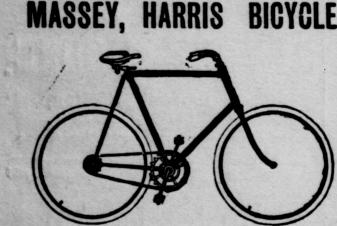
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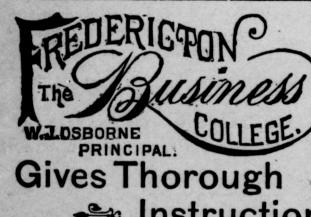
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## SPORTING AND OUTING BOAT WITH STEAM POWER FOR SALE.

Built and used by the subscriber for two years as an outing and sporting boat on the lower Mira michi beaches and goose and brant grounds.

Area of deck plan, 30 ft.x12 ft. 6 in; has two hulls, each 30 ft. long 28 in, wide and 28 in, deep. Hulls are coppered up to 17 inches. All fastenings are galvanized, copper or brass.

Draught, with fresh water and coal sufficient for 30 hours' steaming on board, 16 in.

Engine, direct-acting on paddle-shaft, cylinder, 5 in diam., 12 in. stroke, link-motion, especially built for this boat and only one year old.

Boiler, Tergurtha pattern, water-tube, 3 h, p only 1 year old. Condenser, all copper, and carried in paddle box. Paddle 5½ diam., 34 in. floats; is placed between hour for short time, but as boiler is small, in proportion to engine, a speed of four to five miles only is maintained on long runs.

that she can be readily taken apart for transporta-tion by railway and quickly put together. She is admirably adapted for summer outings on inland waters, such as rivers or lakes or for fall shooting. in her berth at Chatham, Miramichi, and may be examined at any time. Price \$550.

D. G. SMITH, Chatham, N. I



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. 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,

J. D. McLEAN, Secretary, Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, 1st September, 1897.

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Miramichi Advance.

There is not the least doubt but that there is the most grave and serious trouble looming up in the political horizon of the United States. If what the poet says is correct that "coming events cast their shadows before," then the first year of the coming century in the neighboring Republic is likely to contract ahead for stock to anything like be one of political strife and civil discord that may seriously endanger its

stability. This is the opinion of thoughtful men in every state in the Union who have given the subject their serious consideration. They, one and all, agreed that the existing un- shippers, and the outlook for improve desirable state of affairs has been brought about by the electors of the country allowing noisy political charlatans to do their political thinking for them. The result is that the great majority of the men the people elect to represent them, in addition to knowing little or nothing of statesmanship, which is the science of government, are grossly ignorant of their duties. From men of this class it would be anything but reasonable to expect honest legislation, and the people do not get it. When they make their appearance in Congress, or the State Legislature. they fall into the hands of the lobyists

who frequent these chambers in the interests of capitalists, manufacturers, The result is that when questions come before the House which affect these interests, they are to be found voting than offset by the cost of collection. in their favor and in direct opposition sent to represent. This state of affairs Solicitor Conveyancer Notary Public Etc | has been going on for years, and during that time all the legislation of the country has been in favor of the rings classes of the country. While this system has created millionaires in every State of the Union and placed as Senator Mills says \$31,500,000,000 of the wealth of the country in the hands of 24,600 capitalists and manuwhich has brought about the strikes, shops and other industries in every

a recent issue says :-"Looking abroad over the land, see ing the national legislature controlled by trusts, the state legislatures domina-Instruction ted by monopolistic corporations, the courts impotent against aggregated wealth, the people despoiled by every agency of legalized extortion which shrewd and conscienceless men can devise, what can be expected of the masses except discontent? If Bryanism is discontent and hurtful, the way to dispel it is to remove the discontent which is its cause. What did the late congress do to this end save to increase the burdens on the poor and people in moderate means, and vastly increase the riches of the little army of mercenaries that prey on the nation?"

