New Advertisements.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

L.S.L.

Incorporated by the Legislature in 1868 for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually, (June and December), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place on each of the other ten months in the year, and are all drawn in public at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Quarterly Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.

R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisiana National Bank.
PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank
A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans National Bank.
CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

Grand Monthly Drawing
In the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, July 10, 1888.

CapitalPrize,$300,000.

100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each. Halves $10; Quarters $5; Tenths $2 Twentieths $1.

LIST OF PRIZES

1 PRIZE OF	$300,000 is	$300,000
1 PRIZE OF	100,000 is	100,000
1 PRIZE OF	50,000 is	50,000
1 PRIZE OF	25,000 is	25,000
2 PRIZES OF	10,000 are	20,000
5 PRIZES OF	5,000 are	25,000
20 PRIZES OF	1,000 are	20,000
100 PRIZES OF	500 are	50,000
200 PRIZES OF	300 are	60,000
500 PRIZES OF	200 are	100,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Prizes of	$500 are	50,000
100 do	300 are	30,000
100 do	200 are	20,000
TERMINAL PRIZES.		
999 do	100 are	99,900
999 do	100 are	99,900
3,134 Prizes amounting to		$1,054,800

NOTE.—Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are not entitled to terminal Prizes.

For Club Rates, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and number. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address.

Send POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by express (at our expense) addressed

M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.
or M. A. DAUPHIN, Washington, D. C.

Address Registered Letters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.

REMEMBER That the presence of Gen. G. T. Beauregard and Early, who are in charge of the drawings, is a guarantee of absolute fairness and integrity, that the chances are all equal, and that no one can possibly divine what number will draw a Prize.

REMEMBER also, That the payment of all Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and The Tickets are signed by the President of an institution whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of any imitations or anonymous schemes.

BLACK CLYDE STALLION.

SEASON 1888

DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

Imported by the Northumberland Agricultural Society, will make the Season of 1888 on the same terms, etc., as last year. His route will embrace Blackville, Indiantown, Derby, Newcastle, Nelson, Douglastown, Napan and Chatham. "Duke of Wellington" will stand in Chatham every second week after May 1st; other stopping places made known by the Groom after his first visit.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON is a Black Clyde Stallion, rising 8 years old, by Bismarck, a pure Clyde Horse which took four 1st prizes at Rothsay, Scotland, and other places. Bismarck was by old Marquis, and is now 12 years old, stands 17 hands high, with great power and superior action was bred by R. O. Riddle, Esq., Felton Park, from his celebrated prize-taking Black Mare by Tweedside.

Old Marquis was bred by Alex. Lang, Garnland, Paisley, and took first prize at Barrhead, Paisley, and at Johnstone when one year old, these shows being open to all Scotland. When two years old took first prize at Rothsay. Marquis' dam was bred by Mr. James Simpson, Bute, and took seven 1st prizes at Rothsay, and all her produce took prizes. Marquis' Grandsire was Samson, bred by Mr. Logan, Crossfeat, Kilbarchan.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S Dam was by Wallington, Grand dam by old Blooming Heather. Wellington was bred by Mr. Robert Fox, of Swindon, Grange, near Weatherby, stands 17 hands high on short clean legs, with good action. Was got by Derbyshire champion out of a Mare got by True Briton, True Briton was got by old Oxford and Old Oxford by Bringham's Farmer's Glory. Old Blooming Heather was got by Heather Jock, and obtained in 1859 a medal at Edinburgh and 1st Prize at Carlisle and 1st at Langholm and when 5 years old obtained the £40 prize at the Mid-Calder in County Edinburgh. Blooming Heather was a good black and his dam was by Black Rattler, Grand Dam by Waggoner.

☞ Any further information can be given by the Groom.

"PREFERE."

The above imported and registered Percheron Horse, will make the Season of 1888 in the following districts:

Chatham, Douglastown, Newcastle, Derby, Iniantown, Blackville.

will return by way of the South side of the Miramichi River to NELSON; will also travel

Napan, Black River, Bay du Vin & Black Brook

"PREFERE" is a dark iron grey, foaled in 1883, and bred by M Desfreches, Normandy. His Sire was Count Deschanas; Dam La Bru. PREFERE is 17 Hands high and when on the Government Scale one month ago weighed 1855 lbs, and now weighs 1940 lbs.

Further information as to route, terms of service, etc, will be made known on application to R. FLANAGAN, Chatham, or to the Groom.

