General Business.

CARD.

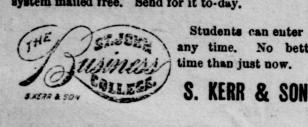
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Miramichi Advance.

OHATHAM, N. B., - NOVEMBER 18, 1897.

Please Give us a Rest.

The people of Chatham must feel like asking for a rest from the importunities of certain members of the late town council, in season and out, to have a belief established that they did not undertake the construction of the public building in a reckless manner and without regard for the money available for the purpose. Ex-alderman Nicol took occasion at the ratepayers' meeting of last Thursday evening to introduce some special pleading St. John N. P. on the subject, and if it were not for the fact that everybody else desired to devote their attention to the matters for the consideration of which the meeting was called, he might not have been let off as easily as he was.

Ald. Nicol and the other members the late counc I who acted with him the new building matter know very well that the statement they allowed to go to the public when they proposed to enter into the contract, viz. : that there was \$11,000 of the bond money available with which to pay the contractor was incorrect. During their term of office they had gone on incurring expenditures for the services mentioned in the Act authorising the bond issue, viz., the improvement of streets and sidewalks and the erection of a town building. Instead of paying for their street improvements out of the bond money, as they were honestly bound to do, they levied on the school light, police and other moneys and grabbed the dog tax and the license fees to cover it, and trusted to luck for the wherewithal to pay the teachers of town in December next. With the full knowledge of their expenditures more properly chargeable to the bond fund than their extravagantly conceived building-and which they illegal'y designed to assess directly on the raterayers next year-they thought they could hoodwink the people and juggle with them ov their alleged \$11,000 available out of the

bond money. The new Council, when they came to dook into the methods of these gentlemen. very properly determined not to be parties to such wild-cat financing, so they restored the money improperly taken from the funds mentioned and let the extra street expend ture become a charge against the bond fund as it was intended by the law to be. The public are getting somewhat tired, therefore, of the whining of the interested ones over the 'unfairness" of the present Council in exposing the attempted juggelry of the financial artists of the late council with the trust reposed in them. It is possible, as one o the speakers said at Thursday evening's meeting, that "they did the best they knew how," which was a charitable suggestion to the effect that they didn't know how wretchedly and recklessly they were managing things. After the exposure of their methods, the publication of the accounts and the action of their successors in rectifying their wrong-doing as far as possible, they ought to know the opinion the public must have of them. keep as quiet as possible and be thankful for the leniency with which they have been treated, instead of complaining of "unfairness."

Hon. Provincial Secretary Tweedie Gives some Needed Information to the Upper Provinces Respecting

New Brunswick. [Montreal Gazette, 12th inst.] ary of New Brunswick, and the leading Conservative member of the Emmerson coalition ministry, now in charge of the public affairs of that province, was in the city vesterday. Hon. Mr. Tweedie reprethe premiership when Hon. Mr. Miternment since Confederation, he stated that the people were thoroughly in accord

as is the case in Dominion affairs. Tweedie, "does not prevent our provin- \$10,000. cial ministers from supporting the candidates of their choice when an election for the House of Commons takes place. when he objects to the passage of a reso-After discussing, as a local Government, lution authorising the employment of a Pullman Sleeper runs through questions concerning the welfare of New competent engineer to get up plans for a Brunswick, we leave that conneil table, sewerage system to be followed by an and if a federal con est is on, it has expenditure of about \$10,000 to carry frequently happened that the ministers this out and improve the street. Yet find themselves on opposite sides, and that is just what the World and its editor even on the stump, in support of their are opposed to, for they suppress the

to the finances of one of the Canadian ing the commercial capital of Canada, is also the money centre of the country. In a word, a portion of New Brunswick's "that kind." indebtedness will probably be converted. and with this end in view, the provincial lution it would have shown the foregoing secretary, who has also the finances of the country in hand, has been interviewing the capitalists and money lending in-\$2,000,000 went to subsidize railways and, will unwisely surrender to. in fact, it is the proud boast of all patriotic

province famous the world over. Owing, editorials.

colonial brought their way, used to denominate the "black north." He declares that the province has 7,000,000 acres of not under lease. This land can be cut over every seven years, and it would sequently it is only natural to suppose they would if a few of us were tect and husband this source of wealth business principles of the place. and general prosperity.