John Wanamaker, one of the most intelligent of the enterprising business men of the country, in giving expression to his views of the present unfrom a social, business and political standpoint, says :-

"Idleness and want breed bitter discontent, which will never be overcome until there are ample employments. The foes America has to fear are not the Sultan savage Turks. nor the insurrectionists of Cuba, nor the territory grasping British, but they are patient and heart-tired people, our own suffering, much promised people, who, betrayed and disheartened, no longer have faith in their party, and will turn to any leadership that will offer promise of better times, believing that worse times can never come than those ex-

Another writer, commenting upon the efforts now being made by the combined monied interests of the country to retain the hold they have of both Congress and Senate, says :-

"This country will never submit to rule the many-who seek to make the masses toil on in poverty to enrich their coffers, whether it be by slave labor, which the South desired, or whether it be by the peonage, caused by monopolies and trusts. When the people come to understand this seemingly intangible and gold coated question, American manhood, freedom of thought and action will resist the tvsubvert our political institutions into a private machine. Then a revolution by ballots will ensue, which will grant deliverance to the impoverished toilers who bear the burdens of government. As in the days of Rome the aristocracy of wealth, in their blindness, think they votes to control, but not so, while our churches and public schools stand for masses understand the real question involved, and their own interests."

THE ADVANCE is again in editorial charge of Mr. Pierce, its chief of staff having gone to St. John for a few days.

# The Lumber Outlook.

A leading shipper interviewed by the St. John Sun the other day said that he believed the lumber cut would be small this winter, and that next year would be a quiet one in the lumber trade. The heavy stocks available on both sides of the Atlantic would keep prices down this year, and he believed next spring's business would open up on a low range of prices. To have a large output this winter would be to invite disaster to the

trade next year. The chief reason for stating that the cut would be smal!, he said, was that as operations are conducted here it is necessary for the large buyers to make adbe disposed to take any large risks in that | incidental to government which are of way this winter. Small operators usually get advances or supplies from merchants near them. The latter will not care to speculate largely on the present outlook. which is anything but cheerful as regards prices for a considerable time to come.

In Nova Scotia the operators own the lands outright. They feel that it would pay them much better to let their timber | the principal. The inaccuracy of estimating

on a buoyant market, than to pour further stocks on an already over-loaded market and be compelled to sell at unprofitable prices. The growth of the The Political Outlook in the United | timber will pay the interest on their in

vestment in it, and they run no risk. Of course there will be a good deal of lumber cut in both provinces. Mill owners will want to get out enough to keep them running at least to a moderate extent. But there will be no general rush to get out logs as there was last year, in expectation of high prices. The shippers do not look for high prices, and will not the extent they did last fall and winter. And without that stimulus there must be a notable falling off in the aggregate cut. Growing timber is a much better asset than dead trees on a glutted market.

The United States market continues be an unprofitable one for provincia ment in the near future is certainly not

Canada's Finances. The recent meeting of the British As ociation for the Advancement of Science which is simply another term for know ledge was prolific of many good things One of these was the paper by Mr. J Lorne McDougall on "Public Finance. with Special Reference to Canada." was a masterly exposition of the public finances under the Dominion Govern ment. Consideration was first given to the revenue, and next to the expendi ture. Of the former, which is nominally \$36,000,000, we have really but two sources, customs and excise. From customs we get \$19,000,000, from excise \$7.500,000, after deducting the cost of trusts, monopolists and syndicates. their collection. The other apparent main revenues, postoffice and railways and canals, of \$3,000,000 each, are more

In the latter case the charges are adopted to partly repay the cost of the the agencies of certain prominent banks devoted to the same purpose. The amounts named by the Government, the banker spent on capital account since Confederation and, of course, detrimental to the in- giving a receipt in triplicate, one copy of terests of the middle and working which is handed to the depositor, the second is sent to the department of the public service directly interested and the third to the Finance Department, accom panied by a draft for the amount. The department keeps its accounts from it receipts, as do the Finance Departmen and the Auditor-General's office their facturers, it has also been the cause from the Finance Department's receipts

and the three accounts are daily checked lockouts and closings of factories, work- with one another. Regular returns from the banks are compared in both the State in the Union. In referring to Finance Department and Auditor-Gener this subject, the New York Journal, in al's office. Not a dollar can be drawn from the account by anyone except by the direction of Parliament, and this direction is given in two ways, which will be described under "expenditure." The safeguards which are established to ensure the transmission of the collections from the hands of the original recipients to those of the Government banker were described, and in this connection a strong opinion was advanced respecting the im-

> The carelessness of officials in entrusting their official stamps to subordinates, signing blank cheques, etc., is deplored, and the necessity for strict business methods in this respect is pointed out.

the utility of every step which he takes

and of regarding the substance rather

Referring to the subject of defalcations, the opinion is expressed that the collector of public moneys enters on his duties satisfactory condition of the country with no desire nor expectation of abstracting any part of the money, yet if an opportunity is offered he may be tempted to borrow, believing that before he is required to forward he shall be able to restore the amount. If he does succeed carrying out his intentions the first time, he is sure to recur to the same means of relieving pressure, his wants continue to grow and the result is almost invariably shipwreck.