Joseph Jardine

MACKIE'S ISLAY BLEND IS THE BEST. USE NO OTHER BRAND

Potatoe Beetles.

FOR SALE, A LARGE QUANTITY OF LONDON PURPLE, A Cheap and Effective Poison for Potatoe Bugs.

J. B. SNOWBALL.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and Wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

"Young Columbus."

will make the Season of 1888 in the County of NORTHUMBERLAND.

PEDIGREE.

YOUNG COLUMBUS is a well-shaped Chestnut Stallion, standing 16 hands high, bred in Nova Scotia, foaled in 1881 got by Columbus, dam by Moscow, Grand dam by Mambrino Chief, (214).

COLUMBUS sire of Edward D. 2 29, was by Old Columbus (94) 2 30, Dam by Black Hawk, Hambletonian by Hill's Black Hawk (5), by Sherman, by Justin Morgan.

HILL'S BLACK HAWK (5), was the sire of Ethan Allen and Grand Sire of Daniel Lambert, Pochontas and Den Knox.

OLD COLUMBUS (94), was the sire of Confidence, 2 26, Smith's Columbus 2 31.

OLD COLUMBUS was a Chestnut horse, white hind feet and one white fore foot and ankle, was foaled in Quebec about 1830, was of unknown origin, but must have possessed a great amount of rich blood which he has shown in his get and their descendants: He was a converted pacer, could trot a mile in 2 30, a quarter in 34 seconds and a full mile in 2 24 when 18 years old.

SMITH'S COLUMBUS (95), by Old Columbus (94), was the sire of eleven in 2 30 and better, best of whom are Myron Perrey 2 24¾, Sea Foam 2 24¾, Com Vanderbuilt 2 25, Phil Sheridan 2 26¼.

PHIL SHERIDAN (650), 2 26¼, was the sire of ten in 2 30 and better, best of whom are Phyllisa 2 15¼, Adelaide 2 19¾, Commonwealth 2 22, Bessie Sheridan 2 23¾, Hiram Woodruff 2 25, Valley Chief 2 25.

MOSCOW, sire of the dam of Young Columbus was by Iroquois Hambletonian (10), the sire of forty in 2 30 and better, best of whom are Dexter 2 17¼ Nettie 2 18, Orange Girl 2 20, Geo. Wilkes 2 22.

MAMBRINO CHIEF (214) sire of the Grand Dam of Young Columbus, is by Mambrino Chief (11), and has four in the 2 30 list. He is the sire o Mambrino Sparkle 2 17, and is the Grand Sire of Sir Charles, Melena and Mambrino Molly, horses well known in New Brunswick.

MAMBRINO CHIEF (11), was the sire of six in 230 and better, best of whom were Lody Thorne 2 18¼, Woodford Mambrino 2 21¾.

YOUNG COLUMBUS has in his veins the blood of four great families, Hambletonians, Mambrino Chiefs, Columbuses and the Morgans, and along with being a descendant of the greatest trotting families he is himself a natural trotter.

The travelling route will be made known by posters and on application to the groom.

Mares sent to Newcastle for service will be carefully looked after and well cared for.

☞ TERMS FOR THE SEASON, $15 OWNS.

Jas. Dickson, Groom.

Newcastle, April 24, 1888.

ADIRONDACK.

Under Patronage of Northumberland Agricultural Society.

OWNERS, JOHN FERGUSON, AND ST. CARRUTHERS

This young Stallion will make the Season o 1888 in the following places:—

NEWCASTLE, CHATHAM, NAPAN, NELSON, NORTH and SOUTHWEST; Also to NEGUAC.

This horse will be 4 years old on May 6th, 1888 He is dark brown, 15½ hands high and weighs 1100 lbs.

Adirondack is sired by the standard bred hors

ALLRIGHT,

the well known sire of Trotting Horses. Al though the stock of Allright is young, yet he has sired very many very fast horses; such as Black Pilot, record 2.32; George Lee, 2:23¾; George Allright, 2:41; Defiance, 2:29¼ and many others. Allright was sired by Tagrart's Abdallah, record 2:26¾, he by Farmer's Beauty, he by Gifford Morgan, he by Woodbury, he by the original Justin Morgan.

ADIRONDACK'S

dam was sired by Randolph, he by Morgan Telegraph, he by Deerfield Morgan, dam by Saladin.

Terms for Season $10.00, If a mare does not prove in foal service will be given free the following season. For single service $5.00.

All fees to be settled during the Season, either by cash or note, with the groom.

