General Business.

M.S.N.CO.

TIME TABLE.

Miramichi Time used—30 minutes faster than Eastern Standard.

On and after Wednesday, 11th Sept. 1901,

STR. "MIRAMICHI"

will leave Chatham every morning (Sundays excepted) at 7.10 a. m. for Newcastle, and leave Newcastle at 7.45 a. m. and Chatham at 9 a. m. for points down river, viz:—Loggieville, Burnt Church, and Neguac, calling at Escuminac on Mondays and Wednesdays, and Bay du Vin on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, returning to Chatham same days.

Str. will not call at Bay du Vin on the way down unless to land passengers who are to return same day.

MEALS AND REFRESHMENTS ON BOARD AT REASONABLE RATES.

STR. "NELSON"

On and after Monday, Sept. 16, 1901, and until further notice will leave

Chatham at	Nelson at	Newcastle at
9.00 a. m.	9.50 a. m.	10.15 a. m.
11.00 "	11.50 "	12.15 p. m
2.00 p. m.	2.50 p. m.	4.00 "
6.00 "	6.50 "	7.10 "

All Freights Must be Prepaid.

☞The evening and Wednesday Excursion Rates on Str. Nelson will be discontinued after the 4th inst.

J. ARCH'D HAVILAND, Manager.
Chatham, N. B., Sept, 3rd, 1901. (Telephone 40.)

EXCURSION RATES.

MIRAMICHI STEAM NAVIGATION CO,

ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS, tickets, good for day of issue only, will be issued from Nelson, Newcastle, Douglastown, Bushville and Chatham, to points down river, at following rates:

For one person.....50 cents.
Parties of 5 to 10 persons, 40 cents each.
Parties of 10 or more persons, 35 cents each.

Passengers can now be landed at CHURCH POINT WHARF.

☞Steamer will call at Nelson for a party of 10 or more persons, on request to manager (on day previous), and the passengers will be returned to Nelson the same day.

ON MONDAYS WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS
—FOR—
ROUND TRIP TO ESCUMINAC.

One person.....75 cents.
Parties of 5 to 10 persons.....60 cents each.
Parties of 10 or more persons.....40 cents each

Meals and Refreshments

can be had on board Steamer Miramichi at reasonable rates.

COONEY'S HISTORY
—OF—
NEW BRUNSWICK
—AND—
GASPE.

Printed by Joseph Howe in 1832 and reprinted by D. G. Smith in 1896, handsomely bound in blue and green and gold—including, 97 pages of the history of the County of Northumberland and a vivid description of the

GREAT MIRAMICHI FIRE;

also the history of the early struggles of the French and English for the possession of the country; the hostility of the Indians; the French villages founded at Bay des Vents, Cain's River, etc.; the ships sunk in the Miramichi and Restigouche; the work of the Davidsons, Hendersons, Peabody, Frasers, Cunard, Simonds, Rankin, Street and others, and an account of the settlement of Kent, Gloucester and Restigouche as well as the St John River, etc., etc., etc.

Price $1.50 post paid to any address in Canada or elsewhere. For sale at the ADVANCE OFFICE, Chatham, N. B.

D. G SMITH.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF TIMBER LICENSES

CROWN LAND OFFICE, 24 JULY, 1896.

The attention of all holders of Timber Licenses is called to Section 19 of the Timber Regulations which reads as follows:—

"19 No Spruce or Pine trees shall be cut by any Licensee under any License, not even for piling, which will not make a log at least 18 feet in length and ten inches at the small end; and if any such shall be cut, the Lumber shall be liable to double stumpage and the License be forfeited."

and all Licensees are hereby notified, that for the future, the provisions of this section will be rigidly enforced

ALBERT T DUNN,
Surveyor General

GO TO PORTLAND, BOSTON, ETC.
VIA THE
Canada Eastern Railway and Fredericton.

Pullman Sleeper runs through from Fredericton Juncton to Boston.

INTERNATIONAL S. S. CO.

THREE TRIPS A WEEK.
—TO—
BOSTON

COMMENCING OCT 14, the Steamers of this Company will leave St. John every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY morning, at 7.30 o'clock standard, for Eastport, Lubec, Portland, and Boston

Returning, leave Boston same days at 8.15 o'clock.

Through Tickets on sale at all Railway stations, and Baggage checked through.

