

MUNYON'S



A cold is dangerous. Don't let it get the start of you. A few doses of my Cold Cure will break up any form of cold in a few hours and prevent grippe, diphtheria and pneumonia. It should be in every home and every vest pocket. It is better than a life insurance policy.

MUNYON.

At all druggists, 25c. a vial. Guide to Health and Medical Advice Free. 1605 Ave. of C.

COLD CURE

W. C. T. U. COLUMN.

"And let us not be weary in well-doing for in due season we shall reap if we faint not."—Galatians 6: 9.

WANTED! HONEST MEN!

In all the walks of life, from the crowned head down to the humblest subject, from the legislative halls we hear the call for honest men, who, without fear or favor, will administer the affairs of state. Who will legislate in the interests of the country instead of personal emolument, and who will enact laws for the betterment of society, rather than to perpetuate their occupancy of office.

The call comes also from the country for honest electors to elect honest men to office. Electors who will not take a bribe nor be influenced by promise of office, but who will, with the dignity of free men, cast their ballot from principle.

Honest men are in demand to-day in the administration of law, as well as in the professions. In business circles and on the farm. How long will dishonest and unprincipled men be allowed to control the country? Where are we to look for honest men? One of the best places in the world to judge of the character, disposition and general make up of an individual is in a temperance society.

If you will watch the boy who faithfully maintains his obligation, who honors his word and his vow, who is prompt and conscientious in the discharge of duties more or less important, you will find that, as he grows older, he will grow stronger in his purpose to do the right; he will develop a character that will stand the test when placed in a position of responsibility,—a character that will command the respect and admiration of men, and also win their confidence. On the other hand, take the boy who manifests indifference to his obligation, is careless in duty, not to be depended upon, and who considers many of the duties imposed upon him too trivial for his notice, and who will perhaps even violate his solemn obligation, observe how his loose principles enter into his life and character as he advances in years. In the legislature he will be corrupt; in business, unreliable; and in society a nuisance.

GENERAL SHERIDAN AND HIS SON.

Two grave, quiet-looking men stood on the steps of a big house in Washington some years ago. They were watching four bright children get into a cart and drive down the street, throwing back kisses and "good-bye" to papa and papa's friend, the general.

The younger man, and the father, was General Phil Sheridan, "Fighting Phil," as he was called in those days. Another general, an old friend, said: "Phil, how do you manage your little army of four?" "Don't manage; they are mischievous soldiers, but what good comrades! All the good there is in me they bring out. Their little mother is a wonderful woman, and worth a regiment of officers, John. I often think what pitfalls are in waiting for my small, brave soldiers all through life. I wish I could always help them over."

"Phil, if you could choose for your little son from all the temptations which beset him the one most to be feared, what would it be?"

General Sheridan leaned his head against the doorway, and said, soberly: "It would be the curse of strong drink. Boys are not saints. We are all self-willed, strong-willed, may we fall of courage and thrift and push and kindness and charity, but we be to the man or boy who becomes a slave of liquor. Oh, I had rather see my little son die to-day than to see him carried in to his mother drunk! One of my brave soldier boys on the field said to me just before a battle, when he gave me his message to his mother if he should be killed, 'Tell her I have kept my promise to her. Not one drink have I ever tasted.' The boy was killed. I carried the message with my own lips to his mother. She said: 'General, that is more glory for my boy than if he had taken a city.'—Selected.

ARE YOU BILIOUS?

A sluggish liver fails to filter the bile from the blood, and when the poisonous matter goes through the body in the circulation, the whole system is tainted and deranged. This is called biliousness and can be completely cured by Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, which act directly on the liver, making it healthy and active. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box. The cheapest medicine in the world.

A WAIL FROM KRUGER.

HE SAYS A PSALM BEST DEFINES THE BOER POSITION.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The Johannesburg correspondent of the Morning Post says: "President Kruger, in an interview to-day regarding the crisis, said he considered the Boer position best defined by Psalm 83."

Psalm 83 is as follows:

1. Keep not thou silence, O God! hold not thy peace, and be not still, O God.

2. For, lo, thine enemies make a tumult; and they that hate thee have lifted up the head.

3. They have taken crafty counsel against thy people, and consulted against thy hidden ones.

4. They have said, Come, and let us cut them off from being a nation; that the name of Israel may be no more in remembrance.