ROBERT TOZER.

Newcastle, May 1, 1888.

INFORMATION.

THE UNDERSIGNED offer for Sale at LOWEST RATES FOR CASH—Wholesale and Retail

Provisions, Groceries, Anthracite and soft Coal, LIME

in Casks and Barrels, &c, &c

The Highest Prices paid for COUNTRY PRODUCE,

Hay, Oats, Potatoes, Butter and Eggs.

Country Customers

will be provided Free of Charge with

Yard Room and Stabling

for their Teams,

GILLESPIE & SADLER,

Commission Merchants & Insurance Agents.

Water Street, Chatham, May 9th, 1888

TOWN Building Lots!

For sale, 8 BUILDING LOTS on Princess Street, between Wellington and Howard Streets. Plan can be seen at my office.

J. B. SNOWBALL.

Schooner for Sale.

The well-known, fast Sailing Schooner "WILD BRIER" 79 tons. The vessel is well found in every thing and in good condition. She will be sold cheap as she now lies at the Subscriber's wharf, Clarke's Cove.

Alex. Morrison.

28th May, 1888.

Miramichi Advance,

CHATHAM, N. B. - - JUNE 14, 1888

President and Vice-President.

It was anticipated that the National Democratic convention of the United States would nominate Cleveland for President and Thurman for vice-President, but it was hardly expected that the important business it had to do would be disposed of without some of the delays which usually attend the proceedings of such great assemblages—made up, as they are, of men who, although they belong to a great party, represent sections separated by thousands of miles and interests as widely different. The fact that Cleveland was the united choice as the party's candidate for President, by acclamation, and that Thurman was chosen on the ticket for the vice-Presidency, on the first ballot, and that the choice was then made unanimous, indicates how little of friction there is in the party, and justifies the belief that there will be no change at the White House for the next four years.

The prospect of the Democrats retaining the direction of the United States Government in their hands for a further term must be satisfactory to the majority of Canadians, who are more interested in American politics than any other outside people, for the policy of Cleveland's administration has been more friendly towards Canada than that of his predecessors, while it is the Republicans who are laboring to perpetuate the commercial isolation of the two peoples and to thwart the Democrats in their efforts to increase reciprocity of trade and general intercourse between them.

The Republican party's convention meets at Chicago on Saturday, and the prospects indicate a protracted session. There are no men of national reputation from whom to choose, save Sherman, and it is altogether probable that some "dark horse," such as Hayes and Garfield were, will succeed in capturing the nomination.

Cleveland's advantage is that he has been President in fact, as well as in name. He has emphasized the policy and strengthened the position of the Democratic party by stamping upon the former the impress of his personality. Having demonstrated his claim to the position of a national ruler, the people's good sense may be trusted to see that he is retained at the head of their affairs.

An Important Matter for Cattle Owners.

We publish, in another column the text of a bulletin issued from the Ontario Agricultural College in reference to a trial of the respective values of roots and grains in feeding milch cows. It appears that the test was a thorough one and the results must be accepted as of far greater value than if they were made under ordinary or hap-hazard circumstances. It shows that roots are more economical than grain, and the matter is most important to North Shore farmers, inasmuch as the roots used in the Ontario test are more easily and cheaply produced here than grain. Although we have not as good soil and climate for grain-raising and stock wintering as our western neighbors, yet such tests as that recorded in the bulletin suggest the idea that as we can raise root crops very successfully, we ought to compete with Manitoba and other Western provinces in cattle-raising and dairy-farming for the English market, because our advantages in the matter of freight would compensate for the other drawbacks. At all events, we might raise enough beef and butter for home consumption.

The Timber Ship.

Advices from Nova Scotia state that the second log raft which James D. Leary, of New York is having constructed at Finger Board in the Bay of Fundy, is rapidly nearing completion, and will be launched within two or three weeks. This new structure is entirely different from the last one, which went adrift on the Atlantic while being towed to New York by the steamer Miranda. The new raft is not cigar shaped like the last. The various pieces of timber are all put together in such a way as to form the perfect model of a ship, being cut away sharp forward, full in the centre, and decreasing as the spars work aft. In all, 31,000 logs are being used in the construction, the spars ranging in size from twenty-five feet to 200 feet. The raft from point to point measures 700 feet, or nearly 150 feet larger than the former one. It will be sixty-five feet broad and thirty-five feet deep. The huge steamboat M. B. Mure will be used to assist the raft to New York, but as a sort of auxiliary six masts will be erected. These will be given yards, like on a sailing vessel, and an enormous spread of canvas will be put on the spars to aid the safe navigation of the raft. A large house will be erected on the upper part of the raft to shelter fifteen sailors.

