

WARMUNDE IS OFFERING BARGAINS SPECIAL

___IN___

CLOCKS, WTCHES, JEWELLRY Silverware & Novelties.

during the Holidays. All new goods. We are glad to welcome visitors, pleased to show WARMUNDE. EXPERIENCED WATCHMAKER Pallen Corner, Chatham, N. B.

Why suffer with Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrohea

Summer

When you can stop it quick by using

PENDLETON'S Halifax N. S. Aug. 1895. Propr. of Pendleton's Panacea.

DEAR SIR :-I wish to give you a few words in praise of your Panacea. I was a victim of Cholera for some two or three weeks, during which time I consulted different doctors, and tried different patents, but seemed to get no relief, until I commenced using Pendleton's panacea, which very shortly cured my complaint Trusting this will be a service to you. Yours sincerely

W. E. ROOD Ask for Pendleton's. Take no other, PRICE 25CTS,

Noti Assessors'

Parish of Chatham

The preliminary lists are store of G. Stothart.
Statements in writing April 10th. The Assessors will meet at the office of G. Stothart on Thursday afternoons April 1st, 8th and 15th to hear objections to said valuation.

GEORGE STOTHART, SAMUEL WADDLETON, Assessors. WM. DAMERY. Chatham, March 30th, '97.

Notice. Assessors

The Assessors for the Town of Chatham having been duly appointed hereby give notice that any person or body corporate liable to be assessed, or his or their agent may furnish the Assessors within thirty days from date hereof, with a written detailed statement of the real and personal estate and income of such personal estate and personal estate income of such person or body corporate, and every such statement shall be subscribed and sworn to before some Justice of the Peace for the County by the person or agent making the same.

Blank forms of statement may be procured from he Assessors.

Dated at Chatham, 10th March, 1897.

GEORGE STOTHART. JOHN FOTHERINGHAM. Assessors SAMUEL WADDLETON.

GO TO PORTLAND, BOSTON, ETC

VIA THE Canada Eastern Railway

and Fredericton, Loggieville Leave 6.00 a.m. Chatham 6.12 a.m.

Chatham Jc. 6.45 a.m. Doaktown 8.50 a.m. Boiestown 9.35 a.m. Cross Creek 10.47 a.m. Arrive Fredericton Leave Bangor Arrive Portland 3.50 a.m.

Pullman Sleeper runs through from Fredericton Juncton to Boston.

HOMAN & PUDDINGTON BROKERS AND CUMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Spruce Lumber, Laths and Anthracite Coal, 129 BROAD STREET.

COR. SOUTH STREET. Correspondence and Consignments Soliicited



FOR SALE.

An engine lathe 8ft bed and 20 inch swing, elevat-Apply to JAMES NEILSON,

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Perliament of Canada at the next Session by the Temiscouata Railway Company for the passing of an Act to amend the Act 58-59 Victoria, Chapter 65, so as to enlarge the time for commencing the work of extending the Railway of the said Company from Edmundston to a point on the Intercolonial Railway, as provided by said Act, and also for the purpose of authorizing the said Company to build a Railway connecting such proposed extension with the Central Railway at Chipman in Queens County, or any extension thereof, and also with power to the said Company to acquire by lease or otherwise other lines Railway. Dated the Twentieth day of January, A. D. WILLIAM PUGSLEY,



CHATHAM, N. B., APRIL 15, 1897. River Floods and the U.S. Lumber

Miramichi Advance.

The Mississippi inundations which have, this year, destroyed so much life and property, are furnishing a text for those who are protesting against the import tax which is proposed on lumber by the new United States tariff bill. The Mississippi floods are largely attributed to the denudation of the lands about the region of the upper waters of that river, and the St. Paul Globe says,-

"By just so much as we exclude the foreign lumber product, by just so much do we increase the draft upon our resources. The demand of the public for lumber will be only slightly essened by this prohibitive tariff, because it is a common necessary of life. If it can not be obtained from without the country, it must be had from within; and thus the tariff makes sure that the destruction of our forests, with all its unfortunate incidental consequences, must proceed with accelerated velocity. The lumber tariff is a bid for all those disastrous weather conditions, those alternations of excessive heat and cold, the tempestuous change from drought to flood, that are the apprehension of the soher thinker. Yet the man who understands all this will also ask Congress to pass an act which will help, more than all other influences combined, to bring about this unhappy condition, for no other reason than to add to the unearned profits of a few millionaire lumber Complaints kings. This is what happens to public interests when they come into collision with a system based upon monopoly and favoritism."

A Losing Record.

Our active politicians of all political complexims in Northumberland have it is understood, been directing their energies more or less towards getting some of their friends appointed to the post offices of Chatham and Newcastle. They have, however, failed so far, and it is over nine months since the Government was asked to make choice. The gentlemen of the wing of the so-called "Libera! Party" who are distinguished as the "Pickings Club" have, however, at last scored a success in having Mr. R. A. Lawlor, Collector of inland rev. enue and Inspector of gas relieved of his office. More than that—they have caused the office to be abolished. The county also doesn't figure for anything in the estimates, and she has lost, within a comparatively few years, the Lighthouse Inspectorship, the Indian Commissionership and the Collectorship of Inland Revenue. What's the matter with Northumberland that it seems to be of such small account with the powers at Ottawa? We didn't expect much better under the defunct regime, but we certainly honed for better things under Liberal rule.