Passengers arriving in St John in the evening can go direct to the steamer and take Cabin Berth or Stateroom for the trip.

For rates and other information apply to nearest Ticket Agent, or to

WILLIAM G. LEE, Agent,
St. John, N. B.

WANTED.

National Window Cleaner in Kent, Northumberland Counties. Sells Windows

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - OCTOBER 31, 1901.

Spruce in Liverpool.

London Timber Trades Journal of 19th inst. in its Liverpool notes says:

"The chilliness of October appears to have crept into most branches of our trade this week, and, with one exception, prices are not so firm.

"That exception is spruce, which shows a marked advance upon quotations of a few weeks ago. The import continues very light; two small sailers from Miramichi have gone up to Garston to discharge, and a cargo from Buctouche in the Brocklebank Dock, are all that have come to hand this week. But two steamers with birch timber and deals will shortly be here. One of them is reported to be sold at better than £6 12s. 6d. c.i.f., and the other at £6 15s. c.i.f., both to Liverpool. For a small sailer now on the way from the Restigouche River to the Mersey for orders an offer of £7 c.i.f., was cabled out and the reply came promptly back declining it. The stock in Liverpool is beginning to wear a ragged look, a scarcity of 3x11 and 3x9 being a most prominent feature in it. The arrival of the steamers mentioned above will come as a relief. One may be expected here next week, and the other later. The Boston, Mass., and Bangor, Me., markets for the chief supply of spruce in the United States are in an excited condition. They have got some logs down which have been hung up, and the mills are now running day and night to make up for their two months' idleness as their season closes in November."

Hon. Mr. Chamberlain's Characteristic Speech.

Hon. Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at Edinburgh Friday, announced that the government intended to frame new rules for the House of Commons, so as to limit Irish obstruction. "We propose," said he, "to bring forward rules which will give to the majority of the Commons greater control over its own business and greater control of the men who insult and outrage it; and we shall endeavor to protect the mother of parliaments from those who would destroy her usefulness and reputation. The present representation of Ireland is," said he, "an abuse and a scandal. No alteration can be made except in immediate anticipation of a general dissolution, and we are not contemplating that. But when we get nearer to the time, we shall ask you whether you think Irish representation is so precious to you, is so valuable to the national interests, that it is desirable to continue it on a scale which gives the Irish a representation enormously exceeding the proportionate representation of Scotland and England."

In another portion of the speech he observed:

"If these gentlemen who now openly shout for the Mahdi and pray for the Boers, if they had a parliament of their own, if all the strings of Irish government had been in their hands, if they had had the power, is it not certain that they would have refused to pay their contribution to the war and that they would have placed us in a position of embarassment?"

The relations of the parliamentary opposition with the Irish party, Mr. Chamberlain said he had considered "dangerous to the empire."

In reviewing the war in South Africa, he declared he admired the tenacity of the Boers, but he insisted that it was the duty of Great Britain to meet this tenacity with equal resolution. "I think the time has come, or is coming," said the Colonial Secretary, "when measures of greater severity may be necessary, and if that time comes we can find precedents for anything we do in the actions of those nations who now criticize our 'barbarity' and 'cruelty,' but whose example in Poland, in the Caucasus, in Algeria, in Tonquin, in Bosnia and in the Franco-German war, we have never approached."

News and Notes.

Mr. Chamberlain, at a meeting in Edinburg, announced to an audience of 8,000 persons that the government intends to frame new rules for the house of commons, so as to limit Irish obstruction.

A gallon of wine for a cent in Italy. An enormous vintage for two years in succession has caused a glut in grape juice, and the soldiers of the country are to have wine instead of coffee with their rations.

As a result of a fire in Philadelphia last Friday, nineteen people are known to be dead and the property loss is estimated as $500,000. Policemen and firemen are searching the ruins for the bodies, and it is feared that others besides these nineteen are lost.

The Montreal Star says: The rumor is revived that Mr. Chamberlain intends to launch some proposition for the establishment of the imperial mutual preferential tariff before the next general election which is now looked for as soon as the South African war is really over.

Commercial circles in Glasgow are commenting in very flattering manner upon the delivery at the Clyde of 600 tons of pig iron from furnaces of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company at Sydney, Cape Breton. This makes the quantity received from Sydney so far this season reach the total of 18,400 tons.