A Word of Warning.

Explaining the large loan for which powers were taken by the Government during the last session, the Montreal *Gazette*, organ of the government in that city, says that in addition to the $4,189,000 due or paid on lines of railway up to the close of the last fiscal year, the credit of the country is now pledged for $20,000,000 more, four-fifths of which it may have to meet in actual cash within a period of five years. And this is in addition to the ordinary service and to the demands for pressing public works. Besides this there are land subsidies pledged to the extent of nearly twenty million acres. The *Gazette* says further:

These are facts that cannot be over-looked by those responsible for our finances. They make it impossible for any further extensive aid to be given, even in important cases, till it is seen if the development of the country fully warrants the liability that has already been undertaken, and which implies an interest charge of three-quarters of a million annually. In the future, also, much discrimination will have to be used to prevent such mistakes as that which locked up a large sum of public (provincial) money in New Brunswick in a line which it does not pay to operate; and public aid can only be given in cases where it is plain that public good will be really secured.

This is intended as a warning. Will the country be patriotic enough to heed it?—St. John *Globe*.

In reference to the above it may be remarked that the *Gazette* will find enough in Dominion expenditures for railways to criticise, without going so far as to interfere in New Brunswick affairs of the kind, while the *Globe's* patriotism would have been more in season had it been awakened when the road referred to—the Grand Southern expenditure—was protested against by the ADVANCE.

News and Notes.

An Ohio court has just given a decision that will be felt as a great relief by the local press of that state in the coming hot time of the presidential election. A new aspirant to leadership in politics has been somewhat hardly dealt with by a journalistic opponent. He had, in fact, been called a variety of names, in which "political traitor," "official recalcitrant," "non-descript," "nincompoop" and "liar" were prominent. For this he brought action, but the very learned court, after due consideration and enquiry into the exact meaning of the terms set forth, held that they did not constitute a libel on the plaintiff and he must be non-suited. This might be accepted as right enough except as to the word "liar," which is certainly a strong expression only justified under very aggravating circumstances. But the Ohio judge drew a distinction between an ordinary every-day perverter of the truth and the man, who fabricates for politics. "It may be conceded," he said, "that if defendant meant that plaintiff was a liar, in its worse sense—that he is a common, every-day, all-the-time, wilful and malicious liar, that he deliberately and designedly falsifies in material matters in all the relations of life, in his business, social, religious and political relations—the charge is, *per se*, a libel. But if he meant that he was unreliable in a political sense, or in a particular personal matter, or that he advocated false doctrines in theology or politics, it would not be so." So that, in Ohio, henceforth, the legalized vocabulary of political abuse will have one more safe and strong term. The Ohio judge's decision will no doubt be a matter of encouragement to the *Advocate*.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 7.—The accident on the Mexican Central Railroad on 4th inst. occurred 40 kilometres from Tampico, at a railway bridge 45 feet long and 12 feet high. The train was composed of seven flats and a car containing a lot of wood and 60 laborers at the head of the train, which was running backwards. When five yards from the bridge a cow on the track derailed the car, which broke the bridge and all crashed through piling one on top of each other, beneath the engine which landed on top of the mass. The engineer and conductor, both Americans, jumped and escaped with severe injuries. Thirteen persons are known to have been killed, twenty-four seriously and seventeen slightly injured. It is not yet known how many persons were buried beneath the debris. The survivors attribute the accident to the fact that the engineer and conductor were drunk and ignored the frantic warnings of the laborers.

ST. JOHNS, Nfld, June 5.—The violation of the bait act charged against the fishing schooner A. H. Knight, of Booth Bay, Me., is that she bought more bait than she needed and sold it to Frenchmen. To-day Captain Diggins ordered his crew to get the vessel clear from the wharf, intending to have her towed out. Half a dozen police tried to arrest the crew and Consul Molloy advised them to give in. They declined to accept the advice and ran up the stars and stripes. Additional police arrived and arrested the crew, who were at once arraigned before Judge Prowse and remanded till to-morrow when the most important witness is expected.

