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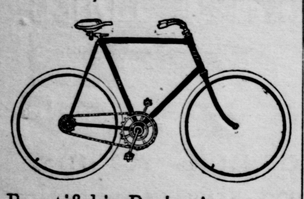

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Will leave Chatham every morning (except Sunday) on and after Monday, Sept. 6th, at 7 o'clock a.m. for Newastle, leaving Newcastle for points down river at 7.45 a.m.
On Mondays and Wednesdays will leave Escuminac at 12.30 p.m., Neguac, 2.30 p.m., Church Point, 3.15 p.m.
Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays being excursion days, the fare for the round trip will be 50 cents; children under fourteen years, 25 cents; parties of from 5 to 10 persons, 40 cents each, and of 10 persons and over, 35 cents each. The steamer, returning, will leave Neguac at 1 p.m., Church Point at 1.45 p.m., Bay du Vin, 3 p.m.

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CAPTAIN BULLICK.

On and after Monday, Sept. 13, and until further notice

WILL LEAVE CHATHAM AT	NEWCASTLE AT
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11.00 "	12.15 p.m.
2.30 p.m.	4.15 "
6.00 "	7.15 "

All freights must be prepaid.

J. ARCH HAVILAND,
Manager.

Chatham, N. B., Sept. 1, 1897.

TENDERS FOR FISHING PRIVILEGE.

TENDERS will be received up to noon on the 15th day of October next, for the Fishing Privilege on the Big Hole Indian Reserve on the North-West Miramichi River in the County of Northumberland, in the Province of New Brunswick.

The Lease to be issued will be for a term of five years from the 1st day of September, 1897, at an annual rental payable in advance.

Tenderers will state the amount they are willing to pay as an annual rental for the above privilege.

Terms of Sale:—The first year's rental to be paid upon notification of acceptance of Tender, and for the balance of the term, the rental to be paid in advance on the 1st day of September in each year.

Tenders should be addressed to "The Secretary, Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa," and marked "Tender for Fishing Privilege."

Information in regard to this Fishing Privilege can be obtained upon application to W. D. Carter, Esq., Indian Superintendent, Richibucto, N. B., or to the undersigned.

J. D. McLEAN,
Secretary.

Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 1st September, 1897.

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Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - SEPTEMBER 30, 1897.

Spain and Cuba.

Late European despatches announce that Spain is seeking an alliance with Great Britain and other countries that have colonies in America, for the purpose of curbing the aggressiveness of the United States. This means that Spain, as she has no navy of her own, wants the use of Britain's to guard Cuba from American invasion. It is not at all likely that she will succeed in obtaining such an alliance. If she wishes to retain the possession of Cuba and keep American filibusters from landing on its shores she will have to do it without the assistance of Britain's navy. It is not at all likely that she will hold it much longer as its people are desirous of obtaining civil, political and religious liberty and Spain is determined not to cede it to them. It appears that Spain cannot learn wisdom by experience. It she could she would follow Britain's colonial policy and retain Cuba by granting its people the liberty they so earnestly desire and for the attainment of which they have shed their blood so freely during the last fifty years.

During the sixteenth century, owing to the discovery of America by Columbus and a number of other fortuitous circumstances, Spain was raised from a second rate power to be the greatest and most powerful empire in Europe. She however, did not hold this position very long owing to the despotism of her government which speedily brought about a host of national disasters. The first of these was the persecution and repulsion of the Jews and Moors from Spain. By the loss of her Jewish population, Spain was stripped of the most intelligent, energetic and thrifty class of her inhabitants as the best merchants, financiers, physicians and scholars which the age could boast were among the crowd of fugitives that left her inhospitable shores never to return. When the Moors were expelled, the industry, and wealth of Spain went with them as they had been the most skilful agriculturists and mechanics in the country. They had monopolised the culture of silks, sugar and cotton, and the manufactures of cloth, gloves, tools and weapons. After this came the revolt of the Netherlands against the persecution of their savage masters and after a long and desperate struggle they at last succeeded in securing their independence. Next came the destruction of Spain's formidable armada which she had built and fitted out for the purpose of conquering England. The loss of her magnificent navy was a catastrophe from which Spain never recovered.

Immediately after the Jews and Moors had been driven out of the country all the industrial and commercial interests of Spain fell into the hands of foreigners. In consequence of this the immense quantities of gold and silver that her colonies sent to her did not remain in the country but passed into the pockets of the men that carried on the business. In addition to this, the government placed heavy restrictions on the trade and commerce of the country and the result was that both rapidly declined and the Spanish people groaned under the burden of an exorbitant taxation.