The provincial secretary then proceeded to relate that in 1893 the New Brunswick Government could have sold the entire timber limits of the province for a um ranging from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,-000, and thus wiped out the provincial debt and provided a comfortable revenue for all time to come. He added, however, that the executive decided that the wholeas the forests of New Brunswick would be an unwise policy and detrimental to the best interests of the province. He explained that had such a policy been carried out, the timber would have fallen into the hands of monopoliste, who, only cutting to suit their own purposes, would nave, no doubt, lessened the output and leprived thousands of people from earnng a livelihood. As it is at present, under the twenty-five years' lease system, the lessee is obliged to cut so much every year, and thus the benefit which thous ands enjoy is steady and cout nuous.

Weyler Must be Reckoned With.

A despatch of Monday to the New York Herald from Madrid says : The two men on whom all eyes in Spain will shortly be fixed are General Weyler and Senor Robledo. Of these it is impossible interview the former, as he is at thi moment on the high seas. Senor Robledo said to the Herald's correspondent "General Weyler represents the type and embodiment of the Spanish national honor. All the parties in Spain, republi cans, Carlists and all, know this quite well and are endeavoring to secure hir for their own and making tentative efforts to win him over to their side. It is im possible to predict which party he wil favor, and it is all the harder to make an approximate prediction, because Weyler is essentially a soldier and very little of a politician. I am inclined to think, however, he will favor the party of which I am champion. General Weyler represents the essence of the Spanish mil tary character. Especially is this noticeable with regard to the army. Of course, ly. even in the army he has his enemies. But the large majority of the army is at his back, and devoted to him. Therefore, say, he is destined to play a most important part in the subsequent affairs in the peninsula. I should never trust the United States, and I have no doubt whatever as to the nature of their de signs on Cuba."

Senor Robledo believes that there wil oon be an overturning of the cabinet, if nothing more serious, soon after Gen. Weyler's returns.

A Monopolist of Wisdom.

The World is dreadfully cut up over the fact that its editor's attempt to take charge of last Thursday evening's meeting Hon. L. J. Tweedie, provincial secre- of ratepayers in Chatham was a failure. and like Hamlet's "croaking raven" "doth bellow for revenge." Those wh thought of the matter at all, assume that after the squirming and writhingsinterspersed with sotto voce "cursory" sents the county of Northumberland, and remarks-indulged in by the mover of it is said to be one of the ablest debaters | the \$10,000 amendment while Mr. Lawlor in the Legislature at Fredericton, his was poking fun at his ill-conceived rename being prominently connected with marks, the editor's wrath would have been expended, but it wasn't. Last chell's failing health necessitated that Saturday's World showed that the meet gentleman's retirement from the official ing's rebuff of his pretentious attempt to arena. In conversation yesterday, the dictate what it should do, hal caused an provincial secretary maintained that a attack of rabies which nothing short of coalition ministry has been a marked the ratepayers' gore could mollify. No success in New Brunswick, and as the less than six editorial paragraphs sufficed day, and it is said that even the Oriana is now getting a rest while the irate with the idea and would not likely accept editor goes up and down through the an administration formed on party lines, town proclaiming his opinion of the blankety blank fools who voted to im-"This system, however," added Mr. prove Chatham's streets to the extent of

It is difficult to understand what manner of mind the wrathful editor possesses respective parties in the l'arliament of terms of the proposed debenture issue sufficiently to make it appear that there was Hon. Mr. Tweedie is in Montreal on a bald vote of \$20,000, Mr. Stewart says rather an important mission, as it relates "The money is simply fired at a town "council yet to be elected, to fool away provinces, and his presence here is "on the streets, in all probability, in such another proof that Montreal, besides be- 'a way to be of no permanent service, "each alderman having his share of it put "into plank sidewalks and other works of

If, however, he had published the reso-

rant to be untrue. Not content with referring at the meeting to future aldermen as "duffers." stitutions of the city, in hope of bringing Mr. Stewart appears to think that anyabout a deal that will be in every way body who don't live as near the front of beneficial to the Province of New Bruns- the town as Duke street, at least, is not wick. At present the bonded debt of entitled to any consideration, for he that compact little province is nearly contemptuously refers to "back street \$3,000,000, which is by no means large, demands for plank sidewalks," which, when one considers that of this sum presumably, his "duffers" of aldermen