The annual report of the directors of the Bank of Montreal prepared every one for the information that no bonus would be paid this year. The profits of the bank were 10¾ per cent. against 12¾ per cent. in the preceding year, the decline in the earnings of $235,000 being due first to a diminution of government business and in foreign loans, and second to unlooked for losses by the failure of two banks and the failure of crops in Ontario. The board of directors elected on Monday are: J. J. C. Abbot, Geo. A. Drummond, E. B. Greenshields, Hugh McLennan, A. Murray, W. C. McDonald, A. T. Patterson, Gilbert Scott, and Donald A. Smith.

The total revenue of Canada for the eleven months of the fiscal year ending May 31 was $31,856,724. This is an increase of $724,636 over the same period of the preceding year. It may be inferred that the government will take out of the people three-quarters of a million of dollars more this year than were taken last year. In the same period the expenditure was $29,452,213, against $29,266,363 in the eleven months of last year. The estimated deficit for the current fiscal year is one million of dollars.

A discovery which may prove to be of revolutionary importance is noticed in the London Times. It was made by a Mr. Gibbs, of Essex, and consists of a method of producing perfectly pure hot air from the direct combustion of coal. It is supposed that the completeness of the consumption of the coal is due to the decomposition of the water contained in it, the hydrogen adding to the heat and the oxygen decomposing and purifying the products of the coal. The saving from complete combustion of the coal will be enormous, while the ventilation question will be solved in the most satisfactory way.

Robert English, one of the wealthiest and most prominent farmers of Burnt River, Ont., and his son aged 15 years were placing traps for woodchucks, on Saturday. The son moved along the river bank unknown to the father. The father, seeing his brown hat beside a bush, and mistaking it for a woodchuck, fired, instantly killing the son.

At Bloody Bay, Nfld., Mr. Wyatt, aged 21 years, was engaged with two men floating down the Terra Nova river, his winter's work, logs amounting to 2,000 in number. The three men pushed out in a boat to undo a tangle, but when the heavy mass took motion and was swept onward in the embrace of the mighty torrent, they were unable to extricate themselves. The men and boat were precipitated over a foaming cataract a depth of 60 feet below.

A citizen of Chicago with time to spare has carefully studied the reports of the many missionary societies, and from them computed what it costs in dollars and cents to convert individuals to christianity. According to his figures, to make a Methodist costs $25, a Baptist $30, a Congregationalist $45, a Presbyterian $60, while it costs as high as $300 to get a convert into the Episcopal Church, and $360 into the Catholic Church. In Africa it costs $14 to convert, in Italy $42, in Spain $55, in the East Indies $60. A Japanese costs $80, a Chinese $100, and every Christianised Jew costs $2,800.

When the Protestant Hospital at Ottawa the other day was fired by lightning, Sister Demeresse, of the Catholic Hospital, sent and offered to take charge of the patients. The local paper says that this kind and humane act is one which is high ly appreciated by the authorities of the Protestant institution.

An old and dirty portrait of Robert Burns, bought in Toronto for £2 is being cleaned. It turns out to be a genuine oil painting by Raeburn, dated 1789. The owner values it at £2,000.

The Ottawa *Citizen*, chief organ of the conservatives at the capital, on the general principle that it is always good to find fault with what the Americans do, objects to the choice of Mr. Thurman for Vice-President of the United States. He is, says our tory contemporary, "seventy-two years old. The mathematical "chances, according to an actuary's table, "are about one to eight that a man of that "age will die within four years—that is, "if he be living under ordinary conditions." Sir John A. Macdonald, aged 73 years, Premier of Canada, should call this *Citizen* to order.

A Bangor despatch of Monday last states that three minutes before the westward bound express was due to leave Bangor station, Saturday night, two postal clerks jumped from the postal car, crying "Hold up. Jerry has a fit." On going into the car Jerry Sinclair, another postal clerk, was seen lying on the floor, covered with blood, which it was at first thought was produced by hemorrhage. On being taken to undertaker Hunt's establishment, Dr. Sanger made an examination of the deceased's body, when a gaping wound, seven inches deep, was found alongside his heart. His clothes were completely saturated with blood, and it was quite evident that the man had been murdered. The two posts) clerks who were in the car at the time were arrested at Augusta. The despatch further says that Sellon (presumably one of the clerks) is reported to have confessed that he killed Sinclair, but he had done it in self-defence. Sellon is in Banjor jail.