Sir Redvers Buller has been relieved of the command of the first army corps in consequence of the speech he made, Oct. 10, after the luncheon given in his honor by the King's Royal Rifles, dealing with his famous despatch to Gen. White at Ladysmith. He has been placed on half pay and Gen. French has been appointed to succeed him.

Admiral Hopkins, at a dinner given by the London Chamber of Commerce the other day, declared that if some one would only make a move by holding up their hand in favor of the idea, ten thousand of the forty thousand Canadian fishermen would join the Royal Navy. Those who had joined in the past, he said, had proved to be the very best of men.

A Halifax despatch of last Saturday says "Five cases of lobsters stolen from a deepwater last Sunday are supposed to have been taken by members of Essex, N. B., mounted corps, which were here for Royal review. Part of the cases contained condensed goods. Some potatoes were also removed, but were quickly missed and recovered. An investigation has been ordered."

Large and delighted crowds have visited Proctor's Theatre, on Guy Street, Montreal, during the past few weeks, and nothing but favorable comments have been made on the performance, which consists of high-class vaudeville and European novelties. Such extraordinary attractions at Sandow, the strongest man on earth; Jacques Inaudi, the mental marvel; Ena Bertoldi, the great contortionist; and dozens of others equally famous, will appear during the season.

The daily matinees are extremely popular, as ladies are admitted to all parts, except on Saturdays, for ten cents. Their comfort is always carefully looked after by the management and the consequence is that hundreds of Montreal ladies make it a custom to visit the theatre once or twice a week. Beginning on Sunday, Nov. 3, a series of sacred concerts will begin. The hours will be 3.30, and 8.30 p.m. None but the highest class of vocal and instrumental music will be rendered and excellent programmes are promised.

DON'T BE AFRAID. If you have never tested the quality of Kendrick's Liniment, don't be afraid to try it; thousands of people are using it. To be had at all dealers in Medicine. Price 25 cents.

Agricultural.

CANADIAN STORE CATTLE IN BRITAIN.

When Hon. Sydney Fisher, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, was in Great Britain last summer he made strong representations to the President of the Board of Agriculture in regard to the importation of store cattle from Canada, asking that in this matter Canada be treated in the same way as Ireland as an integral part of the British Empire and not as a foreign country. He also addressed a number of meetings of farmers and others interested in this trade, and since his return the agitation has been kept up in the Old Land. The Scotch farmers want Canadian cattle and have exerted every influence to have the present law of restriction repealed, but without success. The British stock breeders demand protection against Canada, although they are more willing to welcome Canadian buyers of pure breed stock who pay big prices for the best animals. That the policy of protection will be continued as long as the Right Hon. R. W. Hanbury is President of the Board of Agriculture is shown by the following from the Edinburgh Evening Despatch of October 9th.

"The Right Hon. R. W. Hanbury, M. P., President of the Board of Agriculture, was in Edinburgh to-day. In the forenoon he received in the City Chambers a deputation representing all parts of Scotland in favor of the removal of the restrictions on the importation of Canadian cattle. Mr. Hanbury on this occasion was accompanied by Sir Jacob Wilson. The deputation which was a very large one, included Bailie Brechin, Glasgow; Mr. W. Smith, Balzeordie, Brechin; Mr. W. F. Bell, Luthrie Bank; Mr. A. Hutcheson, Beechwood, Perth; Mr. Nathaniel Dunlop, Clyde Trust; Mr. Henry D. M'Crombie and Mr. Milton, of Kemnay. The case for the deputation was stated by Mr. Bailie Brechin, who commented upon the careful examination made of all Canadian store cattle landed in Glasgow, and upon the fact that they had not had a single case of pleuro. They thought the time had now arrived when these restrictions should be removed, for if the farmer were to be remunerated for his trouble, outlay and care it was to be from the feeding of Canadian cattle. Free trade should be allowed in cattle as in many other things.

Mr. W. Smith said that all they asked was the right possessed by every tradesman in Scotland save themselves—the right to buy their raw material cheapest and best. If, he said, the three great industries of Edinburgh were compelled to buy their raw material in the United Kingdom alone, the breweries would soon be out of existence, Scottish whiskey would be made in Germany and the flour industry would be practically annihilated. Canadian cattle, he claimed, were the soundest and healthiest that passed through the farmers' hands.