The great trouble of our friend is big New Brunswickers that they have more head. When he rose in the hall on miles of railway in proportion to popula- Thursday night everybody was quite tion than any other province of the con- aware of the fact that he thought he was federation. Of the bonded debt just "no small pumpkins." He told the mentioned, Mr. Tweedie says that andience that what he was saying to them \$1,200,000 is convertible, he believes that was common sense and business, and the four per cent. rate of interest, which when he intimated that their limited is now being paid by the province, can be intelligence would enable them to apprereduced to three per cent., and thus the ciate the views of a great man when they interest account will be brought down heard him, he thought the trick was done. considerably. The provincial secretary He was about to carry everything before also made some exceedingly interesting him-in his mind. But, when the meeting remarks concerning the resources of New said by an overwhelming vote that his Brunswick, laying, of course, particular "common sense" was only uncommon stress upon the lumber industry, which, nonsense, the iron entered into his soul. as every Canadian knows, has made that | which partially relieved itself in six

however, to the drop in the market and Having a paper gives a man of Mr. the lack of ships to carry the product of Stewart's mental and moral make-up a those renowned forests out of the coun- great advantage. By professing to report try, there will be held over this season what takes place at a meeting, suppressing 100,000,000 feet, which will, no doubt, features of importance and misrepresenthave a tendency to reduce the cut of the ing others, he can manufacture grounds coming winter. Mr. Tweedie was at one for editorial condemnation of conditions time surveyor-general, and is in conse- which do not exist. Chatham people, quence, perfectly au fait with everything however, are so familiar with the methods

all times been a sturdy defender of that ject are, of course, amusing to them. portion which the people of the southern | There is, however, one serious side to the counties and those who wanted the Inter- matter, and it is that when people abroad who have money to lend, learn from a Chatham paper that there is only one wise and able man in the town-that the timber land, and although lumbering is ratepayers have "a mania for borrowing" most extensively carried on, there are yet | -that they are likely to elect "duffers" no less than \$2,000,000 acres which are to the positions of mayor and aldermenand that "back street" people have as much influence with these "duffers" as therefore seem that fire is the only thing | the august editor who resides on the very that can ever bring New Brunswick's next street to the front one, they may wonderful timber supply to an end. Con- not give us as much for our debentures as of the assault, presents a frontage of about that the Government of the province and high-toned as the man who monopowould take every possible means to pro- lises all the common sense and sound

Perhaps, when the disappointed editor is somewhat restored to reason, he wil furnish the Public Works and Street Committee with a few of his brilliant ideas on the subject of a (front) street and sewer system. We know that he once laid a cement and shingle pavement somewhere in the Oriana's interior, which is said to have been such a success that he never could remove it, although he sought sale disposal of such a magnificent asset to do so savagely and with tears, so he has had some experience, at least, with one of the materials which enter into the construction of sewers.

St. John Letter. Last Monday a monument 100 feet high and costing \$30,000, most of which was appropriated by the state, was dedicated at Alton, Illinois, to the memory of Elijah P. Lovejoy. Mr. Lovejoy was an editor, and because he denounced human slavery in his paper he was shot to death by a mol of northern men on the 7th of November 1837, and his grave in Alton was unmarked and uncared for, for more than fifty years The plant of Mr. Lovejoy's paper had been three times wrecked by mobs before the last attack, and the lives of his family had been repeatedly threatened. On the night of the last attack the mob after riddling the building with bullets set it on fire and as Lovejoy rushed out he was shot to death. Thus northern men began in 1837 the war which ended in 1865: and cost the country no less than two million lives. Mr. Lovejoy was born in Albion, Maine, in 1802. He was educated at Waterville college and edited newspapers in St. Louis and Alton from 1829 to the time of his death, " Time has well avenged the murder of Lovejoy it has a way of avenging most of the wrongs that are committed in this world, but unfortunately the victims of these wrongs seldom are present when their justification is complete or their monuments are dedi-

Two attempts to burn the school house at Black River in this county have been made during the last few days.

Tramps have burglarized two or three vacant summer houses at Westfield recent-

is visiting her sister at Newcastle, Mira-Miles Art School, 27 Charlotte street, opened October 1, and the attendance is

larger than ever before in the history of the Francis Murphy, the temperance orator.

began a series of lectures at the Mechanic's Institute last evening.

On Tuesday last Ray Ingraham, a three year old child whose parents reside in the city, swallowed carbolic acid and died from for all this loose gold?" its effects.

People of musical taste have three or four months before them in which, the evenings being long, they will have abundant time for vocal and instrumental practise. such the store of F. A. Peters jr., 107 Princess street, has peculiar attractions. Mr. Peters has the agency for the celebrated Hardman and several American pianos, Washburn's guitars, mandolins and baujoes. violins of various makes, ranging in price from \$2 75 to \$30, piccolo, flutes, autoharps, artist harmonicas, (very sweet toned, and mailed at 25 cents to \$1.30 each, clarionet reeds, mouth pieces, strings, bows. bridges, keys, and in fact, a full supply of musical merchandise generally. He supplies bands with full sets of instruments at 25 to 30 per cent discount from trade prices, keeps a full line of sheet music published at 50 cents to \$1 25 which he mails at 10 cents per copy and supplies all late musical pub. be happy to answer all letters of inquiry from his musical friends.