English Capital for Canadian Mining Development.

During the past year companies having a capital aggregating £3,140, 800, or \$15,704,000, have been incorporated in England to engage in mining in Canada. They number thirty-eight in all, with capital of from £100 up to £550,000 each. All of them are connected with British described :-Columbia mines.

The Best Yet.

An Ottawa despatch of 12th inst.

says :--"A new tender for the fast Atlantic service has been put in by an English syndicate, who propose to put on four twenty-one knot steamers for a subsidy 11.10 p.m. of \$350,000, provided they are allowed to make their terminus at Middle Mil- of the interests of higher education in 7.25 a.m. ford, in the Strait of Canso. They the State for generations to come. But guarantee to make the ocean voyage in | then, what would our Baptist and Metho. four days from port to port and to take dist and Episcopalian and what-not a regiment from London and land it in | brethren do? Must they endanger the Victoria, B. C., in ten days. The promoters to-day telegraphed Sir Richard Cartwright that they would deposit one or two hundred thousand dollars as security and a guarantee of good faith."

This seems to be the most satisfactory and practical offer yet made. It hundred-and fifty-thousand dollar building appears to be a business proposition, that has never been occupied, and is for it contemplates the nearest Canadian ocean terminus to Great Britain as a permanent one, thus avoiding the St. Lawrence route for passenger traffic. which, it has been fairly demonstrated. cannot be carried on at a high rate of speed. So long as the rival claims of Halifax and St. John as winter, and those of Montreal and Quebec as summer termini are undisposed of, there will be a sectional wrangle in which the political will interfere with the business interests of the undertaking, which are of sufficient magnitude to demand that its best possible success shall not be marred by the ocean voyage being lengthened unnecessarily.

Very "Tall Talk."

A young gentleman of Vancouver, Mr. WOVEN WIRE FENCING Pass railway they would have a roofless ings of the Grand Trunk amounted to \$16, Patrons, Vice-Presidents and representative actual cost is placed at \$1000 per solution, just preceding Tiglath-Pileser

> masters. to him on several occasions since.

most prominent directors were profiting from the sale of the British Columbia Southern charter to the C. P. R., and there were other substantial reasons for the Globe's right about face on the question of the railway monopoly. He declared he would not be prevented by the blackguarding of hirelings and monopolists or by a corrupt press from discharging his duty, and was ready to submit his course to the verdict of his constituency.

Very Much Needed.

Mr. McMullen, M. P., has given notice in parliament at Ottawa of a bill which is calculated to bring about a revolution in the civil service. It provides for a board of inspectors of the civil service, consisting of three men holding office during good behavior, on the same tenure as the Auditor General and removeable only on a joint vote of both Houses. The inspectors shall inspect the outside and inside departments of the service and dismiss all incompetent and superfluous officers. The purpose is to keep the service on a business basis. Their action will be non-partizan. It is the belief of Mr. McMullen that there are about 1,000 officers who can be dispensed with by the action of this independent board. While power of appointment lays with the government, all appointments will be made conditional upon efficiency and actual necessity for appointees in the service. The government would of course retain the right to dismiss of their own motion.

Sectarianism and Education

We need not go out of the Maritime Provinces to find the weakening influences of denominationalism on the higher education, but Colorado seems to be the banner state for misdirected sectarian collegrate enterprise. Rev. Dr. Ecob of "Church Union" says :-

"It is said that a tree reaches as far underground by its roots as above ground by its branches. The secret ramifications of a great evil often outreach its more open manifestitations. While our attention has been given to the spiritual evils attendant upon denominationalism, we have failed to trace its baleful influence upon other hardly less valuable interests. I believe it would be possible for a profound thinker and broad scholar, like Mill or Spencer, to trace the rise and progress of institutions in Protestant countries, and show the trail of the serpent, denominationalism, over them all. Why should it be thought a thing incredible that a divisive, clannish spirit in the church must flow down into all the lower institutions and orders of life? If such things are done in the green tree, what will be done in the dry? We may yet learn that the church is not only the mother of religious sectarianism and strife, but likewise the mother of 'schools' and 'sets' and 'wings' and 'parties' in science, art, medicine, music, society, politics, and education. The effect of the sectarian spirit upon education is certainly no state secret. From the beginning the church has looked upon the school as her favorite child. She has nourished it with care, guarded it jealously, endowed it muniti cently. This is not only sanctified, but common sense. If the church can lay her shaping hand upon the child, she is pretty sure to claim the man. Accordingly, we find that a sect, the moment it comes to self-consciousness, cries, 'Now for school.' 'My own children, and as man of other people's children as possible must be trained in my pet notions.' S we have had a long and dreary history of denominational schools, a history of wasted resources and perverted ideals whose results are entailed upon our own

