicates the state of the western markets.

Over 300 carloads of freight are on the tracks between here and Montreal and are expected to arrive here to day.

Steamers Lake Winnipeg of the Beaver line, Concordia of the Donaldson line and Teelin Head of the Head line arrived in port last Saturday.

Thirteen marriages, 16 births and 9 deaths were reported in the city last week.

St. John, Dec. 13.

A Rich, Full Color.

Diamond Dye Cardinal One of the Most Fashionable and Most Useful Colors.

Millions of packages of this wonderfully rich and popular color are sold every year.

Fast Diamond Dye Cardinal is noted for its strength, fastness and beauty of color. One package dyes two pounds of silk or all-wool goods a standard shade that will never wash out. It colors over, with grand results, all shades except greens.

The Fast Diamond Dye Cardinal for dyeing cotton and mixed goods is the only Cardinal for cotton dyeing in the world that is fast to light and soap. One package makes a fast and everlasting Cardinal on one pound of cotton or mixed goods.

Be not deceived with crude imitations or soap grease dyes. Ask for the "Diamond" and you will always have success.

Six Days' Bicycle Race.

The great six days' bicycle race at New York came to a close at 10.15 Sunday night, with Miller leading by 67 miles. His score was 2093. Following is final score:—

Miller	2093	Rice	2026
Schineer	2000	Hale	1920
Waller	1906	Pierce	1828
Golden	1778	Gannon	1760
Riverre	1746	Enterman	1733
Elkes	1660	Kinz	1616
Julius	1503	Moore	1495
Beacon	1350	Johnson	1279
Gray	1229		

Miller gets $1500 for his week's work, Rice, $800, Schineer $500, Hale $500. Waller, $300, Pierce $200, Golden $150, Gannon $125, Enterman and Riverre $100 each and Elkes $75. It is now known that the track was about two hundred feet short. All the men who stayed to the end are around saying they feel first rate.

THREE GREAT MEN.

Representatives of Three Great Nations.

ONE OF THEM DEVISED PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND,

A Medicine That is the Wonder of the Age.

THE ABLEST MEDICAL MEN RECOMMEND IT.

Makes People Well When Other Prescriptions Fail.

Three men have done a mighty work for the profession of medicine, and they will ever be remembered as true benefactors of the human race.

Right Honorable Lord Lister, President of the Royal Society, Professor Edward E, Phelps, M D., of Dartmouth College, and Professor Charles Richet, of the University of Paris, are men that have lived to benefit mankind.

Professor Edward E. Phelps, who gave the world his famous Paine's Celery Compound, has gone to his well earned reward, but his great medicine still saves men and women every day. Thousands live today who owe life, health and vigor to Paine's Celery Compound, the mighty disease banisher. The weak, nervous, sleepless, rheumatic, neuralgic, dyspeptic and constipated are soon made hale and vigorous, and the deadly dangers of liver and kidney troubles are quickly dissipated.

There is now no necessity for continuing in agony and danger when such a rescuing angel as Paine's Celery Compound is held out to sufferers. Paine's Celery Compound assuredly cures; its thousands of magnificent testimonials in the past are sufficient proof. Have you tried it?

Durant's Case.

SENSATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS AGAIN PROMISED BY THE DEFENCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 13.—Miss Alice Hartley, who killed Senator Foley at Reno several years ago, created a great deal of excitement in Emanuel Baptist church last night. At the conclusion of Rev. J. George Gibson's sermon she dramatically declared that she had a message from God to the effect that Durant's life should be saved, and it was the duty of the congregation to save him. Rev. Mr. Gibson, who was Durant's pastor, refused to see the condemned man's mother when she called with a message from her son asking the preacher to tell all he knew about the murders in Emanuel church. A final appeal for a commutation of the sentence of death will be made to Governor Budd this week.