The talented descriptive writer annihilates space in a measure but his work is incomplete without illustrations. The old picture of "Shakespeare and his Friends" makes those worthies of the days of Elizabeth our contemporaries, which biographer hes been able to do unaided by the engraver. Messrs. F. E. Holman & Co. of 52 King street are showing a beautiful line of historical and other engravings, for home decoration, to which additions are being made by nearly every steamer. Among their late arrivals are "Jamieson's last Stand," "The charge of the Brigade," "The charge of the Balaklava," "The victory of Candahar," "The courtship of Miles Standish." "What we have we hold," the "Jubilee commemoration service in London." These and many other pictures that are shown by the Messrs. Holman are genuine works of art and with their beautiful frames in national oak should be examined by every one who has a home to decorate.

Business is steady and the is without notable fluctuations. eased off a little last week but market has recovered itself. Manitohas are quoted at \$5.75; Globe other high grade Ontarios \$6: eightyfive per cent Ontarios \$4.80 and 4.90. Common grade teas are in limited supply and much sought after at one to two cents per pound advance on prices quoted a month ago. Soft apples are in good supply and temperorarily, are 50 cents per barrel lower. Choice winter fruit is firmer and in good demand at \$3 75 and \$4. Eggs are scarce and in demand at 14 cents and strictly choice butter is wanted at 16 and 17 cents There is considerable common butter in the market for which their is no sale.

There are in port uncleared one steamer. three ships, five barques, two barquentines and 43 schooners.

Steamer Gallia sails from Liverpool for this port Nov. 20; weekly sailings will fol-The sea serpent has taken up his winter

quarters among the islands in the bay. Ten marriages, twenty four births and ten deaths were reported in the city last

St. John, Nov. 15. Tribesmen's Position Carried by

Scotch Troops.

Shinwire and the enemy, greatly reinforced. reoccupied Dargai Ridge. On Wednesday following General Biggs sent the second division to dislodge the tribesmen. The position was a very strong one, the enemy occupying the summit of the high hill. The top of the hill could be reached only by a single path, along which the attacking force, at first consisting of a Ghurka regiment, the Derbyshire regiment and the Dorsetshire regiment. were obliged to climb in Indian file, while three batteries of artillery shelled the entrenchments of the hillmen. Dargai ridge, from the direction the left end of which is rock for about two hundred yards. In spite of the difficulty of the ascent, the movements of the British troops were fairly well covered, except in the case of a dip or small alley, one hundred to one hundred and fifty yards wide, about half up the ridge and exposed to direct fire from the cliff. When the Ghurkas reached this fire zone, immediately the top of the cliffs burst out into flame, for a thousand tribesmen had

their fire until that moment.

Though the remainder of the Ghurkas, the Derbyshires and the Dorsetshires appeared on the range of the Dip, yet to step into the fire soon meant death. The Dorsetshires again tried to advance to the support of the Ghurkas. Thirteen men struggled into the open space, only to drop before the other side could be reached. Already the little dip was strewn with corpses and so blood thirsty were the enemy that a wounded man had but to move a little to become the target for the marksman. Reluctantly the senior officer telegraphed down to the main body of the British troops that the passage could not be made. At this juncture General Kempster ordered the Highlanders to the front. It was then four o'clock in the afternoon and over 100 men had fallen. The enemy were shouting their defiance and waving their standards, confident of their position and certain of success, but the Gordon Highlanders had yet to be reckoned with. Rapidly forming his brave men and Gordon Highlanders, our general says that position must be taken at all costs. Gordon Highlanders will take it," Colonel Mathias, the commander, dashed at the head of his regiment. In a moment they were across, carrying everyone with them in their onrush, storming the ridge with a resolution that was resistless and beating down all opposition. Then they swept up the hill and drove the tribesmen out of the trenches.

The Yukon.

GOVERNMENT SURVEYOR OGILVIE TELLS OF ITS GOLD FIELDS, THEIR CHARACTER AND EXTENT. - SOMETHING ABOUT THE PEOPLE WHO are IN THE COUNTRY.

A Toronto despatch of 12th says:-The Globe contains a long and interesting interview with surveyor Ogilvie on the Yukon gold diggings and the prospects of that remarkable field.

One of the most striking statements made by the explorer is that which describes the extent of the gold zone. He says: Miss Mary L. Wilson of Partridge Island The impetus given to prospecting in the

Yukon cannot fail to discover and develor one of the largest and richest mining areas in the whole world. This area extend south eastwards from the 141st meridian in to British Columbia. Indications show that it is at least 400 miles long and in places upwards of 100 miles wide. Good indica tions have been found at spots all over thi vast area and there is no doubt that the diffusion of gold is general to the South and East of Dawson.