"The oldest institution of higher education in the State is Colorada College at Colorado Springs, seventy-five miles south of Denver. It happened that Congrega tionalists more than others were interest ed in its founding, but it was in no sens intended as a denominational Thirty miles north of Denver is the state university. These two institutions, well manned, well endowed, would take care eternal welfare of their children by sending them to a school more than half of whose endowments bore the taint of Congregationalism; or, as the only alternative, send them to a godless state univer- buildings. Men and women were giving sity? Perish the thought! . . . So

The situation in Colorado is thus

we have a little way west of the city a fine another great building, with a little sectarian school in it that does not try to even 'rattle round' in the huge place. At about the same distance south of the city districts in the country and the cities. is another sectarian school, living at a poor, dying rate. North of the city the same story is repeated. It is safe to affirm that an unbiased judgment would say that not a dollar of this money was demanded by the educational interests of

Railway Statistics.

The annual report of the Minister of Railways and Canals for the year ending June 1896, has been issued. The total number of controlling companies, not including the Government railways, was 77. The number of miles of completed railways, 16,387, an increase of 296 miles. McInnis, a liberal member of the House | The gross earnings amounted to \$50,545,of Commons, appears to have succeeded 569, an increase of \$3,760,000. The in making somewhat of a sensation at working expenses aggregate \$35,042,655, Ottawa. Last Friday he moved the ad- an increase of \$2,292,000 compared with journment of the house in order to bring those of the previous year, leaving the up the question of the attitude of the net earnings \$15,502,000, an increase of lack of conveniences, comforts and safe-Toronto Globe, on railway matters in \$1,467,000. The number of passengers British Columbia. In a speech the Mon- carried was 14,830,407, an increase of day before in support of the motion for | 822,827. The freight traffic amounted disallowance of the British Columbia to 24,266,825 tons, an increase of Southern Railway act amendment of 1896, 2,742,403 tons. The accident returns Mr. McInnes supported the demand for show eleven killed, but not one disallowance on the ground that the death, the report says, was due to colprovince had granted 3,000,000 acres of the lision or derailment. The Grand Trunk coal lands of the province to the British Railway carried 7,587,148 tons of freight, Columbia Southern Railway Co., whose and the C. P. R. 4,576,632 tons. The charter had been acquired by the number of passengers carried by the C. P. R., and argued that if the C. P. R. G. T. R. was 5,077,670, and by the C. were enabled to construct Crow's Nest P. R. 3,034,619. The total gross earnmonopoly. He condemned the Toronto 506,000, and of the C. P. R. to \$20,175,- tives of subscribers convene at Ottawa copy. Globe for supporting this monopoly, 000. The total net earnings were \$4,- when the fund was about to be closed, in accused it of cant and deception and 962,000 for the G. T. R, and \$7,973,000 order that a committee might be by them the furniture it contained, was wrecked in which Jonah found himself enclosed in alluded to the C. P. R. as the Globe's for the C. P. R. The passenger traffic elected, to whom all the funds received in a scrap bet seen its inmates last week. the time of trouble! She adds: "The yielded the C. P. R. \$4,759,000 and the would be handed over. That committee The Globe retorted next day by ca'ling Grand Trunk \$5,002,000. The Grand would draft a constitution, decide how last week and other large shipments are other than Nineveh, the Fish City itself, Mr. McInnes "a liar and a slanderer" Trunk had no passengers killed during the governing body of the new order was expected shortly. and has been making similar references the year. The total amount expended by to be chosen and determine how the work

Friday and declared that the Globe's there was paid as subsidy \$41,660,532, course was due to the fact that two of its making a total expenditure on railway of the Intercolonial to date is \$55,267,000, The gross earnings of all the Government | details. roads for the year amounted to \$3,140. 678, or an increase for the year of \$11, 228. The gross working expenses were \$5,254,442, an increase of \$70,000 for the year. The net loss, therefore, on the operations of the year was \$113,764, of which loss \$55,187 was chargeable to the Intercolonial. The canal statistics are for the season of navigation 1895. The total revenue amounted to \$282,210, a decrease below 1894 of \$24,613. The quantity of grain passed down the Welland Canal amounted to 231,491 a decrease below the preceding year of 40,000 tons. The quantity passing through the Welland from the United States ports to United States ports was 133,823 tons, a decrease below the preceding year of 70,000 tons, and the smallest quantity since 1885. The total quantity of freight passed through the whole length of the Welland in 1895 was 852,026 tons, of which Canadian vessels carried 290 077 tons and United States vessels carried 561,949 tons.

Indian Enfranchisement.