The Annual Session of the Supreme Council of the Royal Arcanum was held last week in Toronto, the Supreme Regent, S. M. D. Lindsley, presiding. The annual reports show that since the last annual session, 10,673 new members have been initiated, and the actual membership on May 1st, 1888, was 82,996. Six hundred and thirty-six full rate and twenty-one half rate death benefits were paid during the year, making the aggregate payments in 1887 $1,940,000. The receipts on the general or expense fund account were $43,838.89, and the payments $46,262.78. There are eleven hundred and five subordinate and seventeen grand councils working under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Council. The Supreme Council has reduced the initiation fee to $4 and has raised the price of a benefit certificate to $2. The Mayor of Toronto gave the Supreme Council a hearty reception to that city, and the members of the Society planned excursions, steamboat trips and drives for them.

That Treaty.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Senate.—Mr. Morgan asked leave to offer a long preamble and series of resolutions on the subject of the pending fishery treaty, and Mr. Vance moved to refer them to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The preamble recites that the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations on the treaty raises the question whether the President has authority to negotiate such treaty or to appoint plenipotentiaries without the previous consent of the Senate, and the resolutions declare that the treaty has been duly negotiated and is lawful and valid.

Mr. Sherman said that the resolutions were subject to objections, and that as a matter of course he would like to see them in print before they were discussed or acted on.

Mr. Morgan insisted that he had a right to speak on the motion to refer.

The presiding officer said that he could not entertain that motion until unanimous consent was given to the offering of the resolution.

Mr. Morgan expressed his utter surprise at the ruling of the chair.

Mr. Sherman—Am I at liberty to ask the Senator from Alabama what he desires?

Mr. Morgan—To address the Senate this morning on these resolutions.

Mr. Sherman—I must object to that very decidedly. The Senator, who is known to have been the author of the report commented upon, is not in the city and I therefore deem it my duty as a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations to object to any discussion of it. The Senator from Vermont (Edmunds) wrote the report, and I am very glad to give him all the credit of it.

Mr. Morgan—I propose to make this morning, the speech which I made in the Executive session, or, if the Senate give me leave to have it printed, I will do so without delivering it in the Senate.

The presiding officer—If there be no objection the Senator from Alabama will be allowed to proceed.

Mr. Sherman—I object. The resolution may lie over under the rule and be printed.

Mr. Cameron—I move to proceed to executive business.

Mr. Morgan—I do not yield the floor for that purpose. This important treaty has been made a mere political football of a great party, for the sake of advancing the interests of a certain gentleman in the National Convention to be held in Chicago.

Mr. Morgan took up the manuscript of the speech made by him in the secret session and commenced its reading.

Mr. Sherman—I make the question of order that the Senator from Alabama is not discussing the question before the Senate, but is in violation of the rules discussing the resolutions, which cannot be discussed to-day except by unanimous consent.

The presiding officer—The chair holds that, under parliamentary practice, the senator from Alabama must confine himself to questions of the point of order, but the chair has no means of enforcing the rule. That is for the Senate itself, not for the chair.

Mr. Morgan, with apparent indifference to the ruling, proceeded with his reading of the printed slips of his speech in secret session. One of the sentences of the speech was: "The Senate may make war necessary, as I am very much afraid we are doing here to-day." In an allusion to Republican senators, Mr. Morgan said the only preparation which they were making for war was an attempt to enlist the sympathies of disaffected subjects of Her Majesty. Their action, he said, was doubtless with a view of exciting the antagonism of Irish voters to the President, because of his alleged subserviency to British influences. Congress, he said, had given to the President power, which all the Presidents had possessed since 1850, to wage paper war on British commerce, and had then stood by to see whether the President would push that paper war into the category of real war. If he had done so the country would have cried out for his impeachment, but, having failed to do so, he was charged in the report of the majority of the Committee on Foreign Relations with usurpation and with the abuse of constitutional power, because he had sought to find a peaceable way to get the rights claimed by the United States, and a threat had been made by the committee of future dealing with the President, held in reserve for the time being.

Mr. Morgan finished the reading at 1.50, and the resolutions went over without action.

READ THE NEXT

COLUMN ARTICLES

The Perils of Stream Driving.

FOURTEEN PROVINCIALS BURIED ON THE SHORE OF THE WASSATAQUOICK.

(Bangor Commercial.)