"There must, Mr. Ogilvie, be some source "Rich bits of quartz" replied Mr. Ogilvie.

"have been picked up in the vicinity of the creeks mentioned and it is only a question of time until the mother lode of this gold discovered close to where it now lies as the gold and rock associated with it in drift bear no evidence of glacial action or having travelled any great distance from where it is now found." THE PLACER GOLD.

"What are the conditions of getting on the placer gold as the work is carried

'The valleys of these creeks are generally wide at the bottom and flat being seldom less than 300 to 400 feet. This is covered with a dense growth of underbush and small spruce, with occasionally balsam. poplar or cottonwood as it is known. Much of the wood is suitable for sluice box purposes, which requires boards at least ten inches wide and one inch thick. The best of it is all suitable for firewood, which is an important factor in developing the mines of this region. Suppose we take a claim on Eldorado. To develop it we require a considerable amount of cordwood piled up. We clear away the moss and ice from the surface, covering eight or ten feet by seven or eight feet wide. Then with an axe chop the frozen mucks or decomposed vegetable matter, beginning a hole some six feet long by four wide. Buid a fire in the hole in the evening. During the night the ground is thawed to the depth of from six to twelve inches. Next morning this thawed ground is pitched out and the process repeated until bedrock is reached, which is generally from fifteen to twenty feet. Ahout ten feet down we leave the vegetable matter, the alluvial deposits, and enter a stratum of coarse gravel, the gravel showing very little rounding or wearing. At the bottom of this. close to bed-rock, the pay streak is found and is seldom more than three feet in depth the best paying part being immediately of bedrock. This is not solid rock, but a mass of angular broken rock lying no doubt i its original location. In the space between these masses clay and fine gravel have be come imbedded. Into this the miner pro market | ceeds a foot or more where the pay streak stops. No one has yet gone down to the solid heds of rock, so we cannot say what may be found below the so-called bed-rock. and To burn the hole requires about three weeks time and a good deal of labor, the wood

> half a mile on a hand-sled." RICHNESS NOT EXAGGERATED.

having sometimes to be hauled unwards of

Has the richness of the gold fields in Canada been exaggerated outside? 'No,' replied Mr. Ogilvie without hesitation. 'The finds justify all of them. We have on Bonanza Creek about 100 claims which will yield from \$250,000 to \$500,000 each At Eldorado there are some thirty claims that will without doubt yield an average of \$1,000,000 each and many more on Eldorado will average large sums. Taking the two creeks together we have say 140 claims that I believe will turn out before being exhausted, close on seventy million dollars. The other streams in the vicinity though not quite so rich will rate very high compared with anything ever found in that

CIRCLE CITY NOT 'IN IT.'

country before.

Eldorado I would not give for the whole ed head in the world." Circle City District.' Gold Bottom Creek London, Nov. 15.—The newspapers have with its branches, Hunker and Last Chance just received graphic details by mail of the up to the time of my departure last July recapture of Dargai Ridge by the Gordon had not been developed to the same extent, Highlanders on Oct. 20, during which that but it is well known that they are very regiment displayed remarkable dash and rich. Three branches of Indian Rivercourage. After the fighting on Monday, Dominion Creek, Quartz Creek and Silver Oct. 18, between the column of British Creek-were discovered before my departroops commanded by General Sir Yeatman ture but their character had not been Biggs and the tribesmen from Chagru on established. Word has come out since that

fore known, though not to'be compared with the best claims on Eldorado and Bonanza. A creek known as Mooseskin, which joins the Yukon about a mile and a half below Dawson has also turned out well with deep pay. This creek will probably yield six or seven miles of good pay dirt. Discovery, Bonanza and Eldorado have given that district a world-wide reputation.'

DISCOVERY OF THE FIELDS. A long and circumstantial account of the discovery of the Yukon gold fields is given by Mr. Ogilvie, who awards the credit for first finding the value of the placers to Arthur Harper of the County of Antrim, Ireland. F. R. Hart of the same place, G. W. Finch. a Canadian born somewhere in the vicinity of Kingston, Ont. Samuel Wilkinson an Englishman, and a German named Kanselar.