The following remarkable petition signed by over 300 persons of the Six Nations was presented to Parliament a few

"We the undersigned warriors, women

and members of the Six Nations Indians

residing in the townships of Tuscarora, Oneida and Onondaga, Brant County, in humbleness draw your honorable House's attention to consider of our grievances to be removed by you, that is in your power to do so far as it is. Your Government had brought us in this sore grievance. We fully believe that if the Canadian Government make up its will to remove it it shall be done. We now say to the Denver, writing to the New York British Canadian Government to remove and exempt us from the operation of the enfranchisement on the ground that since the extension of the enfranchisement to the Indians it has created two bitter enmity parties, voters and anti-voters. The result of it is ill bitter enmity, hatred and grudge, one against the other, and now our ancient ties of the brotherly affections and love is now vanished. Therefore we shall say to the Govern ment to remove all the Indian voters of our reserve on the ground that one of the articles of our constitution says 'at any time any of the confederate Lords, commonly known as Chiefs, choose to submit to the laws and regulations made by other people, he is no longer in but out of the confederation and territory and shall be called alienated themselves." The petitioners recall the terms of certain wampum belt treaties, which provided that the British Government shall remain in its own vessel and the Iroquois in his own birch bark canoe. They go on to state that they fear being called on to pay taxes, and that the Government will sell their lands for taxes and then they shall "be kicked about on the highways by your enlightened (suppose they are Christian) people." They conclude by saying they have been the white man's victim all the way through for 400 years.'

Victorian Order of Nurses. The scheme for establishing the Vic orian Order of Nurses in commemoration of Her Majesty's diamond jubilee, may be said to have been launched at Toronto the other evening, before a very large audience. Those present represented all classes and creeds and the gathering may be said to have been exceptionally representative. Mayor Sullivan presided and was supported by the Governor-general and Lady Aberdeen, Col. Sir Casimir Gzowski, the Bishop of Toronto, and Mrs. Sweatman, Bishop Sullivan, Rev. Father Ryan, representing Archbishop Walsh, Rev. Dr. John Potts, Dr. Parkin and many others.

There were addresses by Mayor Sullivan and Lord and Lady Aberdeen after which Professor Robertson of Ottawa placed before the meeting the composition, scope and objects of the proposed new order. He said it had been thought fitting that the people of Canada should commemorate the Queen's diamond jubilee by establishing a national fund for the purpose of placing the aid of

TRAINED SKILFUL NURSES within the reach of all classes of the population. It was true that the hospitals all over the country were doing splendid work, but they were crowded to the doors and had not funds enough to pay for new furniture, let alone new of their best-their time, their thought, their money-to these hospitals. Teese hospitals required more money for the training of nurses. Part of the funds slowly going back to the owls and bats, raised might be expended in helping where it belongs. East of the city is hospitals to train more nurses, and part might be used in engaging the immediate services of trained nurses who would

THE SETTLER AND THE SOLDIER. The people of the newly-settled districts in all the Provinces were not poor i anything except in the opportunities and priviliges which are possessed only communities in comparatively old settle ments. They seek no charity. They were the pioneers who had taken up lands, not alone for themselves, but the nation. They were conquering f Canada wild and unoccupied territory. Soldiers, as we all knew, were the specia wards and care of the Sovereign; and the people who go out to occupy new lands and acquire new territory by peacefu methods were as worthy in character and not less honorable in occupation than those, who, when called upon, fight for their country. Peace had its heroes not less than war. The pioneers who went to settle in remote regions, with their guards, were among the heroes and heroines of the nation, and they certainly should share in the benefits of any national movement for the celebration the diamond jubilee of her Majesty particularly if that was to be done in the way of looking after the well-being of those who deserved special consideration at the hands of the Queen and the nation

A MANAGING COMMITTEE.

It was proposed, continued the pro-

should be drafted tentatively and presented to the people, and for that purpose construction of \$138,899,000. The cost a provisional committee had been struck who had attended to these preliminary

> WHO SHALL BE MEMBERS It was proposed when the order is formed that the members may be :-(a) Nurses who are already graduates in good standing of schools of recognized standing in Great Britain, Canada and the United States and who pass an examination, such as may be prescribed.

(b) Nurses who shall be specially trained or the order and who shall pass the prescribed examination. The qualifications of the nurses of the Victorian Order are to be of the highest for the class of work they are expected to do. The idea had got abroad that the proposed nurses would be a sort of upper housemaids and this notion had done much to create opposition to the movement, but

he assured his hearers nothing was further from the fact. OBJECTS OF THE ORDER.

Some of the chief objects of the order

would be :-(a) To provide skilled nurses in sparsely settled and outlying country districts:

(b) To provide skilled nurses to attend he sick poor in their own homes in cities (c) To provide skilled nurses to attend cases in cities at fixed charges for persons of small incomes, the charges being paid to the funds of the order (d) To provide small lying-in rooms or wards in cottage hospitals or homes :

qualified to carry out these objects. Sickness, continued the speaker, was always a severe tax upon the resources of he, middle classes. It was a heavy burden apon the poor in spite of hospitals and kindly charities. An intelligent trained nurse, prepared to supply what is necessary. was often the best friend a poor family can have, and even those not so poor but unable to pay \$2 a day for a nurse would gladly pay 25c a day for a two-hours visit, when valuable aid could be given and many a life

(e) To prepare trained nurses thoroughly

IN THE SEVERAL PROVINCES. To illustrate to some extent how the Provinces, the speaker showed how might serve the Northwest and Manitoba. In that area there was certainly room for five or six training or residential centres. These might be at such suitable places as Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina or Moosejaw, Calgary and Edmonton. Probably each of these places might have six or eight small homes, subordinate and tributary to it. If the nurses had their residential quarters only at the training centres, it would be impracticable for them to reach their patients. On some branch lines trains run only twice a week. If a nurse was at the cottage home, fifty miles or more from the training or residential centre, she could leave to attend a patient, telegraphing at once to the headquarters, from which a nurse to take her place at the cottage home might immediately be sent,

PROPOSALS FOR ACTION.