5. For they have consulted together with one consent: they are confederate against thee.

6. The tabernacles of Edom, and the Ishmaelites; of Moab, and the Hagarenes;

7. Gabel, and Ammon, and Amalek; the Philistines with the inhabitants of Tyre;

8. Assur also is joined with them; they have helped the children of Lot. Selah.

9. Do unto them as unto the Midianites; as to Sisera, as to Jabin, at the brook of Kison:

10. Which perished at Endor; they became as manure for the earth.

11. Make their nobles like Oreb, and like Zeeb; yea, all their princes as Zebah, and as Zalmunna:

12. Who said, let us take to ourselves the houses of God in possession.

13. O my God, make them like a wheel; as the stubble before the wind.

14. As the fire burneth a wood, and as the flame setteth the mountains on fire.

15. So persecute them with thy tempest, and make them afraid with thy storm.

16. Fill their faces with shame; that they may seek thy name, O Lord.

17. Let them be confounded and troubled for ever; yet, let them be put to shame, and perished.

18. That men may know that thou whose name alone is Jehovah, art the Most High over all the earth.

An unoccupied house owned by Mr. Daniel M. Graham, of Brookland, was struck by lightning early Monday morning and burned to the ground. By strenuous efforts the barns about one hundred feet away, were saved, while apples on a tree midway between the buildings were roasted. The barns, which were full of hay and implements, were insured, while the house was not.—Picou Advocate.

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GREAT MARINE LIZARD.

REMARKABLE SPECIMEN OF A MOSASAUR AT THE NEW YORK MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

(New York Evening Post.)

A force of skilled workmen is now engaged in putting the finishing touches in the east corridor of the American Museum of Natural History, to the mounting of one of the finest and most unique specimens ever received by the museum. This is a great marine lizard, which was discovered two years ago in the cretaceous chalk of Kansas by Mr. Bourne, a lawyer of Scott City, and was later purchased by the museum.

An expert was first sent to examine the specimen, then in the rough shape of a number of large irregular slabs of the cream colored chalk. It was difficult, at the time, to form any estimate of the size of the animal, because considerable parts were still uncovered, but it appeared probable that the purchase would be a wise one. The great slabs were boxed with great care and shipped to the museum, and from that time to this the various stages of preparation, involving altogether with the co-operation of twenty-five men, artisans, artists and scientists, have been under way, until at last the specimen will be shown to the public on Sunday for the first time.

As the successive slabs were developed with delicate instruments, it gradually appeared that an entire mosasaur was here embedded, from the tip of the long, pointed snout to near the tip of the tail, slightly less than thirty feet in length, and belonging to the largest and most powerful type of sea lizards which ravaged the Great American Mediterranean Sea during the Chalk Period. The animal lies exactly as it perished, upon its ventral surface, with the fore and hind paddles outstretched and the backbone thrown into a sigmoid curvature. It gives an exact idea of the proportions of one of these sea monsters. The head measures four feet in length, the jaws being armed with powerful teeth. The neck is short, being only two feet in length, while the back measures eight feet. The tail, fifteen feet in length, was evidently the great propeller of the body, as in the alligator, and in the monitor lizard, to which this type technically known as "Tylosaurus," is most closely allied. In other words, the tail is longer than the other parts of the body combined. The specimen agrees closely in size with the fragmentary skeleton of a similar animal described by Professor Cope in 1871 at Fort Wallace, Kansas. Prof. Williston, of the University of Kansas, the leading American authority upon the mosasaurs, assigns thirty-five feet as the largest size attained by these animals.

In the neck and chest region a most interesting discovery was made, that the cartilages supporting the trachea, forming a broad band along the abdominal line, and supporting ten of the interior ribs, were all beautifully preserved. This constitutes one of the most unique and valuable features of this remarkable specimen, for it renders possible a complete restoration of the chest region, which has hitherto been practically unknown. Upon this turns the much debated scientific question whether these animals are to be regarded as sea serpents, or whether they ought to be regarded as sea lizards, an idea originating with Cuvier.

It appeared two years ago, when Prof. Williston published his memoir upon these animals, that little remained to be added to our knowledge of the mosasaurs, but this specimen is thought to throw a flood of new light upon the great group and to confirm their general relationship to the lizards. Prof. Williston has recently described a specimen in which a neck frill or fringe tending along down the medium line of the neck is partially preserved.