To add to Spain's troubles, at the commencement of the eighteenth century the sanguinary war of the Spanish succession broke out. No sooner was this war settled than the corrupt and imbecile rule of her Bourbon kings brought a host of troubles and disasters upon the country which culminated in the first Napoleon forcing the abdication of both Charles and Ferdinand and bestowing the crown of Spain upon his brother Joseph. This act of Napoleon brought on the Peninsular war between England and France, which ultimately culminated in the battle of Waterloo, which brought to a close the career of the first Napoleon. At the time that Napoleon seized the Spanish crown and bestowed it upon his brother, the Spanish colonies in America revolted one after another and after a struggle which lasted for many years they succeeded in securing their independence. Of all her vast possessions that she acquired in Europe, Asia and America during the sixteenth century, she has nothing now left save a couple of islands. From present appearances it is more than likely that she will lose these too as they have been in a chronic state of rebellion for many years.

THE TORONTO MAIL as well as several other of the Ontario papers are out in opposition to the Dominion granting any further subsidies to the provinces than was decided at the time of confederation. This subject has been up for discussion a number of times during the past eight or ten years, but it is not at all likely that anything will come out of it.

IN ONTARIO the Liberals have been in power for many years and the country is the better for their rule. They assumed power in 1871, when Edward Blake became premier. In October 1872 he resigned and was succeeded by Mr. Mowat, who resigned the position to enter the present Liberal government of the Dominion. Mr. Hardy, the present premier, in a very short time will complete the twenty-sixth year of Liberal domination in Ontario.

Ontario Timber Regulations.

The Ontario government has added to its timber regulations a clause which is likely to be looked upon as retaliation on the United States. It provides that no timber licensee or holder of a permit engaged in lumbering on Crown lands shall employ in any capacity in such lumbering operations any person who is not a resident of the Dominion. An exception is made in favor of the manager and one or two other leading men. Tugs used in towing logs and timber, when registered in the United States, may employ their captain, engineer or firemen. All supplies, such as horses, cattle, sleighs, provisions, tools and appliances, must be bought in Canada, unless under special permission of the Commissioner of Crown Lands. An effort was made to induce the government to enact that all logs cut in the Province should be sawn there, but the Cabinet, for the present at least, would not go that far.—[Globe.

Ald. Nicol's Position.

We are not disposed to hit a man when he is down, especially when doing so would be equivalent to hitting at nothing. The weakness of Alderman Nicol's rejoinder to our exposure, last week, of the mal-administration of Town affairs by him and his associates in the Council, is due to his having been informed by those of them who made use of him as chairman of the finance committee, that the ADVANCE was correct in its statements and that the contract really omitted the important items stated. His retirement from a position to which he feels himself to be so unsuited will give him leisure to reflect, no doubt, on the somewhat trite saying, sutor ne supra crepidam judicaret.

Good Roads.

A provincial Good Roads association was formed in St. John last week, after two interesting meetings were held, at which addresses were made by prominent speakers, amongst whom were Hon. Provincial Secretary Tweedie, Hon. H. R. Emmerson, Hon. C. H. Labillois and John Sivewright, Esq., M. P. P. The officers of the organization are:—

G. F. Hill, M. P. P., St. Stephen, president.
Howard Trueman, Point de Bute, vice-president.
W. F. Burditt, vice-president for St. John.
F. M. Murchie, St. Stephen, Charlotte.
James Hornbrook, Studholm, Kings.
Willard D. Wilbur, Dorchester, Westmorland.
S. L. Peters, Queenstown, Queens.
H. G. Wilmot, Oromocto, Sunbury.
W. S. Tompkins, Southampton, York.
C. L. Smith, Woodstock, Carleton.
A. J. Beveridge, Andover, Victoria.
A. Bertrand, Edmundston, Madawaska.
Wm. A. West, Albert.
E. L Gurmand, Kent.
Wm. Wyse, Chatham, Northumberland.
M. E. Bourgeois, Tracadie, Gloucester.
Neil Shaw, Dalhousie, Restigouche.
J. S. Armstrong, secretary-treasurer.

Directors—W. W. Hubbard, Sussex, J. J. McGaffigan, J. M. Barnes, Hon. H. R. Emmerson, A. A. Stockton, Wm. Shaw, Hon. L. P. Farris.

St. John Letter.