To make it difficult to begin the system of borrowing, cheque books numbered consecutively are required to be used in cases where other especially applicable cheques are not applied. The collections are deposited to the credit of the Receiver-General at regular short intervals, and at intermediate times when the amount on hand reaches a specified sum. When there are frequent collections from the same taxpayer at a place where there is a bank endeavor is made to obtain settlement by cheque. Then such a certificate an aristocracy of wealth-the few to of the correctness of each return as the examining officer in the department at

Ottawa can give is required. Speaking on the subject of the security of collections, great objection is taken to receiving bonds from friends of the collector for obvious reasons, and the great advantage of the Guarantee Company's bond is shown, the opinion being expressed that the Government should ranny and oppression which seek to pay the charges for the guarantee, although the reverse is the rule now in the Government service.

The directions of Parliament for the paying out of money are given in two ways : Firstly, by general Acts making permanent charges. Of these charges there are the interest and sinking fund of the national can buy and coerce enough plebeian debt, of about \$11,000,000, after deducting interest on the amounts due to the Government: subsidies to the provinces of over moral and civic intelligence and the \$4,000,000, the salaries of the Governor-General and Lieut .- Governors, the Ministers of the Crown, members of Parliament, the judges and some other officials, the retiring allowances of superannuated officers; the cost of holding the elections; certain small subsidies and the fishing bounties. Secondly, by the supply bill passed each session of Parliament, which gives authority to pay out certain minutely described sums for the then current financial year which were not foreseen at the previous session, and for the coming financial year such other sums as are expected to be needed. The classes of expenditures covered by the supply bill are those required to carry on the various departments at Ottawa and their respective outside branches, subsidies for the con struction of different railways and for the running of different lines of steamers, expenses of Government and sessions Parliament: the courts of the country. militia, lighthouses and other protection to marine interests; the support and management of the Indians, the cost of the mail service, the survey of Dominion lands, the erection of postoffices, wharves, penitenvances to many operators. They will not | tiaries, and the outlay for all other services

> The most important of all these expenditures is that in connection with the national debt. On June 30, 1896, we owed a net debt of \$258,500,000, the amount due by Canada less that due to Canada. The in terest on what we owe, less that ou what is due to us, is a little over 29,000,000, and we invest \$2,000,000 towards the repayment of

of its debts, unless the rate of interest paid in all cases is the same, was pointed out. The \$12,000,000 of Dominion notes which are out, in addition to the specie and reserve. costs Canada nothing but the charge for printing the notes and the expenses connected with the redemption. If our whole debt were of that character the burden upon the people would be very different from what it is when our average rate of interest is nearly 31 per cent. Canada has been gaining the confidence of the investors of the money market of the world at a most gratifying rate, the interest paid by her having been reduced from 47 in 1874 to 3 4-10 per cent. in 1892, whereas the British Government in 1874 paid 3.2 and in 1892 2.84 per cent : so that Canada has bettered her relative position as compared with Great Britain by over 1 per cent. The buffalo, etc., are also being introduced. charge to Great Britain for chance of loss is and was practically nothing, and the charge to Canada has been reduced gradually and continuously by over two-thirds of what was 23 years ago, from more than 11 per cent. to } per cent., a difference whole debt of \$2,500,000 in interest. The loans which were made under the more unfavorable conditions are still running, but they mature in from six to thirteen years. the more unfavorable of these sooner than the less unfavorable. In thirteen years from this time our debt may be looked on as \$183,000,000 instead of \$250,000,000 considering that part of the reduction in the rate of interest as above described. Men engaged in public affairs in Canada are pleased by the consciousness than the good opinion of the English investors is well founded and that there is a determination in the minds of the Canadian people to confine expenditure, outside the econemical support of the general administration of public affairs, to works of a national and general character. There is everywhere apparent a growing feeling that men should be engaged for public office on their merits, that all public works should be done and goods where practicable supplied under tender after general notice.