If the committee to be chosen at the meeting of the Vice-Patrons, Vice Presidents and representatives of subscribers decides to include the establishment of small cottage hospitals or homes at different points in the outlying country districts, and also in cities, it is proposed that each of such homes shall be named after donors who subscribe \$1,000

It is expected that local committees will be formed to cover the whole Dominion of Canada. Mayors of cities, Wardens of counties, Reeves of towns, Reeves of townships and villages are cordially invited to take the initiative in this matter in their several localities.

It is proposed to invite many of the leading newspapers in Canada to open subscription funds and to publish the names of the subscribers in their issues from day to day or from week to week. The publication is not expected to begin before the 1st of

It is proposed to invite all clergymen to preach appropriate sermons and to invite collections in their churches on Sunday, the 23rd May. It has been suggested that a special

lection be taken up in every schoolhouse in Canada on Friday, the 21st of May. Steps will be taken to appoint honorary collectors in different sections throughout the Dominion. These will be furnished with subscription books duly authorizing them to receive subscriptions for the Cana-

Subscriptions of small sums from those who cannot afford more will be as welcome as the large gifts of rich men and corpora-

St. John Letter.

THE CARRIER PIGEON -THE DAY'S NEWS THE MARKETS, ETC.

A physician in western New York

whose practice extends over an area of ten

or twelve square miles, has drafted the

homing pigeon into his service. time is so occupied that he has no occasion to make unnecessary visits to swell his exchequer, and many of his patients are not in a position to pay for visits that are not needed, so the homing pigeon comes in and acts the good Samaritan for both physician and patient. Suppose the doctor has a patient whose home is ten miles from his office, whom he visits twice a week but of whose condition he would volunteer to labor on salaries in needy like to hear daily. He leaves two or three pigeons at the house, with blanks which can be filled in with a record of time, pulse, temperature, etc., by the nurse or a member of the family, enclosed in an aluminum capsule and attached by a clasp to the leg of one of the birds. On being set at liberty the bird flies home a a speed of a mile or more a minute, and as it enters the loft a bell attached to the door is rung, and so the doctor is informed of its arrival. The homing pigeon is as hardy and prolific as most of the other birds of its tribe, and it is a wonder that there are so few in this country. In some of the islands of Greece they are regularly employed in the conveyance of the mails and in France and Germany thousands are trained annually for the public service. Mr. John O'Brien of this city has birds that have conveyed messiges sixty to eighty miles in about as many minutes : and highly educated birds are credited with flights of 300 or 400 miles at about the same rate of speed. The first part of one of the most extraordinary books ever published in

America has just appeared in Baltimore. The subject is Oriental Ceramic Art. and the letter press, twenty-eight chapters, is from the pen of Dr. Bushnell. There are 116 full page colored plates on which four artists have worked seven years and 437 black and white pictures, some of them requiring fifty lithograph stones, on which the lithographers have worked eight fessor, that a meeting of all the Vice- years. But 500 copies will be printed and

the Government on the railways per to to be undertaken should be carried on. few days ago was attended by most of the perate cry for deliverance."-LITERARY Mr. McInnes reiterated his position on June 30, 1896, was \$97,238,603, and But it was necessary that the scheme ladies in the city who desire to keep Digest.

abreast with the fashions in female attire. This season's estimated lumber cut on the St. John and its tributaries is 200,000,000 feet. Last year 160,000,000 feet were rafted. The estimated cut on the Penobscot is

140,000,000 feet. Hereafter Ontario apples are likely to be the only ones sold in this market. St. John mports above 100,000 barrels every season but the frauds practiced by the Nova Scotia packers will be tolerated no longer. Brown's Canned Clams, supplied to the trade by Northrup & Co. of this city, are as delicate and sweet as when first taken from the shells.

Navigation will open in two weeks. The Clifton is as good a boat as is required on the Kennebeccasis, but the service on the Bellisle, Washademoak, Grand Lake and the main river is not creditable to the province. Thirty three deaths occurred in the city last month from consumption, pnuemonia, congestion of the lungs and influenza. Government cruisers Curfew and Lans-

lowne are about ready for sea. The scowmen having demanded \$3 a day their work is being done by men outside of

The Salvationists of this city, as the poor are testifying, have practiced as well as preached Christianity during the past win-

Steamers are due here during the present and the coming month from Glasgow, Liverpool, Falmouth, Barry Belfast, Buenos Ayres, Hamburg, s Ardrosian, Philadelphia, Los Palmas and the West Indies.