Eugene Deuprey, the San Francisco attorney, who is making such a fight for Durant, gives warning of sensational developments. He says that Durant will not hang in January as is generally expected, and declares that he will eventually go free. Deuprey says that they are on the track of the real murderer and that arrests will be made soon.

Church Built of One Tree.

One of the largest churches in Santa Rosa, a city of Sonoma county of about 7,000 inhabitants, was entirely built, including inside finish in wood instead of plaster, from a single redwood tree; and in addition to building the church over 60,000 shingles were taken from the same tree. This seems an almost incredible statement, but it is nevertheless a fact, and can be vouched for by hundreds of people. The church referred to is the First Baptist Church, and it is a most imposing-looking structure. There is not a piece of wood used in it a foot square that came from any but the one tree. This even includes the seats, chancel, pulpit and all other furniture.

It has also been stated that a Mendocino county redwood tree has kept three men busy two whole years cutting it up into shingles; and when one takes into consideration that the yield of certain redwood trees has been known to exceed 300,000 feet of merchantable lumber, which is larger than the yield of twenty pine trees, the above assertion does not seem at all an exaggerated one—San Francisco Call.

The Dons Should be Uneasy.

A despatch of 8th inst. from Havana says:—The famous floating dock, procured in England at great expense by the Spanish government and brought to Havana for use particularly in the event of war with the United States, began to sink slowly on last Monday, and is now beneath the waters of the bay. The unexpected disappearance of the dock has caused a great deal of trouble in the navy department and in the palace of the captain general.

Just now the floating dock is not floating. It went down slowly and majestically, and nobody knows what was the matter with it. The Spanish naval engineers, probably to conceal their own ignorance of their science, cry aloud that fraud was perpetrated in England, the Spanish government having been deceived in the purchase of the dock. But others say that the dock came from England in good condition and that something fatal was done to it in Havana. Others suspect that the trouble has been caused by "Cuban conspirators."

It is said that the whole business of the dock has cost the Spanish government about $1,000,000. It was fortunate for Havana that it sank so slowly. If it had gone down suddenly there would probably have been loss of life. Over 200 men are working to float the dock again, but their efforts thus far have been unavailing.

DIED

At the Almshouse Chatham N. B. Dec. 13th, 1897. Joseph Bridges aged 42 years.

Agricultural Society.

The annual meeting of Northumberland Agricultural Society No. 9 will be held at the Canada House, Chatham, on Tuesday next, 21st December inst, at twelve o'clock noon.

The Board of Directors of the said Society will meet at the same place on same day at half past ten o'clock a. m. to close the business of the year.

D. G. SMITH, Secretary. GEO. P. SEARLE, President.

HOLIDAY AND X'MAS. ATTRACTIONS

....AT....

CREACHAN'S BARGAIN CENTRES,

Chatham and Newcastle.

To meet the requirements of our ever increasing trade, we have placed in both our Stores The Novelty in all Up to Date Business Houses.

MAGNIFICENT CASH RAILWAY.

This is one of the Events of the Season and will be a great

CONVENIENCE TO ALL

and enable us during the Christmas Rush to give

Extra Attention! Extra Attention!

TO OUR CUSTOMERS.

SEE OUR CHRISTMAS GOODS AND HOLIDAY NOVELTIE.

Fun for the Children in our windows all this month. Mechanical Toys, Dolls, Purses, Magic Lanterns, Books, Purses, Etc., Etc. Japanese Art Draperies, and Silk Goods in Endless Variety.

SPECIAL SALE OF DRESS GOODS DURING DECEMBER.

85 Pieces Durable, Heavy and Pretty, at 15, 20, 25c.
Handsome Dress Patterns, at Lower Prices than ever.
Special Line of Satin, for Fancy Work, at 50c.
Dress Lengths from 90c. up to $7.50 very useful presents.
Men's Neckwear in a larger variety than ever.
Men's and Boy's Suits in every size, at Lowest Prices.
Trunks and Valises in all sizes, always in stock.
45 Pieces of Flannelettes, at 3c. 125 Pieces Flannelett