The increase of debt, \$182,000,000, since account, that is, on permanent great works service which the people receive. All of a national character, or has been handed public money comes to account in the over to the respective provinces, and \$20. same way. A deposit is made in one of 000,000 from the yearly revenue has been

f	are:
В	Canals
	Allowances to Provinces
е	Dominion lands
е	Intercolonial Railway
•	
9	North West Territories 3,750,000
	Militia—new rifle 1,000,000
3	\$202,000.00
t	DESCRIPTION OF DEBT.
	Debts due in England\$220,172,170
9	Less sinking fund 36,414,376
,	\$183,757,79
ì	Savings bank deposits 46.799,318
	Debt payable in Canada 9,708,853
1	Dominion notes \$20,372.252
	Less special reserve 8,758,252
9	Il,613,96
-	Provincial accounts\$16 406,956
1	Less debits
•	\$10.014.000
7	Trust fund\$10.314,883
	Less cash
3	
	Other liabilities
1	\$266,971,080
	F 1 1
•	Less sundry investments
9	Sundry accounts
	\$8,473,652 73
1	4050 407 490 7

The Auditor-General. Parliament, and the Deputy Minister of Finance, as representing his Minister, who looks after the financial interests of the portance of everyone who has anything to Government, both sign all cheques, or perdo with the auditing of accounts knowing sons acting for them or under credits authorized by them, thus providing a safeguard against unauthorized expenditures. The examination of the Audit Office afte payment can be made more thoroughly after payment than when the public creditor is

pressing for his money. Audit Office and presented to Parliament

The Uncivil Sun.

Tuesday's St. John Sun says :ceive that in provincial politics Mr. D. G. Smith, fishery inspector and editor of the Chatham Advance, is an offensive parti-

most careful observer has always perceived that anyone who does not anathe mise those who are cursed by that paper strong editorial mind. If so even those who have been the objects of its incivilities will pity it in its mental weakness.

## The New Dollar Bill.

The new Dominion one dollar bills show Lord and Lady Aberdeen on side and a logging scene on the other. The information reaches the city that the 'habitants' below Quebec have scornfully rejected the new issue, which they claim to be a clever attempt to work the flimflam game upon rural innocence. The old bills they understand, but these new figures, and this logging scene, savor too much of counterfeit, and simple honesty will have none of them .- [Witness Probably, "the habitants" think it is a new phase of the Aberdeen advertising Hugh McLean of Salmon River is pro-

Modernised Anticosti. get another year's growth and come then the liabilities of a country by the principal been grown on the island this year, and

it is the intention, it seems, to raise cattle | week there was as good a display of live and sheep on a large scale, rather than cereals. Lakes have been drained, canals have been dug, and a railway is being constructed from English Bay to Gainache Bay, a distance of nine miles. At the first-named place it is also intended to build a pier or wharf, three quarters of a mile long, that will cost a hundred thousand dollars. On the railway from two hundred to two hundred and fifty men are presently employed at a dollar a day and their board. There is a large school house and a chapel at English Bay. Attention is also being paid to increasing the number of fur-bearing animals and game on the island. Bears and foxes were already abundant, and caribou,

### Italy and Colonization.

In the days when the Roman Empire was in its prime the spirit of conquest and colonization were deeply planted within the breasts of its citizens. The result was that she conquered and colonized the then known world with Roman citizens. At the present time the spirit of conquest and enthusiasm for colonization has died out of the Italian mind. The disaster at Adowa was a terrible damper to the Italian Government and being sick and disgusted, they restored surplus population, in place of emigrating to its African colony, will seek a home in the United States.

### [St. John Globe.]

The Old Order Changeth. An interesting historical sketch of the Diocesan Church Society, written by Rev. W. O. Raymond, has many readers. Founded over sixty years ago, having the eminent members of the Church of Engestablished in New Brunswick there were many Churchmen, attached to the old society, who feared that the Syned would falling off in the interest and in the financial aid given to the older organization. organization, that is to say it was compos-

annual meeting of the Diocesan Church

Society were also the parish representa-

place; the men who in the morning were

as chose to be associated with it; but the judicious spirit in which its operations among members of the Anglican community, and the real need which existed for some form of effective church government within the province, have given it such strength and force that it is cheerfully recognized as the best possible system of government, not only for the discipline and management of the general concerns of the church, but also for the control of its financial affairs. It came about in the nature of things that, in most cases, men

The accounts of the whole revenue an expenditure of the Dominion Government for each fiscal year are published ecutive. It is directly connected with Par-

liament, and has, therefore, no inducement to describe expenditure so as to make it appear more justifiable or unjustifiable than it deserves to be regarded. Nothing is taken at second hand. The ledgers in the Audit Office shows all the money paid out, and vouchers is full detail for the gross amount are required. These are examined, check ed, listed and classified so that the accounts may be made out alphabetically.