THE GOLD ZONE. When asked if he could indicate the extent of territory in which gold is found he said. "The gold bearing zone extends from Cassiar and probably from Cariboo northwestward following the general trend of the coast line through the head of the Hootilingua, the Pelly, Stuart, Klondike, Forty Mile and on the southerly side as far as Circle City or Birch Creek area. This zone is almost 500 miles long and of various width in some places 100 miles. Of course future discoveries will modify these figures considerably, but only to increase them. This statement is based on actual discoveries of the metal and not at all on

geological theory. Touching Mr. Ogilvie's personal character, A. J. Magurn, who writes the interview for the Globe says: "As Mr. Ogilvie talked I was wondering if there was another man in Canada who would have stayed two years in the Yukon with unrivalled opportunities for making millions of dollars and yet come out as poor in money as when he went in, all because he conceived it to b his duty as an official representing Canadian authority to hold himself aloof from the scramble. He was offered a half interest after his now historic speech, "Men of the in three Bonanza claims for about \$300 or the use of his name for that amount of credit and he refused. He has probably accepted nuggets given in recognition of advice and help from men who owed their finds to Ogilvie, and who would have given him thousands for the advice they got free These nuggets Mr. Og:lvie will keep as souvenirs, their total value being perhaps \$100. Acquisitiveness seems to be absent from Mr. Ogilvie's composition. A man in million, but not a man of millions.

Richibucto Notes.

RICHIBUCTO, Nov. 13. - The funeral of the late Mrs. Keith, wife of Dr. M. F. Keith of Harcourt, took place on Thursday afternoon from the residence of her father, J. F Black. Services were held at the house and grave by Messrs. Lawson (Methodist and Meek (Episcopal). The pall-bearer were: W. D. Carter, John McMinn, W. W. Short, Fred. Ferguson, Wm. Forbes and Fred Sayre.

The harvest supper and entertainment held in the Temperance hall on Thursday evening under the auspices of the Presbyterian church was largely attended. net receipts were sixty one dollars.

Bishop Kingdom and Canon Foreyth of Chatham addressed a meeting in St. Mary's church on Thursday evening. A family of nine persons, who have been sojourning at Kingston since the summer.

were sent to their home in Montague, P. E. Island, on Thursday by the overseer of the poor and other assistance. High winds and high tides have been the order for the past two or three days. The

wharves have been submerged several times. News and Notes.

The Toronto Globe says :-- There is much favorable comment on an address made by Archbishop Walsh at St. Catharines, the occasion being the opening of a Canadian Lyceum and Athletic Club for the young men of Dean Harris' congregation, and for any others wishing to attend. The Arch bishop said :- "I am glad also that Dean Harris' intention and yours is not that the benefits of this institution should be confined to the Catholics alone, but that young men of every other denomination are made heartily welcome here. Influences that are good for one are good for all, and all car meet together here without distinction, religious or otherwise. We should put our hand to every undertaking that is calculated to promote the life of our young country. intended, as it is, by nature to become a great and mighty power. Canada, with her grand rivers rolling to the ocean, her farreaching fertile plains and her lofty mountains, is surely destined by nature to be the home of many millions of happy and prosperous people. In all we do we must keep the greatness of our country's future in view, for the true Canadian ideal is that which tends to the upbuilding of the national life of this great country. Here everyone is free to kneel before the altar of his choice. but all are citizens and bound by the obligations of their free citizenship to be good Canadians. All are equal in Canada. and we must bear in mind that it is upon such equality our country has been built. and also upon such equality must our liberty and our national life rest." This is good patriotism and, if a lay journal may be permitted to say so, good religion, too.

workmen have unearthed a giant oak tree. while the narrowest part of the trunk is take any chance of letting frost in. state of perfect preservation, and great lamps, or, better, a kerosene stove, till the of Canada. This medicine that makes interest is being taken in the matter locally.

A Clergyman on the War Path.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14. - The Rev. Thomas Dixon, paster of the People's church, made a stirring appeal to-day on behalf of interference by this country in the Cuban revolution. Mr. Dixon declared that the United States should long ago have stepped in and called a halt in the conflict for the sake of the struggling Cubaus. He said in

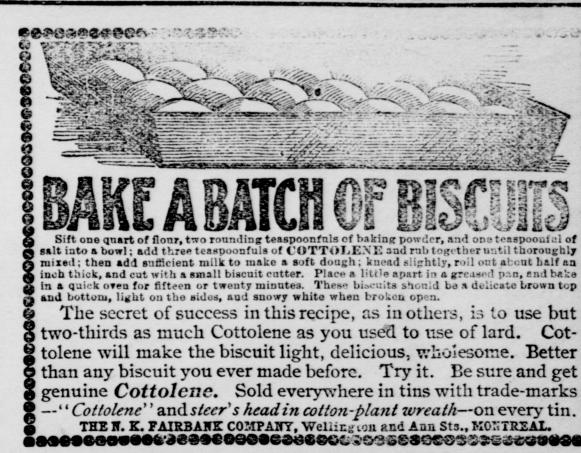
that are daily committed by Spain," said imaginary quantities in the pits. he, "are enough to make a people arise in we have stood by and seen all this, not only feet deep for general purposes is best, Compound. seen all thie, but have spent \$2,000,000 to | though for mangels the length might be assist Spain in doing it. The blood of the greater with safety. Fill the pits even full Cuban martyrs and the skeleton corpses of or a trifle less, and cover immediately with the inoffensive non-combatants is a stain on a good heavy layer of tops, or if these are