It is believed there is no truth in the port that a change is contemplated in American Consulate here. By his knowledge of international law Consul Derby is eminently qualified for his position, he has performed his duties to the satisfaction of his government, and by his close attention to the affairs of his office and his urbanity has won the respect of the entire mercan-

16 to 18 cents per pound: ordinary grades are always in supply. Cornmeal has ad- wood of American growth. vanced 5 cents and flour has declined 5 to 0 cents per barrel. Canned tomatoes are carce and sell at 85 cents per dozen. Other canned goods are unchanged. George now sold in pound and half pound lead

The labor unions propose on the 20th inst to solidly oppose the aldermen's election who favor a fair wage for labor and fair treatment of outsiders who come to the city to earn their bread. Such a step will result disastrously to themselves.

S. E. Hoyt has retired from the firm of Northrup & Co., wholesale grocery, fish and commission merchants, and the business will be continued by I. H. Northrup, of its founders, under the same name. Mr. Northrup's friends all over the province, desire his continued prosperity. There are now in port uncleared seven

steamers, one ship, two barques, one brigantine and 32 schooners. One or two steamers went up river as far as the Reach on Saturday.

EDWARD EDWARDS. St. John, April 12.

News and Notes.

The London, Ont., City Council has mposed a license fee of \$500 on cigarette

Twenty persons were killed and many others were injured by an explosion in fireworks factory at Lisbon.

CAPETOWN, April 9.—The Argus of this city announced to-day that it had received trustworthy information from the capital of the Transvaal that the British have secured Inyack Island, at the entrance of Delagoa Bay and that a squadron of warships from this port will proceed there to take possession of the Island and proclaim it British territory.

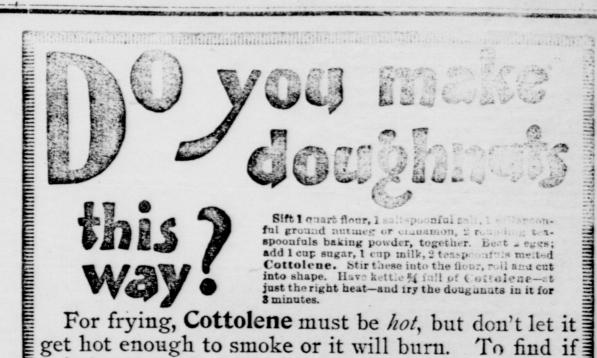
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 9.-Mrs. Leland Stanford to-day signed the contract by which her life is insured for \$1,000,000. The policy, which is said to be the largest ever issued, was written by a New York company. By the terms of the contract Mrs. Stanford is to pay an annual premium of \$170,000, and upon vast area is more or less timbered with her death \$1,000,000 will be paid by the company to the Leland Stanford, Jr., The spruce tree will grow University. Should she live ten years, from twenty to twenty-five years, and thus and continue her annual payments of premiums, the university will receive at her death \$2,000,000, instead of \$1,000,.

There is bad news about Bazin's famous roller steamboat which was expected to revolution'ze marine architecture. The recent trial trips at Rouen have been dis- act of retaliation against the United States ful enough. Their force was trebled, but the increased weight submerges the rollers deeper than is judicious, and they only turn ten times a minute, instead of forty The rollers throw up such quantities of water behind that it acts like a brake, and reduces the expected thirty knots an there is in the world, but because she has hour to six or seven. Rubber scrapers given us the colossal water powers, the are being experimented with to prevent hardy labor population and cheap water the upheaval of water.

OTTAWA, April 9.-The government has thought it a fitting thing to commem orate the Diamond Jubilee of her Majesty | try in such a position that within ten years by erecting a splendid statue of the Queen on Parliament Hil in the National Capital and for this purpose will ask parliament to vote five thousand dollars, which every leading country in the world. no doubt is only an instalment of the total cost, for the statue is intended to be a monument for all time, not only to th unique occasion, but also to the loyalty and devotion of Canada to British institutions, which are typified in the person of Her Majesty. The grounds around parliament have now two statues, one of Sir George Cartier and the other of Sir John Macdonald. The government has determined that a third shall be added by the erection of a statue of the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie and no action of the government will be more highly appreciated by Reformers all over the Do minion than the voting of a sum of money to pay a tribute to the memory of the statesman who, if he had remained longer in power, would not have lived to deplore the debauching of the electors and the wholesale corruption of constituencies. An instalment vote of five thousand dollars will be asked for the statue to Mr. Mackenzie.

Jonah and the Whale. Madame Ragozin, in her "Story of As

syria," confessing that the story of Jonah and the whale is difficult of understand ing, thinks we may yet see a probable explanation. Noting that Jonah's date, about 800 B. C., coincides with the dis-II., Madam Ragozin adds that the A house on Pitt street, with nearly all English for the word Nineveh is fish, Two carloads of bicycles arrived here big fish that swallowed Jonah was no where he must have been sufficiently en-Madame Kane's millinery opening a compassed by dangers to warrant his des-



it is hot enough, throw into it a single drop of water.