So far as the Sun is concerned, the

is an offensive partisan. We are not surprised to learn that Mr. Smith is offensive to the Sun, for that paper has always shown an unaccountable antipathy towards him. He is, however, quite indifent in the matter, for he knows that whether it blesses or curses, the Sun is ever influenced by motives of self-interest and about the meanest partizanship ever im, ported into the maritime provinces. It will interest Mr. Smith to learn that there is any such provincial office as that of fishery inspector. It is just possible that the Sun's reverses of the last sixteen months have unbalanced a never to

Monsieur Menier, the French gentleman who purchased Anticosti come two years ago, appears to be modernising his important acquisition. Mr. H. Simard the district magistrate for the North Shore of the St. Lawrence below the Saguenay, has just returned to Quebec from his annual tour of his jurisdiction. during which he spent a week administering justice on Anticosti. He says he was surprised and delighted at the transformation which M. Menier has already effected there. His principal e-tablishment is at English Bay, which he has re-christened Baie Ste. Claire,' in memory of his mother, whose first Christian name was Claire. This settlement already comprises some fifty houses, of which one is occupied by the governor of the island, one by the engineer, one by the dector. one by the head farmer, and one by the accountant. Excellent vegetables have

stock, agricultural produce and domestic manufactures as is often seen at more pretentious exhibitions.

were reported in the city last week.

The scoundrel who frightens and assaults women on the unfrequented streets of the city is again at his work.

"This is my lawyer," said a prisoner in

to church last Sunday. The animal did not seem to be accustomed to the society of ladies, for he got into the woods with a

The farmers of Carleton Co. have ordered about one hundred tons of Alberts' Thomas Phosphate for fall and spring use. St. John, Oct. 11.

people. It blotted out every desire they tion to him accorded was entirely disinhad to found a colony in Africa, and, terested, must be particularly innocent of Kassala to Britain. After this Italy's of people seem to see nothing in the visit, countenance and financial support of France, indeed, is to have a Fast Mail Confederation has been expended on capital land in the province for two generations land—that is, if the money can be found. men, the society did efficient work in But can it be found ?-that is the ques- Sir Wilfrid Laurier believes that he has keeping a large portion of the population | tion; a question which certain of our promised a good deal in promising a £20,000 in connection with the church, and in aid- French contemporaries would like to be subvention; and if rejected, the original ing to give the benefits of religion to answered in the affirmative at as early a plan will, we presume, hold good. In it persons who, and in districts of the prov- date as possible. For, say they, though there is undoubtedly much that ought to being purchased by parties going to the ince which, otherwise would have suffered. | not in this precise connection, German The annual income, beginning with about trade with the Dominion has risen from sixteen hundred dollars a year, has about £240,000 to more than \$1,300,000 reached twenty-four thousand dollars, in a period of 12 years; whereas, French and the work the society has to do was trade showed an increase of only about ever done with fairness and with a sincere two million francs-say, £80,000-during desire to achieve the best results. Never- the same period, and this in spite of the theless, the Diocesan Church Society fact that such a great proportion of the itself succumbs to the march of reform | Canadian population is French, and has and improvement. When the Synod was a strong desire to develop better trading weaken the affection of church people for Wilfrid Laurier-is of French descent

nection with this desire. He-Sir the society, and that there might be a himself, and regards France in the light of a not altogether remote ancestor. Therefore, while in Paris he sought, both At first the Synod was a purely voluntary in public and private, to bring about closer relations between the Dominion ed of representatives only of such parishes and our neighbor. He was banquetted, and he made speeches; and he received, and was received by, MM. the Foreign, have been carried on, the desire for unity | Finance, and Commerce Ministers, and with them he discussed many questions of policy and trade. He also, according to our information, gave audience to several leading mercantile and shipping men, who wished to discuss the ways and means of promoting better trade with Canada, and who having had some experience of unsuccessful lines from Havre to the other side of the Atlantic, desired to know just how far they might count upon the good wishes and assistance of the chosen to represent the parish at the

natural, and they must have been to some extent satisfied when they heard tives at the Synod; it was convenient for that Sir Wilfrid was, and presumably both bodies to meet at the same time and still is, prepared to ask the Canadian Parliament for a subvention amounting to doing the work of the society were in the half a million francs-say, £20,000-per evening doing the work of the Synod; annum for a French fast service. The and the interests of the two became so smallness of this amount explains why we interwoven that there was practically say "to some extent satisfied," for it is little distinction between them. The in- obvious that £20,000 per annum will go a evitable result followed. The Diocesan very little way indeed in promoting or Society was quite willing to allow its paying for a line of steamers, whether fast financial concerns to be taken over by the or slow. But that's just where the purely representative body, and the union | French themselves come in-that, accord-