The young man who was drowned last week while working on the drive of Mr. F. Tracy, on Wassataquoick stream, was named Pray, and belonged in a town on the St. John River near Fredericton, New Brunswick. It is said he was one of the smartest men in the crew on logs, but he could not swim. He and a number of others were working on a bad jam of logs, and when it was about ready to start, he told his companions to go ashore as he could easily complete the job himself, and that when the timber broke away one could better reach a place of safety alone than if there were more. Acting on his advice they left the unfortunate man in the perilous position, and when the jam broke they were horror-stricken to see their comrade carried down the stream amid a rolling and pitching mass of timber lashed to fury by the foaming water. Down the stream he went till he struck another jam below, under which he was drawn and never seen alive again. The body was soon found bruised and disfigured, and was sent to his home in the province. For some years past there have been more or less men drowned on that stream, which is said to be one of the most dangerous rivers for the lumbermen in the State. We are informed that fourteen men from the provinces who have lost their lives in this way, are buried on the banks of this mountain torrent, yet no blame can be attached to anyone.

Sunken Ships at Halifax.

HALIFAX, June 9.—Divers have been at work for several days past in Bedford Basin, sending up cannon ball, evidently from the ships burnt previous to the hasty departure of Duke Danville's fleet in 1746. This fleet, on leaving France to re-take Louisburg and capture Annapolis, consisted of 18 ships of the line, 36 frigates, and 20 transports. Off Sable Island they were dispersed. The remainder rendezvoused at Bedford Basin wherein they were nearly unmanned by scurbutic fever. Eleven hundred died during six weeks encampment. The remainder were hurried on board, but finding it impossible to work the ships, several were burnt or scuttled. The remains of several of them were visible many years ago. The divers are very reticent as to what else is in sight, further than to say there are at least 20 tons more awaiting removal from the bottom. It is said there must be quite a lot of treasure including silver and gold money, valuable plate and effects, on board the Admiral's ships and the frigates.

Valuable Suggestion to Ladies.

What should we say of men if they consumed half their time in paying formal calls upon each other, merely for the sake of paying calls, and were low spirited if they did not receive as many cards as they dealt out to society? Have they not the time? Have women more time? and if they have, why should they spend it in this Sisyphus task? Would the social machine go to pieces—this made in good faith, and solely for information—if they made rational business for themselves to be attended to, or even if the time now given to calls they hate to read, ing and study, and to making their households civilising centres of intercourse and enjoyment, and paid visits for some other motives than "clearing off their list?" If all the artificial round of calls and cards would tumble down, what valuable thing would be lost out of anybody's life?

The question is too vast for the Drawer, but as an experiment in sociology it would like to see the system in abeyance for one season. If at the end of it there had not been just as much social enjoyment as before, and there were not fewer women than usual down with nervous prostration, it would agree to start at its own expense a new experiment, to wit, a kind of Social Clearing-House, in which all cards should be delivered and exchanged, and all social debts of this kind be balanced by experienced bookkeepers, so that the reputation of everybody for propriety and conventionality should be just as good as it is now.—Charles Dudley Warner, in Harper's for June.

The Death Penalty by Electricity.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 7.—Governor Hilton Monday signed the bill abolishing hanging for all murders committed after January 1, 1889. The bill consists of elaborate and carefully drawn amendments to the code of criminal procedure, providing that the prisoner sentenced to death shall be immediately conveyed to one of the State prisons and there kept in solitary confinement until the day of execution, to be visited only by officers, or by his relatives, physician, clergyman or counsel. The Court imposing sentence shall name merely the week within which the execution is to take place, the particular day within such week being left to the discretion of the principal officers of the prison. The execution is required to be practically private, only officers, clergymen, physicians and a limited number of citizens being allowed to be present. After the execution funeral services may be held within the prison walls and the body shall be delivered into the custody of relatives if so requested; otherwise it shall be decently interred within the prison grounds.

Don't

let that cold of yours run on. You think it is a light thing. But it may run into catarrh. Or into pneumonia. Or consumption.

Catarrh is disgusting. Pneumonia is dangerous. Consumption is death itself.

The breathing apparatus must be kept healthy and clear of all obstructions and offensive matter. Otherwise there is trouble ahead.

All the diseases of these parts, head nose, throat, bronchial tubes and lungs, can be delightfully and entirely cured by the use of Boschee's German Syrup. If you don't know this already, thousands and thousands of people can tell you. They have been cured by it, and "know how it is, themselves." Bottle only 75 cents. Ask any druggist.

PEOPLE GENERALLY BELIEVE that if the Blood is pure, the health will be good. The purity of the blood is guaranteed only when the kidneys are naturally active. The fluids may flow freely, and yet the kidneys fail to keep the blood clean. This will be indicated if you have Malaria, Stomach Troubles, Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Skin Diseases, Impotency, Headaches, Lame Back, Neuralgia, Carbuncles and Boils, Recesses, Weak Eyes, Nervousness, Poor Appetite, and in women Female Troubles. These disorders show that your blood is full of uric, kidney, acid poison, AND YOU CAN NEVER GET WELL until you clean out the blood with the only recognised scientific blood tonic,

"Warner's Safe Cure."