At a temperance meeting held at Old Orchard, Maine, the other day, Rev. W. H. Jeffry said it was no longer of any use for temperance men to claim that prohibition prohibits. He said he believed there was as much liquor sold in Portland as in any other city of the same population in America: that it was sold in the most damnable way conceivable, and that it was of hourly occurrence to see boys and girls from six to fifteen years old going with pails, cans and pitchers between the saloons and their wretched homes. Hon. James W. Wakefield, the state liquor agent, says that in a few years the receipts of his office have declined from $150,000 to $60,000 a year, not because the use of liquor has fallen off, but because Maine is practically a free rum state. After a generation of alleged prohibition the people of Maine begin to recognize the broadness of the farce they have been playing: that by turning the traffic in liquor from respectable into disreputable channels, their farce has often and often ended in tragedy, in the destruction of soul, life and home.

Notwithstanding the unfavorableness of the season the farmers of the province made a splendid display at the International exhibition which closed last Friday of all of their various products. The show of field roots, fruits, garden vegetables and flowers would have been a credit to any country in the world. The exhibit of dairy products and domestic animals, poultry and honey, were also superb. The show of manufactures generally was about the same as last year. Wallace & Fraser showed some extraordinary specimens of farm produce grown on Alberts' Thomas Phosphate, which were always surrounded by groups of visitors whose accounts of their experience with the phosphate were most gratifying. The attendance at the exhibition was small but that was by no means through any fault of the exhibitors themselves.

Lieut. Peary passed through the city last Wednesday on his return from Greenland.

Mrs. J. J. Rippey of the West End had a shoulder broken and dislocated the other day in a carriage accident at Middleton, N. S.

The last crib has been put in position at Sand Point and in six weeks the Winter Port will be equipped for business.

A copper mine discovery is the sensation at Pocologan, Charlotte Co.

News of the death of Hugh McLean of Salmon River, Queens Co., was received here with deep regret. Though one of the richest men in the province, he was unostentatious and kindly hearted and more esteemed for his worth as a man than for his wealth.

In the exhibition there were 368 head of cattle, 109 pigs, 124 sheep and 905 birds.

A local paper says "the peanut stand was a popular and well patronized feature of the International exhibition."

Seven steamers, six ships, ten barques, one barquintine and one brigantine, at sea, are bound for this port.

On Wednesday evening a countryman lost $80 on the fair grounds.

Business has been active during the last fortnight, due in a measure to a rising market. Manitoba flours are firm at $6.25, Ontario patents at $5.10 to $5.25, oatmeal $3.70 to $3.75, and cornmeal $2.15 to $2.20. Lard is very firm and beef and pork are higher: clear pork $16, mess $13 50, boneless beef $14 50, extra plate $13.50 to $14, plate $13 to $13.50. Beans are still firm at $1.20 and barley at $3.25. Finest large Canso herring sell at $5.50 a barrel, $2.90 per half barrel; Economy mess shad $5.50 per half barrel. Large codfish are $3.50, medium $2.90 to $3, and pollock $1.25 per 100 pounds. Finest new canned salmon are $4.60 per case; flats $4 90. New crop layer Valencia raisins 7½ cents, Valencias 6½ cents per pound. Choice P. R. molasses, on wharf, 27 cents, from store 28 to 29 cents. McDonald's Crown tobacco has advanced to 62 cents, and Napoleon to 66 cents per pound. Most kinds of biscuits have advanced ½ a cent per pound. Standard granulated sugar is quoted at 4½ cents and extra C at 3¾ cents. Eggs are in good demand at 14 cents and choice butter at 16 cents. Messrs. DeForest & Sons are selling choice Bartlett pears at $2.50 to $3 a half barrel and first quality gravenstein apples at $3 a barrel. During last eight months they have sold more of their famous Union Blend tea than in the 12 months of 1896.

There are now in port uncleared three ships, two barques, one barquentine and 42 schooners.

Messrs. William Thomson & Co. have contracted for another steamer of 2,000 tons to be built on the Clyde.

The plant of "Progress" newspaper has been sold to W. H. T. Fenety for $4,500.

Mrs. Pike, who fell from a window while hanging out clothes a few days ago, died on Friday, of her injuries.

St. John, Sept. 27.

News and Notes.

All the crowned heads of Europe are protesting their determination to preserve the peace. But many a row has been provoked by the guardians of the peace.

There are six murder trials to be held during the fall term of the Ontario courts. The list is a long one, and suggests that the province has pre-eminence in more than creditable things.

A Dublin despatch says it is reported on the highest authority that Baron Edward Gibson Ashbourne, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, will soon succeed the Earl of Aberdeen as Governor-General of Canada.