Mr. W. F. Bell claimed that if disease once existed in Canada there had been no trace of it for years.

Mr. A. Hutcheson, Mr. N. Dunlop, Mr. M'Crombie and Mr. John Mitchell, Newburg, also spoke in support of the plea of the deputation, all eager to show that Canadian store cattle were absolutely free from disease.

MR. HANBURY DECLINES TO YIELD.

Mr. Hanbury, in replying to the deputation, pointed out that this matter was provided for by an Act of Parliament passed so recently as 1896, and he believed there would be a distinct majority in the House of Commons who would make it impossible for any Government to pass a measure repealing that Act. He pointed out that it applied to live animals from all over the world, and Canada was on exactly the same footing as any other country. Any alteration, therefore, must affect every other country that could supply them with store cattle. Then there was the perfectly insuperable difficulty that they could not reverse their treaties at a moment's notice. He thought he was taking what in the end was the best course for farmers, and certainly for the consumer at large, when he said that so far as he was concerned his mind was very clearly made up. He did not think there was any possibility of his yielding to this demand as long as he was Minister of Agriculture. He hoped that by thus speaking out strongly he would bring home to their minds and the minds of breeders that so far as he and this Government were concerned, the policy of 1896 was the established policy of the country.

As he closed he was greeted with cries of "rubbish" and "Have another election."

PAN AMERICAN MODEL DAIRY NOTES.

The Model Dairy is now going along on the lines that were laid down when the warm weather came to an end. The Jerseys and Holsteins are making the best showing, more especially as they are holding well together, while the Guernseys are week after week dropping more and more apart. They are now holding fourth place with the French Canadians in fairly good fifth, and that with one miniature cow that has never earned or eaten nearly as much as the average of the herd. When they were brought into the Dairy they were a new element in the list and were considered much of a curiosity, but they have very well established their claim to good dairy qualities. They are of course something of a northern animal and suffered more from the midsummer heat than some others did, as did also the Ayrshires which had not all been imported long enough to become fully acclimated. It is probable that the Canadian Shorthorns will make up a total that is larger in proportion to the others than was expected. The standing of the herds for the week ending October 15 is as follows:—Jerseys, $7.69; Holsteins, $7.31; Ayrshires, $7.02; Guernseys, $6.83; French Canadians, $6.01; Red Polls, $5.75; Polled Jerseys, $5.39; Shorthorns, $5.38; Brown Swiss, $4.18; Dutch Belted, $4.01.—Contributed.

Maritime Sulphite Fibre Co.

Wednesday afternoon, 23rd inst., the matter of the Maritime Sulphite Fibre Company was up before Judge McLeod in the Equity Court at St. John. The Telegraph's report says:

"On application by the liquidators for an order compelling the receiver to give to them all letters addressed to the company he had received, it appeared that the receiver had not received any such letters, but that they had been received and were in the possession of John Stuart, the managing director. Mr. Stuart had received about $2,000 in these letters for rebates and dividends on mutual policies cancelled. An order was made for the delivery to the liquidators of all these letters.

"On the return of a summons for the liquidators to show cause why the Bank of Montreal should not proceed with the suit in equity, Judge McLeod granted an order allowing the bank to proceed, on the condition that they make the liquidators parties, defendants to the suit, and that the liquidators have the right to bring up the question as to the validity of the mortgage under which the bank claims and as to the amount of property it covers.

"A general order was also made authorizing the liquidators and receiver to confer together and to do what they judge to be best concerning the log contracts to which the company is a party.

"Attorney General Pugsley and A. H. Hanington appeared for the liquidators and H. H. McLean, K. C., for the Bank of Montreal."

The Globe, in its Equity Court notes on Friday last, had the following in reference to proceedings before Judge Barker:

"In the matter of the Maritime Sulphite Fibre Company, application was made by A. H. Hanington on behalf of himself and Hon. L. J. Tweedie, as liquidators, for a summons to show cause why the appointment of the receiver, Warren C. Winslow, should not be cancelled or varied. Summons granted returnable Friday, Nov. 1."

DON'T BE DISAPPOINTED. You won't be if you use Kendrick's Liniment. There is nothing like Kendrick's for Lameness, Swelling, Pains, Sore Throat and Lungs, and as a general household remedy.