Suspended.

A Norwich, Ont., despatch of 9th inst. says:—Nearly the whole of yesterday's session of Niagara Methodist conference was again taken up with the case of Rev. B. Long'ey, who made a long and affecting statement confessing his deep penitence for his error and pleading for mercy. The Toronto district's resolution for his expulsion was rejected, there being only 12 votes for it, and by a vote of 56 to 40 a resolution was carried suspending him from the ministry for one year.

Cleveland and Thurman.

(Toronto Globe.)

By nominating Mr. Thurman on the first ballot for the Vice-Presidency, the Democrats have shown their superiority to the petty consideration of making gains in some "doubtful State." Mr. Thurman is an Ohio man. Ohio is unquestionably a strongly Republican State. Mr. Thurman cannot carry it for his friends but he is a thoroughly upright, stainless statesman, and has been nominated on his merits. This bold policy will pay the Democrats throughout the Union, whereas they would have lost credit by selecting some nonentity on the ground of his popularity in one doubtful district.

"Cleveland and Thurman" are a strong team by ability and reputation, and far stronger by the convention's adoption of a straightforward, decided programme of fiscal or anti-restrictionist reform. The Democrats have learned from many reverses the folly of trying to straddle on great questions. There is no hedging this time in their platform. They approve unreservedly the Mills Bill, which proposes to effect a considerable reduction of Customs duties on the necessaries of life, and they stand unreservedly by the famous revenue tariff Message of the President. In that document Mr. Cleveland laid down sound, statesmanlike principles for the reduction of taxation. He observed that:—

"The amount of money annually exacted from the industries and necessities of the people largely exceeds the sum necessary to meet the expenses of the Government."

He went on to declare that

Our present tariff laws, the vicious inequitable and illogical source of unnecessary taxation, ought to be at once revised and amended. These laws, at their primary and plain effect, raise the price to consumers of all articles imported and subject to duty by precisely the sum paid for such duties. Thus the amount of the duty measures the tax paid by those who purchase for use these imported articles. Many of these things, however, are raised or manufactured in our own country, and the duties now levied upon foreign goods and products are called protective to these home manufactures, because they render it possible for those of our people who are manufacturers to make these taxed articles and sell them for a price equal to that demanded for the imported goods that have paid Customs duty."

And he concluded that

"The simple and plain duty which we owe to this people is to reduce taxation to the necessary expenses of an economical operation of the Government, and to restore to the business of the country the money which we hold in the treasury through the perversion of Governmental powers."

That is all sound doctrine, and the election of the Democratic candidates thereon will have the consequence of making the U. S. tax-system a pleasure for sensible men to behold.

Mothers!

Castoria is recommended by physicians for children teething. It is a purely vegetable preparation, its ingredients are published round each bottle. It is pleasant to the taste and absolutely harmless. It relieves constipation, regulates the bowels, quiets pain, cures diarrhœa and wind colic allays feverishness, destroys worms, and prevents convulsions, soothes the child and gives it refreshing and natural sleep.

Pitcher's Castoria.

Castoria is the children's panacea—the mothers' friend, 35 doses, 35 cents.

Best Milk Production.

ROOTS BETTER THAN GRAIN IS PROFESSOR BROWN'S VERDICT.

The following is the text of bulletin XXX., issued from the Ontario Agricultural College, at Gulph, by Mr. Wm. Brown, Professor of Agriculture:—

We have made tests with roots against grain for milk production within the last five years, but never so thoroughly as during the past winter. Our objects were: (1) Cheaper production of winter milk; (2) to get milk equal at least to the average Ontario summer records; (3) the use of a large quantity of roots without tasting, and (4) to maintain milk and condition of cows without grain.

The plan adopted was to feed one week on each ration previous to exact testing during the second week, and thus changing every two weeks through March and April. Ordinary Shorthorn grades were handled, milking twice a day. What are the facts so far?

The root ration daily consisted of 12 lb. cut hay, timothy and clover, 33 lb. mangels, 33 lb. Swede turnips and 15 lb. white Belgian carrots, all sliced and mixed with the hay. The grain ration was 12 lb. of similar cut hay, 7 lb. oats, 7 lb. peas and 7 lb. barley, all ground and mixed dry with the hay. Feeding at