The Halifax Behring Sea commission will not settle the whole question after all, for the two governments will meet in October at Washington to confer as to the best method of regulating seal hunting in Behring Sea.

While General Weyler is promising to end the Cuban war or to pacify Cuba in four months, the American Minister at Madrid tells the Spanish government that unless the war in Cuba is ended in October the United States will interfere.

The smaller colonies of Australasia, South Australia, Tasmania and Western Australia have stipulated through their Parliaments that in case of federation all the colonies must have an equal representation in the Senate.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 25:—Sir Charles Tupper and Sir Mackenzie Bowell will both be here this afternoon. One report has it that these gentlemen will tender the leadership of the Conservative party to the Hon. Hugh John Macdonald.

The shipping of the Maritime Provinces, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, shows a huge decrease. During the past thirteen years the total tonnage has declined nearly one-half of the whole, or from 843,226 tons in 1884 to 447,584 tons in 1896, both years included.

Some publisher who doesn't stop to think is constantly bobbing up with the following:—

A glass of olive oil taken internally before going on a drinking bout will enable a man to remain clearheaded and steady on his feet, no matter how much alcohol he may pour into his stomach. Here is a tip for the boys.

It is surprising to find such a disgusting as well as misleading paragraph in the P. E. I. Agriculturist.

The Breeder's Gazette, of Chicago, is advocating that a revenue tax "shall be put upon all stallions and bulls that are not registered in some standard stud or herd book." The object of course is to prevent the breeding of scrub stock. Some people fancy that a tax of this sort would be an unwarranted interference with private liberty. We don't think so. We have advocated the same sort of a tax in a different form. Something should be done at once to put a stop to the employment of scrub sires. Who of our farming M. P. P.'s will bring the matter up in the legislature?—[Farming.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25:—Hon. A. G. Blair, Minister of Railways, and Lieut.-Col. Domville, M. P., were passengers on the American Liner Paris, which arrived from Southampton to-day. With them were two London financiers who are directors in a big London company with $5,000,000 capital to acquire gold mines in British Columbia. They are A. T. Salisbury Jones, of the London firm of Jones, Bidwell & Co., and Robert Smith. The party will leave here to-day for Canada.

When Queen Victoria ascended the throne there were not more than a hundred abstainers among the ministers of the various religious denominations in the United Kingdom, no bishops, and only about a dozen members of the medical profession. To-day there are, according to returns just issued, two archbishops, fourteen bishops of English dioceses, many thousand clergymen of every denomination, and 1,800 physicians who are total abstainers. Moreover, one man in every three in the army is a teetotaller.

The union of the Maritime Provinces is again being discussed, and urged as a measure of economy by an over-governed community. If one legislature can do for two million people in Ontario and a million and a half in Quebec, one should do for nine hundred thousand in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Considerations of economy, however, are not likely to govern in such a case. If they were paramount, the provincial legislatures would all go, and with them a lot of pernicious influences, and we would have one parliament and be one people.—Montreal Gazette.

In The Century John Muir writes of "The Alaska Trip." Mr. Muir says: The wilderness presses close up to the town, and it is wonderfully rich and luxuriant. The forests almost rival those of Puget Sound. Wild roses are 3 inches in diameter. Strange to say, all this exuberant vegetation is growing on moraine material that has been scarcely moved or modified in any way by post-glacial agent. Rounded masses of hard resisting rocks rise everywhere along the shores and in the woods, their scored and polished surfaces still unwasted, telling of time, so lately gone, when the whole region lay in darkness beneath an all embracing mantle of ice. Even in the streets of the town glaciated bosses are exposed, the telling inscriptions of which have not been effaced by the wear of either weather or travel, and in the orchards fruitful boughs shade the edges of glacial pavements and drop apples and peaches on them. Nowhere, as far as I have seen, are the beneficent influences of glaciers made manifest in plainer terms or with more striking contrasts. No tale of enchantment is so marvelous, so exciting to the imagination, as the story of the works and ways of snow flowers banded together as glaciers and marched forth from their encampments on the mountains to develop the beauty of landscapes and make them fruitful.

For the Klondyke.