of the society, but without any heart we have already referred, between Sir lent measures. He enjoys the personal suffering. This glorious, never-failing life burnings, and with a spirit and feeling of Wilfrid Laurier and the heads of the friendship and entire confidence of the line has blessed hopefulness that the work so well begun Foreign and Commerce Departments. in the past, so long carried on with suc- Without, we believe, the slightest thought cess, will achieve under the new system of opposition to England, the French Government is seriously desirous of congreater triumphs than ever before. The old society does not die. It transfuses tributing to the development of better its life and spirit into the larger and relations with Canada; and indeed, if broader organization, and thus helps to M. Hanotaux, or any of the other lights make more complete the representative of Paris, had any ulterior or anti British system of government which the Church u otives, Sir Wilfrid's many declarations of E gland in this province has adopted. would have been quite sufficient to dis-

humbler life a plate of hash, if properly handled, might bring about a similar resuit. Hash often proves to be a deadly enemy to domestic peace. Maine newspapers are announcing that subscriptions may be paid in cordwood. The editors smell frost in the air and tremble for the stools and dry goods boxes that take the place of chairs and tables in their offices.

A man in St. Louis who tried to commit suicide the other day and failed has been brought before a judge and fined \$50. This shows that unskilled labor is a poor repute across the border.

St. John Letter.

A member of the house of Vanderbilt

has separated from his wife because she

threw a plate of ice cream in his face. In

All of the lumber mills in St. John are in active uperation.

Influenza, or grip of a mild type, has many victims in this city. A large pork packing establishment is

one of St. John's proposed new industries The value of the estate of the late bated at \$48,000.

prices in this market than have been realized before at this season for many A father and his two sons were arrested

to have been stolen. A crazy man, supposed to be an escape arrest at Scarboro, Maine.

Apple buyers from the U.S. are picking up all of the fruit, and prices are very

in some of the West India ports. A spacious summer hotel is being the two Governments are sure of promoting erected near Beulah camp ground, twenty

miles up river.

Five marriages, 27 births and 15 deaths

the police court the other day, drawing a

Bible from his pocket. Some young ladies of DeWolfe's corner, Charlotte Co., met a bear while walking

celerity that was marvellous.

### [London Syren and Shipping Sept. 29.] A French Fast Service to Canada.

Those who think that there was nothing political in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's late visit to Paris, or that the enthusiastic recepmind. Yet, strange to say, the majority and believe it to have been dictated by nothing more than a mere desire to look round the sights of Gay Lutetia. Far otherwise was it, however, if the information of which we are in receipt prove correct, and certainly it is largely verified already by the remarks which Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself dropped in the course of being interviewed by representatives of the Figaro, Temps, and other journals. service to Canada just the same as Engrelations with France. Now, the visit of Sir Wilfrid Laurier may be read in con-Government in Ottawa. This was but

arm them. As free people ourselves, we have, therefore, no cause for qualms if the "Canadian Nation"-as its Premier calls it-seeks to make agreement with France for the betterment of its steamship communications. We have said that Sir Wilfrid has promised to ask the Canadian Government to give a subvention of £20,000 per annum; and we may now state that the French Government is prepared, in certain eventualities, to give a company, of proved responsibility, a subvention on its own account, in order to bring the total amount up to £80,000 per annum. Even this, however, would not go far if the conditions by which the British line will be bound were to obtain equally in this case. The Canadian subsidy being so nominal, only very light and workable con ditions will be attached to it: and the

French Government, being directly interested-for its people's sake -- in assisting the line, will give it practically a free hand. The line, it is proposed, should have its headquarters at Havre, with calling powers at Plymouth or Queenstown, and perhaps both ports. The vessels, it is said, shall be of some 7,500 tons, each capable of de veloping, not a 20-knot speed, as in the case of the British line, but an average of about 17 or 171. Mails, of course, would be carried, and a certain amount of Canadian produce on the return voyage. All this. of course, is assuming that the requisite money be found to start the line; and that Potatoes and apples command higher | brings us to another proposal which certain of those interested in France in the project have formulated for presentation to the Government. The proposal consists in this:

that as the main ol; ctive of the line is to last week for drunkenness and profanity. politically, between the two countries, a much larger subsidy than that above reckon-Another father is in trouble for receiving ed on should be given for a definite series stolen goods from his son, knowing them of years, until, by reason of the accretion of commerce between Canada and France, the line can pay per se. Which is to say, from the St. John Asylum, is under | that a guarantee shall be given to the com-