Canada's Wood Resources.

FIGURES AS GIVEN BY J. C. LANGELIER, SUPERINTENDENT OF FOREST RANGERS OF QUEBEC—THE LENGTH OF TIME THE DOMINION'S PULP WOOD WILL LAST.

[Special correspondence to the Paper Trade Journal.]

OTTAWA, Ont., October 19, 1901.—Canada's forests are found to be equal to supplying the world with pulp wood alone for 840 years on the basis of 1,500,000 tons of manufactured pulp a year.

For each province separately the period of exhaustion would be: For Ontario, 860 years; Quebec, 1,103 years; New Brunswick, 987 years; Nova Scotia, 3,255 years; the rest of the Dominion bringing down the average, as above stated, to 840 years for all Canada.

This is the estimate of J. C. Laugelier, superintendent of forest rangers of Quebec. Mr. Langelier takes a million and a half tons of pulp yearly at his basis, that being about the total production of the United States.

The forest areas in the four provinces which would have to be denuded yearly to produce the required million and a half tons of pulp are given as follows:—

	Acres.
Ontario	114 914
Quebec	131,119
New Brunswick	11,371
Nova Scotia	3,334

The extent of the spruce forests remaining untouched in these provinces is:—

	Acres.
Ontario	52 818.420
Quebec	144,363,454
New Brunswick	11,224.540
Nova Scotia	10,853.544

For a couple of years yet, that is, until the returns of the next census are published, the statistics of 1891 are the only ones that can give complete information respecting the consumption for all purposes of spruce in the four provinces, and by making the proper distinctions and reductions we get the following figures, which represent approximately the quantities:—

	Feet.
Saw logs	2,958 926 740
Firewood	1,566.412,166
Square timber	212,582,464
Lath wood	111 889 150
Pulp wood	130,409,000
Railway sleepers	98 267,801
Shingles	67.749,166
Total	5,146,236,487

The proportion of pulp wood is 2.53 per cent. for the four provinces together, 2.90 per cent. for Ontario, 3 51 per cent. for Quebec, 9.03 per cent. for New Brunswick and .23 per cent. for Nova Scotia.

It may be observed, by the way, that more than 30 per cent. of the pulp wood got out in 1891 was for exportation to the United States.

For pulp wood alone the whole quantity of spruce required yearly would be:—

	Feet.
Ontario	4,399,417,802
Quebec	4,150 376,076
New Brunswick	1.345 261.796
Nova Scotia	1,423,788,900

The area denuded yearly to get these quantities of wood and the number of years required to exhaust the present extent of the forests are shown in the following table:

	Area Denuded Yearly. Acres.	Period of Exhaustion. Years.
Ontario	879 883	60
Quebec	830,750	173
New Brunswick	269,052	41
Nova Scotia	284,757	38

But it is a well-known fact that where operations are carried on in a wise and provident manner a spruce forest renews itself in fifteen or twenty years at most, especially when the soil is good and the climate favorable. It is, therefore, reasonable to infer, says Mr. Langelier, that the spruce forests are practically inexhaustible.

DOMINION.

[Canadian Freeman, Kingston, Ont.]

A Tribute to Hon. A. G. Blair.

That the Laurier Government at Ottawa is composed of top-notch business men is shown by Hon. A. G. Blair's management of the Department of Railways and Canals. The Intercolonial Railway, when in the hands of the Canadian Government, was a very unprofitable affair, but not so now. Mr. Blair has made the road not only thoroughly modern, but he also made it a good paying concern and managed with a discipline and correctness that few, if any, business establishments or enterprises in Canada can equal. What was once a hotbed and shelter for political partizans, has been turned into a model railway, where every employee, from the highest to the lowest, must know and is expected to faithfully perform his duty. Mr. Blair takes a just pride in personally looking after the minutest details of his large department, which is in a large measure responsible for the great success attending his efforts, and for which fair men of both political parties are eager and willing to give him the credit and honor which is rightfully due him. Hon. A. G. Blair, while being a Hercules in the political arena, has also a business head of no small capacity. He is undoubtedly the right man in the right place.

[The Kingston papers' namesake in St. John, which publishes so many denunciations of Mr. Blair, will observe that all newspaper writers do not see alike.]

[St. John Daily Telegraph]

Queens County Coal Fields.