OTTAWA, Sept. 24.—The Minister of the Interior leaves tomorrow afternoon for Dyea, at the head of the Klondyke expedition led by Major Walsh. The party to Dyea will consist of the following: Hon. Clifford Sifton, Major Walsh, Mr. Justice McGuire, Mr. A. J. Magurn, Mr. Fred. Wade, Registrar and Clerk of the Peace; Mr. Collie, private secretary to the minister; Mr. H. A. Bliss, accountant in the territory; Mr. McGregor and Mr. Norwood, mine inspectors; Mr. Pattulo, Woodstock, of Major Walsh's office staff, and Dr. Carruthers, of Edinburgh, Scotland, who although not of the Yukon party will go in with them. He secured this privilege through the friendship of Lord Strathcona. Most of those named are going through to Dawson, but not all. Mr. Sifton intends to cross the pass and then return to Ottawa. He will likely choose the Chilcott and not the White Pass, which has fallen into bad odor. The Yukon party are fitted out precisely the same as an Arctic expedition. They are equipped with eiderdown quilts, wolf robe sleeping bags, day and night moccasins, rubber and fur goods for water and cold, and are each armed with Colt revolvers, 45 calibre, a precise and deadly weapon, and one hundred rounds of ammunition each. These weapons will not be concealed, but carried by a strap passing over the breast and back. The bags in which to sleep at night are made of duck outside and lined with flannel filled in between with eiderdown. Major Walsh is prepared to spend the winter in a tent if he cannot get a cabin and will share all the hardships of weather and commissariat with his men. Eight double wall tents 16 by 14 are being taken along and these with a stove in each should be tolerably warm even with the thermometer sixty below zero. There will be a detachment of twenty mounted police accompany the party from Vancouver and dog drivers and 120 husky dogs with sleds for the trip from Lake Tagish to Dawson, six hundred miles, all of which will have to be walked by the expedition if the rivers and lakes are closed with ice. Major Walsh is confident of his ability to get through.

Edison's Marriage.

The idea of the electrician Edison marrying was first suggested by an intimate friend, who told him that his large house and numerous servants ought to have a mistress. Although a very shy man, he seemed pleased with the proposition and timidly inquired whom he should marry. The friend somewhat testily replied, "Any one." But Edison was not without sentiment when the time came. One day as he stood beside the chair of a Miss Stillwell, a telegraph operator in his employ, he was not a little surprised when she suddenly turned round and said, "Mr. Edison, I can always tell when you are behind me or near me." It was now Miss Stillwell's turn to be surprised, for Edison fronted the young lady and, looking her full, said, "I've been thinking considerably about you of late, and if you are willing to marry me I would like to marry you." The young lady said she would consider the matter and talk it over with her mother. The result was that they were married a month later, and the union proved a very happy one.

Murder Near Truro.

On the afternoon of Saturday last the mail carrier between Black Rock and Brookfield, a few miles from Truro, discovered the body of a man lying dead by the road. It was evidently that of an Armenian pedler, as an envelope in his pocket bore the address: "Musfad Koory, Amherst, N. S., Canada." He had been shot in the back. There were also shot marks showing that the gun had been loaded with a double charge of bullet and shot. Two packs lay beside the body, one untied and the other opened by the force of the fall. There is no clue to the murderer. Some boys say they saw a man in a gray suit come out of the woods and turn a corner in the road and that soon after they saw the pedler follow him; then there was the report of a gun. The boys made no search and not long after the mail driver made his ghastly discovery. A coroner's inquest, held at Truro on Sunday, returned a verdict that the man was murdered by a bullet fired by some person unknown. Detective Power is taking the case in hand.

TRURO, Sept. 27:—A young man named Lyman Dartt, who was seen in the neighborhood of the murder of the Armenian pedler on Saturday afternoon, is under surveillance awaiting the coming of Detective Power. The name of the pedler as published is erroneous, Massard Koory being the head of the firm at Amherst where the pedlers obtain their supplies.

The dead man is in all probability one of two who stopped Thursday night at Mrs. Rutherford's and announced their intention, on Friday morning, of going to Black Rock, near where the deceased was found. Besides the wounds which caused the pedler's death three old scars are on his head.

A man bearing similar scars was a guest at Ross Cummings' home in Truro on several occasions. His story about the scars is to the effect that he was struck down by the Turks during a massacre in Armenia, two years ago, and left for dead. His father, mother and all other relations were destroyed and their home burned. Fortunately he recovered and came to this country, Massard Koory, of Amherst, paying his way. He had been supplied by Koory with goods and was paying back the price of his passage. An effort is being made to trace the two men seen on Friday and to ascertain the whereabouts of the companion of the man whose body is supposed to be at Green Rock.