it? It is the bluster and the drivel of danger of a winter's freeze, and then do not cowards and fool in America. If Spain is cover more than five or six inches deep. mad enough to seek war it will be merely When indications point to the ground 'As one old American miner put it to me an attempt to disguise a dishonorable freezing two of three inches in twenty-four comparing these Creeks with the Circle City suicide. We could raise an army of 5,000,- hours shape the top of the pit like the roof District which was once thought to be very | 000 and build a navy that would sweep the | of a house with all the soil. It is not necrich.-Why, he said 'They are only sea, and when war would be concluded we essary to make any provision for drawing Chinese diggings compared with Eldorado would dictate peace, not in Havana, but in off surface water Before covering on any and Bonanza. I know some claims in Madrid, and there would be one less crown- soil a stick should be placed in each corner Celery Compound to any one suffering from

TWO PICTURES.

The Other Gloomy, Dark and Muddy.

connected with this industry. He has at of the World that its ravings on this sub- the Samana range, the British retired upon they are also rich beyond anything hereto- shown on the Diamond Dye sample card, something over 2,000 pits, I never have Water Street. Forty-five samples of colored cloth are to be taken out at another time. In filling





CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY.

SUMMER 1897. Ntil further notice, trains will run on the above Railway, daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Between Fredericton Chatham and Connecting with I. C. R. Loggieville. FOR CHATHAM FOR FREDERICTON (read down) EXPRESS GOING NORTH (read (up) EXPRESS MIXED MIXED EXPRESS. 1.40 p. m 2.05 " 2.20 " 2.40 " Ar. Chatham June. ... Doaktown ... 8 50 110 45 .Blackville, ... 7 40 1 00 ar) 1 50 lv } .. Chatham Jet . 6 45 { 7 50 ar7 30 GOING SOUTH, EXPRESS. 6 50 2 50 ar FOR BLK'VLE Ar. Chatham Junction, INDIANTOWN BRANCH. 10.50 " Blackville

The above Table is made up on Eastern standard time, The trains between Chatham and Fredericton will also stop when signalled at the following flag Stations—Derby Siding, Upper Nelson Boom, Chelmstord, Grey Rapids, Upper Blackville, Blissfield Carrol's, McNamee's, Ludlow, Astle Crossing, Clearwater, Portage Road, Forbes' Siding, Upper Cross Creek, Covered Bridge, Zionville, Durham, Nashwaak, Manzer's Siding, Penniac. Express Trains on I. C. R. run through to destinations on Sunday. Express trains run Sunday mornings

CONNECTIONS are made at Chatham Junction with the I. C. RAILWAY C. P. RAILWAY for Montreal and all points in the upper provinces and with the C. P. RAILWAY for St John and all points West, and at Gibson for Woodstock, Houlton, Grand Falls Edmundston and Presque Isle, and at Cross Creek with Stage for Stanley.

THOS. HOBEN, Supt. ALEX. GIBSON, Gen'l Manager

sample is full, rich, brilliant and fast, showing just what any woman of ordinary before the sweating process is complete. intelligence can do with Diamond Dyes. This is picture number one.

composed of soap gas a principal ingredient, shew but a dozen or fifteen colors, and so imperfect in color tone and power that the small collection looks gloomy, despondent and sickly to any individual with a taste for the beautiful. This is picture number

To those in doubt we say, send your address to Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal, for a color card of Diamond Dyes :

can possibly desire.

W. T. Harris

again gives away a handsome PIANO ORGAN. From now until the 2nd of Dec. 1897. with each dollar's worth of goods you buy and pay for at either our Grocery store or Boot & Shee Store, you will receive a TICKET OR A HANDSOME PIANO ORGAN which will be given away on the 2nd of Dec. 1897.

It will be conducted in the same manner as it was in 1895 and 1896, which proved to be a square transaction. On each ticket for the PIANO ORGAN will be printed PIANO coupon and number.

You get full value for every dollar you spend and some one is sure to get the PIANO ORGAN in addition.

The PIANO ORGAN is on exhibition at the RED STORE and is very handsome. W. T. HARRIS.