Good potatoes sell for \$5.50 per barrel

At the Sussex fair which was held last all, or nearly all, subvention might cease

Fry your food in Cottolene instead of lard be free from that greasiness and "richness" so distress-

ing to dyspeptics; the flavor will be delicious instead of

rancid, and your food will do you good. Put it in a cold

pan, heating it with the pan. Cottolene reaches the

cooking point much quicker than lard—care should there-

fore be taken not to overheat it. Follow these instruc-

Genuine Cottolene has trade-marks-"Cottolene" and steer's head in cotton-plant wreath-on every tin.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Wellington and Ann Sts., MONTREAL.

tions-you will never use lard again.



Empires are made, It will therefore, with- dyes is this true. out a doubt, be rejected, if only because Bowril Provisions. [Montreal Star.] It is interesting to know that Canada is

mum of State assistance with the minimum

Parisian circles appears to be that the money

for the line will be found. But the pro-

moters, we suppose, could not allow an op-

portunity to pass without getting the maxi-

News and Notes.

The Canadian Bankers' Association con cluded its sixth annual meeting at Niagara Falls on Friday last. H. C. McLeod, of the spect. A week's rations would weigh less Bank of Nova Scotia, was elected vicepresident for the Maritime Provinces. The next meeting will be held September, 1898.

In an interview in London, Finance Mipster Fielding said no material changes will be made in the tariff next season. He declared Canada's willingness to meet the reciprocity approaches from Washington but, would not include discrimination against England, which is quite possible.

Amherst and Parrsboro people have purchased from an English syndicate a large tract of pine timber land at Newfoundland. The property has been worked and has mill and other buildings all ready for use. The price paid was in the vicinity of \$100,000. A meeting will be held in Amherst next week, when the officers will be elected.

At a special convocation of Toronto University last Thursday evening the honorary degree of doctor of laws was conferred on Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Hon. Edward Blake, chancellor of the university, received an enthusiastic greeting as he rose to conter the degree and Sir Wilfrid was similarly greeted as he advanced and signed the roll. The Premier said he valued the degree more than all the others he had received. The Spanish cabinet has decided upon

the immediate recall of Gen. Weyler from Cuba. A decree has been issued appointing Captain General Blanco Y. Arenas governor general of the island, Twenty thousand reinforcements will accompany Gen. Blanco to Cuba. The new commandant has been described as the "softest hearted soldier in is effected, not, perhaps, without some ing to our information, is just where there | Spain" and his whole career indicates his | the life line he has thrown out on the regret upon the part of the older members | was occasion for the interviews, to which | disposition to employ mild rather than vio. | surging and billowy sea of disease and

Judge Landry in sentencing Sylvian Legere at Richibucto recently for attempted rape, stated that he had first made up his mind to make the sentence a few months in jail, but he had gone into the jail and found it in such a condition that he considered it would endanger the life of any one to be left there for even a short period and therefore felt that in justice to the accused it would be necessary to send him to the penitentiary, He thought it the duty of the Municipality to look after the jail and put it in a condition to receive prisoners without endangering their lives.

Application will be made to parliament at its next session for an act to incorporate a company with power to construct, equip, operate and maintain a standard or narrow gauge railway from some point on or near Teslin Lake, thence by the most feasible route to a point in the Klondike district: and to build and operate tramways in connection therewith and in connection with the navigation of any waters between Douglas Channel and the Klondike District.

The construction of a railroad from Vancouver or from some point east of that place on the Canadian Pacific to Dawson City and the Klondyke country in general will not be a very difficult or expensive

undertaking in the opinion of Mr. Colling-In discussing the building of a road to Dawson Mr. Schreiber says two surveys try your Compound. Before using it I was are now being made from different points so low in health that I could not eat or on the Canadian Pacific. A company is sleep. I could not lie in bed owing to pain making one of the surveys and the government is making the other. It will be necessary to build only ninety miles of rail- slight degree of ease. Refore I had full w road to make a good rail and water route taken one bottle of your medicine I began from the Canadian Pacific line to Dawson City. The railroad can be operated the year around, but during the winter months the water route will not, of course, be open | Anyone may refer to me in regard to these