TRURO, N. S., Sept. 28:—A boy of seventeen, short, stocky, red haired, slightly freckled, gray eyes, bright looking and far from having the appearance of a murderer, was arrested at six o'clock this morning on board of a barge at Maitland, eight miles from the scene of the murder of the Armenian pedler, whose name is now known to be Asshard Derer. The suspect is Lyman Dartt, an adopted son of Job Dartt, a hard-working farmer, who also owned the scow upon which the boy worked with a companion. The constable reached the scow after driving about all night. When found the lad, along with his father and a companion, was sleeping soundly, not in the least appearing to fear the coming of the officers, although on being aroused he said he knew they might be after him, as neighbors' boys had told him and his father had talked about him being accused of the murder. Not much was said by either the constables or the friends of the accused. After the warrant was produced and read the boy stoutly denied all knowledge of the shooting and said he had not seen the pedler at any time. He expressed himself as willing to accompany the officers to the lockup at Truro. His foster father very kindly asked the men to take good care of him. The boy wore dark clothes and a reddish brown felt hat. He had overalls on, but took them off when he jumped out of his bunk and pulled on long rubber boots. Just before he was taken away the old man, Dartt, solicitously enquired if he wanted any money and took all the money he had, five dollars, and pressed it into the boy's hand. He bade him good-bye in a gruff sort of way, but there were tears in his eyes. The constables then drove rapidly to Truro and reached Magistrate Tupper's office about ten o'clock, where the warrant was again read and the lad removed to jail till Friday, when the prelimiary investigation will be held.

Massard Koory, chief of the Armenian colony, and Rose Ibrahim, the dead man's sweetheart, came to Truro last night, and identified the body of the murdered man as Asshard Derer.

Fall Millinery.

The St. John Sun has an interesting notice of what a member of its staff saw at a big millinery opening in that city, from which we extract the following:—

Toque, made of gray miroir velvet, with brim of straw and felt in combination, which is one of the new and very charming effects. This hat was trimmed with steel ornaments and white wings.

Large tan-brown hat, of miroir velvet, tam-o-shanter crown, three large plumes at side; trimmed with brown taffeta ribbon. This gem was marked $14.50.

Handsome large black hat, with row of small ostrich feathers standing around the crown; finished with band of jet and rhinestone ornaments, around the crown, and seven plumes standing at left side, fastened together with an elegant ornament. Price $16.

Large black velvet hat, trimmed with black satin ribbon, and edged round with chenille and sequin jet. Two half-long plumes of feathers at left side, falling toward the back; also bunch of long curled ospreys; gilt spear ornaments at side.

Brown velvet hat, tam crown, band of turquoise blue ribbon in three tones, fastened at side with handsome turquoise ornament and quills.

Dark green bonnet, trimmed with silver sequin embroidered on velvet; large bunches of white ospreys; two large rosettes at left side, with steel and rhinestone ornaments at centre of these.

Heliotrope bonnet, made on quaint looking shape, trimmed with two shades of heliotrope velvet, with full puffs around the front; steel ornaments and bunch of white ospreys.

Bonnet of heliotrope miroir velvet, embroidered with sequin gimp on horsehair foundation; loops of lovely white lace across the front; trimmed with white satin ribbon and bunches of white ospreys. Price $17.

French novelty walking hat of fawn felt, with facing of dark green felt; trimmed with bow of fawn satin ribbon at side. A simple but elegant looking hat at $5.

Bonnet, "jubilee" shape, of emerald green velvet, trimmed with three shades of green velvet and satin ribbon. On side crown, handsome passamenterie in different shades of green and heliotrope; trimmed with pink and heliotrope roses and curled osprey.

Hats are shown both in large and small shapes. Feathers are a favorite trimming, giving the hat a softer tone.

Chenille in all colors is much used in trimming, also gimp with straw braided effects. Chenille and straw combination produces a very beautiful effect. Fancy crowns of gold, silver or steel embroidered on velvet are much in evidence. Then there are bands of velvet embroidered with pretty colored effects on black velvet. Another novelty is a spray of jet balls, for standing up as trimming on a bonnet, also large and very light balls of jet for the fronts of bonnets. Fancy feathers and birds are very much in favor, in black and colors. Shot, plain and fancy taffeta ribbon, foliage and fruits, such as currants, cherries, plums, apples and peaches are shown. Velvet flowers such as roses are seen in all colors, and velvet violets, which are always popular, are also in this season's trimmings.

In ribbons are shown among others three shades of cerese, three of green, three of fawn to dark brown, and three of gray, all in velvet, at $1.60 per yard.

Among the seasonable colors are bright cardinals, fawns, green, cerese, etc., in different tones.