When at just the right heat, the water will pop.

Genuine 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.

The Canadian Engineer.] The Pulp Question.

The Canadian Engineer has taken the position that Canada should manufacture its own wood-pulp. The growth of the woodpulp industry is one of the marvels of recent times, and, in addition to the manufacture of paper, there are now over 100 distinct lines of manufacturing in which wood-pulp is the raw material, and year by year the uses of this material are increasing in variety and importance. It is only in 1881 that the wood-pulp industry figures in the Canadian census returns. The mills in Canada then had an invested capital of \$92,000, and the annual product was valued at \$63,300. 1891 they had developed into an invested capital of \$2,900,907, with an annual product of \$1,057,810. Since then several new mills have been established devoted exclusively to the export trade, the Canadian pulp having attained a high reputation in England and elsewhere, while vast quanti-Eggs are in brisk demand at 12 cents per ties of pulp logs are shipped to the United dozen. Really choice butter is wanted at States, where they are used by the American paper mills in preference to pulp found that Canadian pulp makes stronger paper, and is capable of a higher finish than the pulp of Norway and Sweden, S. De Forest & Sons Union Blend Tea is which heretofore was almost exclusively used. So marked is the difference in quality between Canadian and Scandinavian pulp

> It is to be feared that our governments have not realized 'the enormons value and the almost unlimited prospects of the pulp bu-iress, but the fact is that Canada has the pulp and paper business of the world in her control, and the only question remaining is whether she shall give this away, or keep it for herself. The facts are very simple, not generally familiar. The spruce tree which is the best suited of all trees for the production of wood-pulp, grows in Canada to a perfection not attained in any other country in the world. We speak of course with reference to the adaptability of Canadian spruce for the particular industry o paper-making, and other products from In conversation with a Canadian paper

that the former orand now brings from \$4

o \$5 more per ton and has the preference

manufacturer of wide experience, we learn that the qualities of Canadian spruce are derived from this particular feature of the climate in the great spruce belts of Canada -that at the close of a comparatively hot summer the advent of winter puts a more sudden stop to vegetation and growth of fibre than in any other climate. Other climates grow spruce, but the advent of winter is slower, and this gradual and partial cessation of vegetation leaves a fibre that is too hard, while the tree grows to knotty for the best quality of pulp. In the spruce belts of Canada vegetation is com pletely dead in the winter, and its sudde restoration in the spring is equally favorable to the maintenance of that precise quality required for first-class paper. Now the forest area of Canada is 1,248,798 square niles, and exclusive of the spruce belts of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Quebec, there is a tract of land extending from the shores of Labrador on the east to the North-West Territories on the west, and from the northern settlements of Ontario and Quebec up to the shores of Hudson Bay, and this spruce of capital quality for pulp making. it requires only careful management and a wise policy to make Canada the future headquarters not only on the pulp-making inlustry, but of paper manufacturing and other industries having pulp as their raw We do not advocate the imposition of heavy export duty on pulp logs as a mere

couraging, the engines not proving power. We urge it simply as an act in our own in terest, designed to promote home manufac tures, and to put our own trade in the position which nature has designed for us Nature has marked out Canada as the great pulp and paper manufactory of the world. not only because she has given us enormoutransportation required to develop it.

We only require a firm and judicious policy on the part of the Dominion Government to put the pulp and pulp-wood indusmillions of dollars of new capital will b invested in it, and Canadian pulp, paper and other pulp-wood products exported to

Dressing Handsomely Well At a Small Cost.

A lady friend, a user of Diamond Dyes, writes as tollows "With Diamond Dyes I changed my hus-

band's faded gray suit to a rich dark brown the children never knew what had become of their old clothes, and wondered where all

"My experience proves that any woman who can read the plain directions on the Diamond Dye envelope can not only save a Dyes are indeed the true preventives of hard times."

Doctor Rainsford's Tribute to Professor Drummond.

rector of St. George's Protestant Episcopal church in New York, pays a brief but glowing tribute to the charactee of the late Prof. Henry Drummond. We quote portions of t from the columns of the Churchman: "Henry Drummond was a saint and soldier. Perhaps more than any other man

I ever knew, he impressed me as one who walked with God. He seemed singularly one felt, when with him, that somehow, ike the three Worthies of Daniel's story, he might have been in the fiery furnace once tire had passed on him. He worked as few men work, even in these days of excessive mental toil. He taught, he wrote, he quiet, so unassuming, hands behind his back generally, scarcely any movement, his face aglow, sentence after sentence of such | envelopes had been tampered with it would beautiful, crisp, almost faultless English, be hard for them. [Letter bill produced.]

no hesitation, scarcely any repetition, wonder that men who shook their heads at his science, and attacked his theology, were

entranced by his style. "It seems as tho' the church could ill spare Henry Drummond. Emotionally and spiritually he was in closest touch with what was highest and holiest in her immediate past-while few saw so clearly as he did God's rainbow of promise spanning every storm-cloud that gathered in the pre-

"Loving he was-for it was his to know. as few know, the love of God; brave, too. very brave. Cruel, wilful (it often seemed be) misunderstanding opposed and atacked him. His old evangelical friends, o whom he was the first to acknowledge indebtedness, angrily cast him off, but Drummond held his course; no unkind reply, o queralous complaint ever fell from his Whatever, after mature thought, he believed to be God's truth, that he spoke, If it contradicted something he had written before, it mattered not: if it separated him from the friends of years, still it must be spoken. His mission was not to be conistent, but to be true."-[Literary Digest.