Advantage has been taken of all this new knowledge by Mr. Knight, whose restoration of the extinct vertebrates of North America are becoming so well known. His painting of this mosasaur will soon be completed and placed in the case beside the specimen. It is designed from a very careful model, and represents the animal cutting through a wave in its pursuit of a school of portheus, a large fish, remains of which have been frequently found in the stomach regions of these great mosasaurs, and which probably constituted their principal food.

The great lizard is mounted upon a single panel of plaster twenty-five feet long. The chestnut colored skeleton presents a beautiful contrast to the chalky background. Every bone lies in the original chalk in which it was deposited. The museum thus secures one of the finest if not the finest specimen of a mosasaur in existence. It is placed at the head of the stairs leading to the third floor, in what is now known as the east corridor. This corridor will gradually be filled with plesiosaurs, ichthyosaurs and other representatives of the marine life of the long age of reptiles.

STIFF JOINTS 4 YEARS

Mr. Arthur Byrns, Rock Hill, Ont., writes: "I was laid up with stiff joints for about four years and could get no relief until I used three bottles of Hagar's Yellow Oil which cured me."

THE DREYFUS CASE.

SOME INTERESTING REVELATIONS TO DAY.

RENNES, Sept. 4.—A commissary of the secret police named Tomps was called by the defence in the Dreyfus case and his testimony concluded to-day's proceedings.

His evidence brought out a glaring instance of duplicity on the part of the staff officers in suppressing documents which must weaken its own case. Commissary Tomps was called to the general staff office to investigate a case of espionage, and naturally had consultations and close relations with officers of the bureau. Commissary Tomps began his testimony by paying a high tribute to Lieut. Col. Picquart's correct attitude and sprightliness in the Dreyfus inquiry, while other officers sought to undermine him by insinuations. Lieut. Col. Henry, the witness asserted, tried to induce him to attribute to Colonel Picquart the communication of the bordereau to the Matin, in which journal the bordereau was first published. Then Commissary Tomps came to the most important portion of his testimony, which led to a restricting of his revelations. The witness was asked if he had ever investigated the Paulmier affair, which was as follows:

Paulmier was the valet of Col. Schwartzkoppen's the German military attache at Paris, and it was alleged that he saw on Schwartzkoppen's desk documents signed by Dreyfus. The general staff had declared that an effort would be made to get at the truth of this story but Paulmier disappeared, and, therefore, although the general staff could not prove the story, it could not be disproved.

To the question regarding this case, Commissary Tomps replied that he had not investigated the affair, whereupon M. Labori suggested that M. Hennion, sub-chief to the political police, who is now in Rennes superintending the precautions for the safety of the witness, may have been intrusted with the enquiry into this case. Col. Jouaust called to Hennion, who was present in the court room: "Come here and testify."

M. Hennion ascended the platform and took the oath. He declared that he did investigate the case, and actually found Paulmier, who told him there was not a word of truth in the whole story. He never saw any paper bearing the name of Dreyfus.

M. Labori immediately called attention to the fact that the general staff had suppressed M. Hennion's report in favor of Dreyfus, and only declared that the report had been received representing Paulmier as untraceable.

Commandant Cuiquet and Captain Junck then arose and insisted that only the report that Paulmier could not be traced has been received at the office of the general staff.

M. Hennion replied, reiterating that he had forwarded a report to the general staff giving Paulmier's emphatic denial of the whole story.

M. Labori asked Commandant Cuiquet and Captain Junck where the report was that they said had been received by the general staff stating that M. Paulmier could not be found.

The officers were obliged to admit they were unable to find the report.

This practically closed the matter.

Cook's Penetrating Plaster.

Percy Starr, of Starr's Point, N. S., expects to harvest about 1,800 barrels of apples this year. Freeman Eaton of Capard will harvest some 1,600 barrels.

ENGLISH SPAVIN LINIMENT

removes all hard, soft or calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses, Blood Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Ring Bone, Sweeney, Stiffles, Sprains, Sore and Swollen Throat, Coughs, etc. Save \$50 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful Blemish Cure ever known.

Sold by ESTATE W. W. SHORT.



We give this beautiful Heavy Gold or Silver Plated Chain Bracelet for selling only one dozen fine linen Doyles, at ten cents each. Latest and prettiest designs; no two alike. Write, and we will send the Doyles, postpaid; sell them, return the money, and wear once forward your bracelet, all charges paid. Linen Doyles Co., Box R R Toronto, Ont.