Ostrich plumes are shown in black and all colors, also ospreys in all shades. White is used now in combination with everything in the line of color.

Felt hats, walking and sailor, are shown in a great many pretty shapes, and in bright reds, dark greens, tones of blue and other colors. Some are ready to wear, others are to be trimmed to suit the purchaser's taste.

In children's wear a lovely thing is a silk and wool hood trimmed with down; and another of white angola wool, lined with silk and trimmed with rosettes of narrow baby ribbon.

Among novelties for hat crowns are cloth with jet sequin in a braided design, in different colors; steel embroidered on satin; jet sequin drawn over a wire frame and ready for wear except a bunch of feathers at side; felt cloth crown of open work made over velvet in black only. Braided tam crowns are much in favor.

After Many Years.

A SUFFERER IS RESTORED TO HEALTH AND STRENGTH.

SUFFERED FROM WEAK HEART AND COULD NOT SAFELY WALK ANY DISTANCE—HOW THE PULSE OF LIFE WAS ADJUSTED.

From the Cornwall Freeholder.

The romance of unwritten facts of real life far exceeds the rich elaboration of fiction. A peep behind the scenes would furnish us with adequate proof that there is more of care, trial and severe anxiety in human life than floats on the surface. We find many whose experience has almost incessantly fluctuated between health and sickness; little if any of this is obtruded upon the notice of the world, or breathed into human ear. You may secure the confidence of some of these sufferers who will rehearse to you dark catalogue of pains and aches that are often ill understood by the friends and inadequately treated by the physician. Thanks be to the mighty genius that discovered the now famous panacea for the ills to which humanity is subjected when suffering from impoverished blood or a shattered nerve system. Thousands have, and thousands are still using to the greatest advantage Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They have passed the ordeal of experiment again and again with ever increasing honor. The following statement is from one who was rescued from seeming permanent enfeeblement and distressing heart action. Mary Fisher, of Lancaster township, Glengarry county, is a maiden lady. About eight years ago Miss Fisher was seized with weakness and a distressing sensation in the region of the heart. It was attributed to several causes, all possibly more or less true, they were overwork, exposure, etc. She was certainly weak and the action of the heart was abnormally rapid. The doctor in attendance pronounced the ailment nervous palpitation of the heart and she received treatment accordingly for two years. At this stage she took to her bed she was so low. For twelve months she lay receiving only domestic attention. She improved somewhat, however, and was able to be taken to a friend of hers near Lancaster village, Mrs. J. Hancy, where she was under medical attendance and took medicine for about three years. At the end of this time she could not safely venture to walk out even a short distance. All this time she complained of her heart. About two years ago she began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, from this date she began what proved a steady restoration of nervous energy. During the summer of 1896 the improvement was marked. She was able by the middle of the summer to do as much work and walking as most ordinary women, and so satisfactory and apparently permanent is the cure that Miss Fisher has gone to her former home. Such are the unvarnished facts of a remarkable case. The malady was persistent, tenacious and hard to fight. But the constant use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills wrought a marvellous change, which Miss Fisher's friend said might be profitably known to many others.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. Avoid imitations by insisting that every box you purchase is enclosed in a wrapper bearing the full trade mark, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

Sir William Denios.

FREDERICTON, Sept. 24.—Sir William C. Vanhorne returned to-night after a trip over the Canada Eastern. He denies that the C. P. R. has any intention of buying that road. It is significant, however, that Mr. Gibson accompanied Sir William in his trip over the road, and there is no doubt some negotiations are on foot.

A FEW WORDS OF ADVICE BEFORE YOU DYE.

When you dye at home your chief view is economy. Home dyeing economy means the very best results from a minimum of expense, time and trouble.

Your objects and desires are fully realized only when the Diamond Dyes are used for your work. If you are one of the careless unfortunates who simply take a package of dye of the color required from your dealer, you will in nine cases out of ten suffer loss and great disappointment, as many merchants will hand you some common dye ruinous to your goods, dangerous to handle and worthless as far as coloring power is concerned, and on which a very large profit is made. If you secure the Diamond Dyes your success is sure and certain.

Diamond Dyes have a long record of triumphs in home dyeing work; they have been used and tested in every land, and have become friends and family necessities. Happy women everywhere dye with Diamond Dyes.

Serious Landslide.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 27—From Ashcroft, on the Thomson River, comes the news that a tremendous mountain slide has taken place, and that if the movement of the vast mass of earth continues for a few hours longer the channel of the river will be completely closed. A similar slide in 1880 backed up the river for some weeks, and flooded Ashcroft town.