The Timber Trade in England

The London Timber Trades Journal of

27th ult., in its "Trade Notes," says: -

"The trade now is experiencing a sort Shippers are now pressing sales of any description, and those who have not aleady supplied themselves find considerable difficulty in obtaining suitable goods, even for late shipment. Prices of goods on he spot here are firm, with the exception prepared boards, caused by the heavy stock in hand and the subsequent additions which, now that the shipping season has commenced, are constantly coming forward. The public sale of Baltic and other goods ield at Winchester House this week, was well attended, and prices realised were satsfactory. There were few substantial lines f deals and batteus, the bulk of which goods goes into consumption through private hands. Trade generally on the coast has quieted, various causes having contribued to the more subdued tone of our reports. Despite that, however, the markets present an aspect of stability. The stormy weather has kept several vessels from the Tyne. where stocks are being gradually worked lown. At Sunderland things are quiet, and at West Hartlepool the sawmills have plenty of work. The arrivals at Grimsby have been on a very moderate scale, but a fair number of orders are reported. Although business is small at Hull, the demand is up to the average of previous years. At Cardiff, no arrivals are recorded. Floorng is easier there, but spruce has got low n stock. The condition of trade is good at Glasgow, the demand continuing steady and prices firm."

Post-Office Money Orders.

On the first of April a change went into effect in the rate charged for issuing Post-Office money orders. The Postmaster-General has made a slight increase in the rate charged for issuing orders for small amounts, but has decreased the rate on all orders for

sums over \$4.99. THE NEW RATES. 2.50 and under r \$ 4.00 and up to

Northumberland Circuit Court.

[Continued from last week.] The case of the Queen vs. Smith was called. John L. Carleton. Esq., moved for trial on indictment for delaying registered letters. Hon. L. J. Tweedie and Dr. Pugsley appeared for the prisoner.

The jury was composed as follows :-John Ratican, Robert Allen, William T. Harris, Peter Russell, Patrick Gaffney. John Jones, Martin McMurray, John fleigher, Francis Johnston, Robert Taylor, William Lawier Zenas Tongley. STEPHEN J KING, P. O. INSPECTOR

t stified as follows : - I got information that

there were irregularities in the Newcastle Post Office. [Produces report from Humphrey, Mail Clerk, of obliterated date camps.] Letters were addressed to Kirtand Bros. & Co., New York; Prof. F. C. Fowler, Moodus, Conn.; Weekly Recorder. New York; Mrs. J. Commeau, Pokemouche. I asked Mr. Fish as postmaster to explain why the date stamps on these letters had been erased. He replied that he could not: I asked to see registered letter book. The book was brought by Mr. Fish. The letters referred to were not mailed at Newcastle office. I examined the record. The letter here is to Kirtland Bros. & Co., New York. The book is the official record at the Newcastle post office of registered letters passing through. I know it is Smith's handwriting. The entry is, "Received May 13th, at Southesk, letter posted at Southesk, addressed to shade, and a blue one was made black, while | Kirtland Bros. & Co. New York forwarded by M. & C. S. Night, which means Moncton and Campbellton mail, going south. Date of dispatch, May 13th. The initials of the party by whom dispatched are not filled in-The next item is letter addressed to Prof. F. C. Fowler, entry written by Mr. Smith.the large amount of money in clothing her defendant. "Received May 25th, 1896, from . family, but will wear just as handsome and | Red Bank, posted at Red Bank, addressed to Prof. F. C. Fowler Moodus Conp. forwarded to M, & C. S. Day. Dispatched May 26th. I had a report three days previous by letter or telegram. I did not speak of any other letter at that time. The entries are in the handwriting of Smith. I asked Mr. Smith how it was that these letters had not been The Rev. William S. Rainsford, D. D. dispatched until June 2nd. Mr. Fish said he knew nothing whatever about the delay. I turned to Smith and asked him if he could count for the delay. He said he found the registered letters in the safe and forwarded them. I asked Mr. Fish who had charge of this registered letter department? Mr. Fish said that recently he had charge of local letters and Smith of those passing free from the common temptations of men; through. I asked Smith to explain erasures. He said that the postmaster would be harsh with him, and he erased them so that the on a time; but, if so, not even the smell of postal clerk would not notice the delay. I was very severe to both of them for delaying the letters. I asked Smith if he were sure thought, at white heat, as it were, and that the letters had not been opened. He yet without hurry. The man's very atta said they had not. I asked Fish and he tude when speaking was indicative, so said that he knew nothing about it. I said