FISHERY NOTES.

The close season for trout commenced on Friday.

Cod fishing has been good along the east coast of Nova Scotia.

Mackerel are being taken with hook and line at Yarmouth. This has not occurred before for several years.

Codfish were so plentiful in Newfoundland recently that part of the fish had to be thrown away for lack of salt to cure them with.

The oyster season is with us, and we hope it will prove a profitable one. Those interested in the industry will appreciate prosperity in this line.

If oysters were not freshened the average New Yorker would not eat them. Fully as many, if not more, oysters are eaten now than there were ten years ago.

From reliable information from St. John's, N. F., we gather that the fisheries dispute between England and France will be speedily settled. The French warships will withdraw from the coast at the end of August, two months earlier than usual.

The price of salt fish is likely to be higher. The mackerel catch is not the success that some thought it would be. Those with stock on hand are fortunate, as even tinkers are selling for the price of No. 1s of some years ago. It would be more satisfactory if the catch was large and prices lower. Every one then would be benefited, while the few will only be benefited now.

There has been an alarming number of cases of what is called ptomaine poisoning during the last year or two, and in seven out of ten cases fish, oysters or clams have been blamed for the trouble. Any impure food may cause ptomaine poisoning. We doubt, however, if fish, oysters or clams could be responsible for so many cases as it is claimed. If the health authorities will investigate the causes of swelled tomatoes used in preparing fish, etc., they may get at the bottom of all the trouble. We know of cases where dealers have been re-vested to quote prices on swelled cans of tomatoes for use among cheap restaurants. A proper investigation of this practice would produce startling results.

CURED OF ECZEMA.

I was troubled for several years with Eczema and tried several doctors but to no purpose. Then I was advised to use Burdock Blood Bitters, and did so with the greatest success, as six bottles entirely cured me. Wm. G. Uglow, Port Hope, Ont.

The colonial cruiser Fiona, which arrived at St. John's N. F., last Friday from a revenue cruise along the south coast, reports that the French fishery on the grand banks is very poor owing to colonial policy of prohibiting the French from securing bait. Reliable information goes to show that the French government is desirous of settling the treaty coast controversy, the governor of St. Pierre having been recalled to Paris to assist in the negotiations.

ADAMS HOUSE,

CHATHAM, N. B. Sample Rooms and Livery Stable in connection. THOS. FLANAGAN, Proprietor.

VICTORIA HOTEL

King Street, ST. JOHN, N. B.

O. W. McCORMICK, PROPRIETOR.

KENT HOTEL,

Richibucto, N. B. GEO. A. IRVING, Proprietor. Centrally Situated. Good Sample Rooms. Newly Furnished. Free back attends all trains.

Waverly Hotel

NEWCASTLE, N. B.

The Subscriber has thoroughly fitted up and newly furnished the rooms of the well known McKean house, Newcastle, and is prepared to receive and accommodate transient guests. A good table and pleasant rooms provided. Sample rooms if required. R. B. Gremley's teams will attend all trains and boats in connection with this house. JOHN McKEEN.

UNION HOTEL,

R. P. DUPRAY, Proprietor, RICHIBUCTO, N. B.

This well known Hotel has been thoroughly renovated, repaired and furnished for the accommodation of transient and permanent guests. Good Sample Room and Livery Stable in connection. BARBER SHOP ON THE PREMISES.

NEW KENT HOTEL,

QUEEN ST., RICHIBUCTO, N.B.

FURNISHED SAMPLE ROOMS FOR COMMERCIAL MEN. Livery Stable in Connection. S. O'DONNELL, Proprietor.

TERRACE HOTEL,

AMHERST, N. S.

Large and well lighted Sample Rooms in centre of Town formerly occupied by Lamy Hotel.

FREE COACH TO AND FROM ALL TRAINS. W. and W. CALHOUN, Proprietors.

QUEEN HOTEL,

FREDERICTON, N. B.

First-class Livery Stables in connection. J. A. EDWARDS, Proprietor.



1899.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

Opens Sept. 11th. Closes Sept. 20th.

Exhibits in all the Usual Classes.

\$13,000 IN PRIZES.

Special Amusements on Grounds and in Hall.

BAND MUSIC

Day and Evening

OPEN FROM 9 a m TO 10 p m.