SCIENCE AND SKILL

### promote closer relations, commercially and Devoted to the Preparation of Diamond Dyes.

It is impossible for the makers of imitation and adulterated package dyes to put up colors for home dyeing work that can give The reverend gentleman left home shortly any degree of satisfaction to the public. pany of an annual amount sufficient to meet | Imitators have not the scientific knowledge | Sackville with the intention of catching the any deficiency and to pay a small percentage or the capital to do honest and good work. Scientific men of the highest attainments two countries has developed to such an ex- in the chemistry of colors give the benefit tent that no subvention, or but a very of their knowledge and researches for the nominal one, is required. It amounts to preparation of Diamond Dyes and the prothis: those responsible for the proposal do tection of those who use them. not wish to run any risk, and argue that if

better rade between the two countries, Diamond Dyes, though they cost vastly felt fine and had no hesitation in recomthen there can be no harm in more liberally more to prepare, are made to give satisfacassisting the company until it pays, when tion to millions by their perfect qualities

The proposal, under the circumstances, is dyes are equal to the wonderful Diamond perhaps not unreasonable, but it savours Dyes. Goods colored with Diamond Dyes not of that spirit by which commerce and are fast to soap, water and sun; of no other

supplying some of the provisions which are recommend it to the more enterprising Klondyke gold fields. The interesting firm spirits of France, and the general opinion in of Bovril Limited, of London, Eng., and Montreal, have already made two shipments of their special Campaigning Foods from their Montreal house to the far West, are preparing several other shipments for parties who are starting in the early spring We should imagine from what we have seen of these goods that it is difficult to find anything more suitable for the Klondyke trade. Their nutritive qualities and condensed forms fill the bill in every rethan six lbs., and are packed in such a form that they can be carried in the vest pockets. Boyril Limited has for some years past given special attention to the manufacture of Concentrated Foods, and furnished the supplies for the Jackson, Harmsworth, Wellman, Nansen, Andree, and various other Polar expeditions which have gone out during the past four years. We understand they have a stock of these supplies in Winnipeg, Victoria, Vancouver and Montreal, and look forward to having a great demand for them during the coming spring. It is satisfactory to know that the American market will not furnish all the supplies that are required for the Canadian

The Great Life Line

That Has Rescued Thousands of Wrecked Mortals.

It is Known as Paine's Celery Compound, The Disease-

Banisher and Life-

giver. Tens of thousands of people in every walk of life have reason to thank Professor Phelps, M. D., of Dartmouth College, for can never be equalled by any other agency

on earth. Life saving is a glorious undertaking, the most blessed and most noble work that

human skill can engage in. Professor Phelps, when he devised his wonderful and now famous Paine's Celery Compound, gave mankind an agency of life that men and women had for long years had been praying for. The doctor's study of the nervous system and such diseases as nervous prostration, paralysis, neuralgla, rheumatism, kidney and liver troubles. dyspepsia and debility, led him to that marvellous discovery of the age, Paine's

Celery Compound. This wonderful medicine has been called by many the "Eleventh Hour Medicine." and justly so, because it saves life, builds up the system, and establishes health after the ordinary physician fails to cure. This medicine will certainly meet your

case, reader, if you are still struggling with disease and pain. The experience of thousands in this wide Dominion has proven that Paine's Celery Compound "makes

Mr. G. J. Smye, of Sheffield, Ont., a cured man, writes as follows: "It is with great pleasure that I testify

to the value of your great medicine, Paines' Celery Compound. For nearly two years I suffered from indigestion, kidney and liver troubles. After trying several medicines that did not effect a cure. I decided to in my back; it was only by resting on elbows and knees I was enabled to obtain a to improve. I have now taken in all fourteen bottles with grand results. I am a farmer and am now working every day. statements, or to any of my neighbors around Sheffield, where I am well known. I am a living witness to the worth of Paine's

### Celery Compound." A Clerical Wheelman.

The Sackville Post says: Rev. Joseph

Sellar of Point de Bute is an enthusiastic wheelman. He frequently rides to Sackville, a distance of 7 miles and thinks nothing of it. But he outdid himself this week. after six o'clock Monday night, and rode to Quebec express for Moncton, but he arrived here too late for that, and so continued his journey on his wheel. He stopped at Dorchester all night, and very early in the morning atarted again for Moncton where he arrived safe and sound a few minutes Common dyes are gross frauds and are after eight. He returned the same day by sold by dealers for the sake of extra profit. train and when seen by the Post said he mending the wheel to old men who wished to preserve their youth and to young men Beware of the dealer who says his crude | who wished to acquire muscle. - [Times 11th.