MR. F. M. TWEEDIE'S INTERESTING REPORT ON COAL MINING IN ILLINOIS UNDER CONDITIONS SIMILAR TO THOSE IN THIS PROVINCE—MACHINERY TO BE PUT IN OPERATION IN QUEENS COUNTY.

Taking advantage of the presence in the city of a number of shareholders and directors of the New Brunswick Coal and Railway Company, an informal meeting was held on Saturday afternoon in the government rooms, No. 4 Church street.

An interesting report was submitted from F. M. Tweedie, who had some years' experience in exploring the Queens county coal areas under the direction of R. G. Leckie. Mr. Tweedie recently visited Illinois for the purpose of inquiring into the merits of certain coal mining machinery, which is being very successfully worked there, under conditions very similar to those existing in Queens county, the seam of coal being in each case quite near the surface. As the successful developement of the extensive coal areas in Queens county, estimated to contain upwards of 200,000,000 tons of coal, is of vast importance to the province, the readers of the Telegraph will be interested in the report, which is as follows:

Chatham, Oct. 8, 1901.

To the president and shareholders of the New Brunswick Coal and Railway Company:

Gentlemen—In pursuance to your instructions, I proceeded to Danville, Illinois, on Monday, the 28th, to examine the conditions of the coal areas in that locality and to see the Butler excavator in use there and to report upon the merits of the latter as adapted to the coal districts of your company in Queens county.

The Mission coal field is situated about six miles from Danville, along the valley of the Vermillion River.

The coal fields of this district extend over the greater part of the state of Illinois, but the Mission coal field, where the excavators are now in use, only extend over that part of the country below the hills and on a comparatively level plain.

The surface soil or over-burden is, in places, sedimentary, and the remaining portion of a glacial nature, the coal lying in depths from 10 to 14 feet from the surface, where the work is now being carried on.

The work in this field had been prosecuted for some time by steam shovels, but it was found that they were too slow in excavating the earth and the coal could not be mined at a profit. Some five or six years ago the use of the Butler excavator was introduced, since which the property has been paying fairly large dividends.

When I visited the mine I found two excavators at work. The largest of the two is kept at work all the time removing the over-burden, while the other is loading coal eight hours out of the 24, and works the remaining 16 hours as the other does.

I found the coal seams here to be about five feet in thickness, lying almost level, but with a slight dip to the northeast.

When a mine of this kind is first opened up, it is necessary to make a trench or cut as deep as the fire clay which underlies the coal, and wide enough to allow the laying of a railway track. The excavator will do this work, but it is found in practice, that the coal is so broken up by the machinery as to be practically valueless and may be thrown over the dump. After the cut has been opened up, the track of the excavator which runs along the surface of the ground, is then moved back a distance of 20 feet from the edge of the cut. The coal is then uncovered by the excavator a width of 20 feet. The earth is transferred by a bucket, which runs along the boom of the excavator to the opposite side of the cut. The bucket holds two yards of earth and makes three trips per minute. When the coal is uncovered it is swept off by men with brooms, and a number of shots put into it to make it the more easily removed by the excavator, it being found by doing this that the breakage in the coal is not as great as when the shovel is forced into it.

A channelling machine is made use of to make a clean cut along the inner edge of the uncovered coal, so that when the excavator bucket removes the coal it leaves a clean face for the next operation and the size of the coal is better preserved.

When the coal is ready for loading, it is placed upon the cars by the excavator at the rate of about 90 tons per hour. Three cars are loaded at a time, which gives an opportunity of removing sulphur or rock which may happen to be mixed with the coal.

The first day I spent at the mine, 565 tons of coal were removed at the cost of 41 1 cents per ton, which cost covered all expenses of mining, including a charge for wear and tear of machinery, etc.

The cost given above is about the maximum. Some days the cost runs as low as 30 cents per ton, owing to different condition prevailing.

The coal at Danville is sold at 90 cents per ton of 2,000 pounds, and out of this sum the owners of the Mission mine have to pay a switching charge of 10 cents per ton, which leaves them a profit of 30 to 40 cents.

Owing to the laborers' union, the scale set down for labor is very high. The hours for work during the day are divided into three shifts of eight hours each. Common laborers receive $1.80 yer day, while blacksmiths and machinists receive from $3 to $3.50 per day. Thirty-six men are employed for each shift, making a total of 108 men per day, at a labor cost of $236.