Chatham, N. B. The Storage of Vegetables.

Potatoes, turnips, table beets, carrots.

etc., should be kept where it is perfectly dark and the protection should be afforded as soon as they are taken from the ground. If stored in a cellar, there is nothing better than a good tight barrel with three inches The Loudon Timber Trades Journal says: of sand on top. Take any cheap material, of their wonderful remedy or the astonish--Whilst cutting the main drain in connec- old bran sacks are best, cut in pieces the ing character of the testimonals it has tion with the settling beds of the Stockport right size to well cover the top of the bar-received. sewage outfall works, Cheadle Heath, the rel, then put on the sand, and the following spring you will find your vegetables as said to be of any age over 5,000 years. fresh and plump as when taken from the The wood is perfectly black and very hard, ground. Keep the cellar cool, but never there is the least danger of this, burn a few ing to thousands of homes in the Dominion danger is over. A great amount of storage people well receives mouthly scores of letters room can be gained by ranking the barrels of praise from men and women rescued from in tiers one above the other. Potatoes deteriorate in cooking qualities

when exposed to light probably more than any vegetable grown, and should strictly wishing to be recognized by the public. be kept in perfect darkness if the highest quality is to be preserved. Probably the cheapest and most desirable method storage in large quantity is in pits in the field. Dig the pits when the crop is taken out and fill directly. Do not fear water for "The frightful stories of the butcheries | you never will find any either in actual

valuable for feeding, with bright straw or "This talk of war with Spain, what is in hay. Do not put on any earth until there is of the pit as nearly perpendicular as possi- like troubles. You have my best wishes for ble for a guide in covering. As simple as the future success of your excellent the operation may seem, an expert cannot cover evenly and be certain that exposed portions are safe without these guides. One Rich, Bright and Cheerful; Cover the cool side much more securely than the sunny side. Take out these vegetables any sunny day during the winter when wanted, when the mercury is above freez ing Do not leave any vegetables in a pit

from which can be produced over one found any sign of water and very rarely hundred good, solid colors. Every dyed damage by frost. The chief danger in the use of this method is in covering with earth

Cabbage are best kept by turning the heads down on the top of a row, placing as The common imitation dyes, and dyes closely as possible. After standing in this way for a day or two, so that all the water may be well drained out, throw up the earth on each side in the shape of a roof, completely covering the whole cabbage, stump and all. When taken out they should be marketed at once. Onions will keep best in a temperature very near freezing, but the air must be dry, and the layer about a foot deep or less. Shake over a little bedding, and if the frost happens to touch the buibs no harm will be done. Squash and pumpkins The Diamond Dyes being the easiest to keep all right if the air is dry and moderatedye with give all the grand results in ly warm. If a family has vegetable in beauty and fastness of color that the heart ever so small a quantity, let the supply be cared for, so that no wilting and subsequent deterioracion in quality may ensue. - Ameri-

No Misleading Statements

can Agricu tu 1st.

very satisfactory and was admitted by all | Strong Letters From Reli-Eble People

> Prove the Worth of Paine's Celery Compound.

The Public Demand for the Great Medicine Fast Increasing.

The proprietors of Paine's Celery Compound have never given to the press of the country any misleading statements, and have never exaggerated either the virtue

Paine's Celery Compound, the greatest and most marvellous of all blood purifiers and restorers of nerve force and power, and which has a greater public demand than all other combined remedies, has been a blessdisease and death. Every month of the year hundreds are restored to new life, but many being diffident in nature, and not

refrain from writing for the press. Paine's Celery Compound being a guaranteed medicine, the public have faith in it. The cures effected for those who in the past were burdened with rheumatism, neuralgia, kidney disease, liver trouble, dyspepsia, heart troubles and blood diseases are in many cases truly wonderful. Success Experience suggests that a pit six feet after the doctors fail is the great boast of mighty wrath and put an end to it. Yet long, three feet wide, and three to four the world's popular medicine, Paine's Celery

Mrs. A. Perry, Port Maitland, N. S., writes as follows:

"For two years my system was all run dewn, and I suffered more than I can describe from nervous prostration and insomnia. At times I almost lost my reason from severe pain at base of the brain. My husband advised me to try Paine's Celery Compound, which I did, and the effects were Wonderful. I soon began to sleep well; the pain left my head; my whole system was strengthened, and I am now enjoying very good health.

Chatham Y. M. C. A.

The Chatham Y. M. C. A. rooms are open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. on every day except Sunday. Strangers and visitors are made welcome. Boarding and employment. found for young men making application.
Rooms in Hocken-Mackenzie Block on