Sir Oliver Mowat to Retire from the Government.

A special despatch to the Toronto Globe says that Sir Oliver Mowat will succeed Kirkpatrick as Lieutenant Governor in the course of two weeks. The portfolio of Minister of Justice has been offered to Hon. David Mills and his answer is shortly expected.

Talk about War.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The Morning Post publishes a two column article comparing the military and naval forces of Spain and the United States. The waiter concludes as follows:

"In the event of war victory would rest with the power having the largest reserve forces. The United States even with gnashing teeth could afford to wait, while delay would be fatal to Spain, even if it brought with it a temporary victory. Nevertheless if war broke out some portions of the American seaboard would undergo unpleasant experiences."

The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph at Vienna says: 'I learn from a reliable source that the Vienna cabinet would immediately intervene in the event of a conflict between Spain and the United States.

"The news of the alleged ultimatum created excitement in political circles and the general opinion is that such action would be unjustifiable."

A Joy That Endures.

Cures Made by Paine's Celery Compound Are Permanent.

Recent Testimony of a Lady Cured Years Ago.

Some years ago Mrs. D. O'Connor, of Guelph, Ont., suffered from the tortures of indigestion, neuralgia, heart trouble, noise in the head, sleeplessness, despondency and weakness. Her case was an exceptionally serious one, as her troubles had been dragging her down for over twenty-five years. At the time her case quite baffled the skill of the best doctors.

Getting wearied with medical treatment that gave no promising results, she was fortunately directed to that life saver, Paine's Celery Compound, and like thousands before her, she found a new life. Mrs. O'Connor was recently asked the question, "What is your present opinion of Paine's Celery Compound?" She answered as follows:

"In reply to your communication regarding Paine's Celery Compound, would say that I cheerfully recommend it to any one afflicted as I was. It did for me all that was required. My advice to every one I come in contact with is, 'Always keep a bottle of Paine's Celery Compound in the house.' Several people have used it on my recommendation and have been benefitted. You may use these lines in any way you desire."

Crown Land Sale.

Four berths of timber land were sold at public auction at the Crown Land Office to-day. Competition was very lively, and all berths put up brought good prices. Following is the result of the sale: Berth No. 23, situated on a branch of the N. W. Mill Stream, and containing 3 miles, applied for by Hugh Lamont, sold to T. B. Winslow at the upset price. Berth No. 24, situated on Tomogonops River, containing 7½ miles, went to J. H. Barry at $81 per mile. This berth was applied for by Allan Ritchie. A two mile berth on McDonald's brook, applied for by W. T. Whitehead, was knocked down to T. B. Winslow for $61 per mile. A two mile berth at head of Jacquet river, went to the applicant, J. P. Doyle, at $66 per mile. Those present at the sale were J. H. Barry, T. B. Winslow, W. T. Whitehead, A. R. Slipp, of this city, and Hon. Allan Ritchie of Newcastle.—[F'ton Herald, 22nd.

Presbytery of Miramichi.

The Presbytery met in St. Andrew's church on Tuesday at 10 o'clock. The following ministers were present: Revds. T. G. Johnstone, N. McKay, W. Aitken, J. D. Murray, A. F. Thomson, Dr. Bruce, Joseph McCoy, Joseph Barker, E. W. Johnston and D. Macintosh. Rev. Mr. Falconer was associated with this Presbytery. The business was largely routine—the only important matters being the settlement of a minister at Kingston and the resignation of the pastor of St. Andrew's church, Chatham. The call from Kingston to the Rev. D. Fraser of Hampton had been accepted and arrangements were made for his induction at Kingston on Thursday Oct. 14th at 3 p.m., Mr. McIntosh to preach, Mr. Johnstone to preside and deliver the charge to the minister, and Mr. McClure to address the congregation.

Dr. McKay reported the opening of a new church at Hayesville in the Upper Miramichi Mission field—a neat and well furnished building which cost nearly $600 besides a large amount of voluntary labor, and which is nearly all paid for. In the same mission field another church, larger, and more costly will be ready for dedication on the 10th October. The effort of erecting these buildings has been pushed to completion by the energy of Mr. G. Sutherland, the Missionary laboring in the field during the last year. The Presbytery voted $30 from the Presbytery fund to help the field pay off its liabilities.

At the afternoon session the Presbytery dealt with the resignation of Rev. Joseph McCoy. Mr. Aitken reported that he had preached, as appointed, in St. Andrew's church on Sunday Sept. 12th, that he cited the