The excavators now in use are to be replaced within the next four months by a new excavator which, it is claimed, will perform all the work that the two excavators now do, thereby reducing the cost of mining to between 25 and 30 cents per ton. This new excavator will cost between $10,000 and $12,000 at the place of manufacture.

In conversation with Mr. Butler, the patentee, he informed me that he would not, under any circumstances, sell the excavator outright, and made to me the following propositions:

(1). The company to pay the net cost of manufacture, the title to the machine to rest in Mr. Butler, and he to receive a royalty of 10 cents per ton on every ton of coal mined. If two excavators are put in, Mr. Butler asks royalty of five cents per ton on the total output.

(2). The company to pay the net cost of manufacturing the excavator. They (the company) to retain all profits on the output of coal until the excavator has paid for itself, and after that Mr. Butler to receive one-third of the profits that the excavator will save, based on the present cost of mining.

(3). The company to pay net cost of manufacture. Mr. Butler to oversee all the mining operations and take one-half the profits which the machine will save, over and above present cost of mining.

The new excavator which is to replace the two now at work will, it is expected, be in operation about the 1st of January next, and I would advise that no order be given for one until the work of the new machine can be examined into.

Orders could be placed at once for excavators such as are now in use, and could be delivered within the next three months; but, if as it is claimed, the new excavator is going to reduce the cost of mining from 10 cents to 15 cents per ton, it will be at once seen that the purchase of the new excavator will be more desirable.

Although at the Mission field, the coal is five feet thick, and at Queens county but two feet, the difference in the price obtainable for coal and in the cost of labor (there being no laborers' union), and, taking into consideration the difference in the depth or over-burden, coal mining in Queens county ought to prove a profitable investment.

During my visit at Danville, Messrs. Butler showed me every attention, and were most willing to give me any information asked for. I herewith attach table showing the cost of output and the amount paid for labor in that district.

Respectfully submitted.

F. M. TWEEDIE.

One of the directors of the New Brunswick Coal and Railway Company informed the Telegraph that the company intended to construct two of the machines referred to in the above report and have them in operation in the course of a few months.

It is hoped that arrangements can be made with the inventor to have them built in this province instead of importing them. It is expected that, with two of these machines, it will be possible to mine from 800 to 1,000 tons of coal per day.

The building of the railway from the present terminus at Chipman to the coal fields is being finished rapidly by James Barnes, who has the contract for its construction.

THERE ARE many things known as good for a cough, yet the special virtues of all are combined in Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam. Purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, not narcotic, soothing, healing. 25c. all Druggists.

Manager Proctor's Plans for the Fall and Winter Season.

Early in March last, the handsome theatre on Guy street, Montreal, was opened by Mr. F. F. Proctor. The house was formerly known as "Her Majesty's," but when the great New York amusement caterer took charge he changed the name to "Proctor's," and the bright, clean, clever entertainments he has since provided, have made the name of the theatre a household word in Montreal and in the neighboring towns and cities within a radius of hundreds of miles. After a short season of high-class vaudeville, Mr. Proctor introduced his stock company scheme to his patrons, and the success that has attended his efforts to provide first-class entertainments at popular prices, shows him to be a man of keen judgment and great foresight. The people of Montreal and vicinity have rare treats in store for them during the Fall and Winter season, as the productions at the Montreal house will be exactly the same as those given at Mr. Proctor's four theatres in New York City. The companies, scenery and accesories are transported direct from New York to Montreal, and the same care is exercised by Mr. Proctor's lieutenants in giving amusement to the Canadian public, as is shown his immense clientelle in the great Empire City.

Manager Proctor's plans for the ensuing Autumn and Winter are practically complete and embrace a comprehensive scheme of combining the drama with vaudeville in a manner both attractive and diverting. The F. F. Proctor Stock Co., an organization of one hundred and fifty selected players, will form the leading feature of Mr. Proctor's programmes, presenting revivals of celebrated comedies, society dramas and melodramatic offerings which have previously found favor before the theatre going public. There are six branches of the Proctor Stock Co:—one for each of his houses—and each division will tour the circuit after the manner in vogue with regularly organized theatrical companies. This plan gives patrons of Mr. Proctor's various theatres the benefits of a well organized stock system with the added advantage of seeing a different company each week.

The vaudeville numbers are interspersed between acts and obviate the usual tiresome waits attendant upon the presentation of dramas and comedies. The selections are made with a view to the entertainers' special fitness to appear in conjunction with dramatic offerings, and refinement and cleverness are invariably considered as potent factors in their engagement. One branch of the Proctor Stock Co. has been organized with a view to presenting a series of one act plays—three at a performance—after the plan made popular some seasons ago by the late Rosina Vokes. Another branch will give a series of heavy dramatic productions, including a sumptuous revival of Joseph Arthur's "Blue Jeans." The four remaining branches will contribute revivals of favorite comedies.

The vaudeville interludes are offered to supply the demand for that style of entertainment, while the dramatic element is relied upon for the backbone of the Proctor bills. The plan is comprehensive and elastic, permitting a great amount of expansion in either department, and, as it is Manager Proctor's original scheme, it will be worked out in a careful manner by this manager of long and varied experience.

The Dirty Trailing Skirt.

The Montreal Witness says:—

Mr. Henry Meigs, health commissioner of Bayonne, a town in the state of New Jersey, has won fame by his daring in proposing to make it a crime, punishable by fine or imprisonment, for any women to wear, on the streets, trailing skirts or any kind of gown that reaches nearer the ground than three inches. He is fiercely determined that his short skirt campaign shall be pushed, and that no amount of hostile criticism, ridicule or opposition shall swerve him from the solemn purpose of saving the lives of all who dwell in Bayonne by shortening the skirts of the women. Trailing skirts, he says, gather up all the germs and microbes in the place and, reeking with contagion and death, are carried home; enough of them to send whole families to the hospital or to the cemetery. It is his duty as health commissioner to put a stop to this deadly evil, and compel the women to adopt a fashion, which, he insists, they should be glad to follow as a relief and in accordance with the dictates of common sense and cleanliness. But Mr. Meigs' difficulties begin at home. Mrs. Meigs admits the magnitude of the evil, takes her husband's crusade calmly and goes on wearing the prettiest kind of trailing skirts on the street. When interviewed she said, 'Women have always dressed as they like, and they always will.' It is added that all the women of Bayonne are of the same mind. Against such opposition it is impossible that Mr. Meigs should prevail, and the microbes of disease and death will continue to be swept up and carried home by trailing skirts, as though he never raised his voice against a filthy and inconvenient fashion.

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DEERING!!!

For the next month or two the

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will be heard on every farm. It will be sung by the

DEERING one-horse-mowers,
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and the farmers will, while using them, join in the harmony and swell the chorus in every field.

Meantime our full staff will be employed in setting up and sending out these machines, as well as

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TWO CARLOADS of the DEERING MACHINES have already arrived at Chatham, direct from the factories in Chicago, without breaking bulk, and more are to follow.

We shall be glad to see our friends and show them our full lines of Farming Machines and Implements, and how we protect their interests and save money for them by keeping in our SECTION AND REPAIR DEPARTMENT, full assortments of repairs for all the different machines we have sold since 1880.

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belongs to the man who has his clothing made to measure by an artist tailor who knows the value of perfect fit, beautiful finish and fine workmanship, and who selects his fabrics with an eye to please the taste of the well bred gentleman. "The tailor makes the man" is an old saying and we can supply all defects of form, and give you both style and satisfaction in suits and overcoats. Ladies suits, coats and skirts at reasonable rates. Gents fur lined overcoats a specialty.

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In any Case Come
AND LET US
Test Your Eyes,

as we have one of the most complete tests cases obtainable and are therefore in a position to test your eyes and fit glasses to both your and our own satisfaction.

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NOTICE.

Extracts from Act of Assembly 60, Vict. A. D. 1897.

The property to the amount of Five Hundred dollars of a wife deserted by her husband and compelled to support herself; and where the whole porperty owned by a widow, as well the place where she resides as elsewhere, is under the value of Fifteen Hundred dollars, and such widow supports minor children of her own or of her deceased husband, her property in the parish where she resides shall be exempt from taxation to the extent of Two Hundred dollars; and also to the extent of One Hundred dollars for each minor child wholly supported by her. If she has no property in the parish where she resides, then such exemption shall be allowed in the place where such property is situated; but such exemption shall not apply or extend to school taxes.

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