UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!
OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

Capital Prize, $300,000.

L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

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 Single Number Drawings take place monthly, and the Grand Quarterly Drawings regularly every three months (March June, September and December.)

"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 authorise 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 Quarterly Drawing

In the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, June 12, 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
25 PRIZES OF	1,000 are	25,000
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 approximating to $300,000 Prize are		50,000
100 Prizes of $300 approximating to $100,000 Prize are		30,000
100 Prizes of $200 aproximating to $50,000 Prize are		20,000
TERMINAL PRIZES.		
1,000 Prizes of $100 decided by	$300,000 Prize are	100,000
1,000 Prizes of $100 decided by	$100,000 Prize are	100,000
3,136 Prizes amounting to		$1,055,000

For Club Rates, or any further information apply to the undersigned. Your handwriting must be distinct and Signature plain. 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 to

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 GeneralBeauregard 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 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 Rothesay, 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. G. Riddle, Esq, Felton Park, from his celebrated prize-taking Black Mare by Tweedside.

Old Marquis was bred by Alex Lang, Garnilland, 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 Rothesy. Marquis' dam was bred by Mr. James Simpson, Bute, and took seven 1st prizes at Rothesy, and all her produce took prizes. Marquis' Grandsire was Samson, bred by Mr. Logan, Crossfeat, Kilbarchan.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S Dam was by Wellington, 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, Inlantown, 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 Deschanes; Dam La Brn. PREFERE is 17 Hands high and when on the Government Scale one month ago weighed 1880 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

OLD POSTAGE STAMPS.

I will pay good prices in cash to anyone sending me old stamps of New Brunswick or Nova Scotia before Confederation

They are more valuable when not removed from the original cover or envelope

Look carefully through all old letters from 1852 to 1865

You will be well repaid for your trouble

References—
The Editor of this paper, or, Mr Geo Watt, Chatham } A J CRAIG, Box 20, Pictou, N.S

7-12

MACKIE'S
ISLAY BLEND
IS THE BEST.
USE NO OTHER BRAND.
18-88*

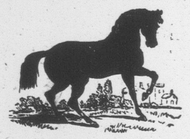
ROYAL

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 he 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, Pochohontas and Gen. Knox.

OLD COLUMBUS (94), was the sire of Confidence, 2 28, 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 34 when 26 years old.

SAYR'S COLUMBUS (55), by Old Columbus (94), was the sire of eleven in 2 30 and better, best of whom are Myron Perrey 2 24¼, Sea Foam 2 24¾, Com Vanderbilt 2 25, Phil Sheridan 2 26¾.

PHIL SHERIDAN (650), 226¾, was the sire of ten in 2 30 and better, best of whom are Phyllias 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 Kyndick 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 of Mambrino Sparkle 2 17, and is the Grand Sire of Sir Charles, Helena 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 Lady Thorne 2 18¾, 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, $10 OOTB

Jas. Dickson, Groom.

Newcastle, April 24, 1888.

ADIRONDACK.

Under Patronage of Northumberland Agricultural Society.

OWNERS, JOHN FERGUSON, AND S'L CARRUTHERS

This young Stallion will make the Season of 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 horse

ALLRIGHT,

the well known sire of Trotting Horses. Although the stock of Allright is young, yet he has sired very many very fast horses; such as Black Pilot, record 2.33; George Lee, 2:28¾; George Allright, 2:41; Defiance, 2:29¾ and many others. Allright was sired by Taggart's Abdallah, record. 2:30¼, 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

NOTICE.

As I am about leaving for Winnipeg, I have authorised and appointed Allan A Davidson, Barr'r Esquire, my Attorney and Agent to act for me, and all persons having claims against me will please present them to him, and those indebted to me will please pay the same to Mr Davidson.

May 23, 1888 R. CARMAN, Barrister

The above notice affords me a favorable opportunity of returning my thanks to the kind and warm-hearted people of Chatham—and not only of Chatham, but Miramichi generally—for the friendly greetings and kindnesses that I have ever met with and received from them.

I leave home, where I have spent so many pleasant years, with regret, and hope that I may again revisit and drink of the health-given waters of the hospitable 'Miramichi'—that 'Happy Retreat'.

With the gentlemen of my profession I have ever practiced in assurance and confidence and with a full realization of their probity and good faith.

To my highly valued friends, the excellent young men of Chatham, who are an honor to this, and would be so to any place, I may say they will, if they should seek for 'green fields and pastures new,' where I may be, ever find in me a helper and friend. And so to my many and kind friends I say to one and all—Farewell.

Richard Carman.

Miramichi Advance,

CHATHAM, N. B. - - MAY 31, 1888

New Ministers.

Sir Charles Tupper, having resigned his position of Minister of Finance and his seat in Parliament to resume that of Canadian High Commissioner in London, Hon. Geo. E. Foster is promoted to the vacant portfolio. This, in turn, necessitated the appointment of a new Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and that position has been given to Mr. C. H. Tupper, son of Sir Charles, who represented Pictou. These changes will involve only one election—that of Mr. Tupper—as Mr. Foster, having merely been transferred from one Ministerial position to another, does not, thereby, vacate his seat.

The Brigade Camp.

It is satisfactory to know that the question of locating the Brigade Camp for the Eighth Military District this year has been settled entirely on its merits and that, as a result, Chatham is the place chosen by the Government. In doing this we believe the authorities have shown a true regard for the interests of the service—not only giving necessary and deserved encouragement to our local corps, but showing due regard for the health and moral well-being of all the men who will compose the camp. It will be for our people to do what they can to sustain the good reputation of the place, which, we have no doubt, has very largely influenced the bringing of the camp here.

The muster will take place on 26th instant on the Fenton Farm and Driving Park, of which fact Lt.-Col. McCulley has been notified by Deputy Adjutant General Maunsell.

The Beautiful "Bend."

"Paul Legere, clerk in the Commercial hotel, was yesterday convicted of a violation of the Scott Act and fined $50 and costs. He was summoned to appear for keeping for sale and selling by clerk, servant or agent. A witness was called, but did not establish a sale. Legere himself gave evidence. He swore he had not sold within three months, and did not know anything about the business of the bar. He simply manipulated a string which moved a bolt in a door, so that it could be opened when required."—Moncton *Times*.

"Several eels were taken from the hydrants in town yesterday. One about a foot long was taken from the hydrant corner Main and Botsford streets."—Moncton *Times*.

"The militia department has decided to locate the military camp at Chatham. We think the decision unwise from every point of view, and very much regret that the department over-looked the reasonable claims of Moncton in the matter."—Moncton *Times*.

The *Times* in its efforts to disparage the Miramichi, which have been more vicious than usual since it realised that the Brigade Camp must be held here, said Chatham was too slow a place for the camp, and intimated that Moncton was the most "alive and kicking" town in the country. The above, from the same paper shows that in addition to its Vulcan Street dives Moncton has peculiar devices for violating the Scott Act amongst its flourishing industries and, also, a plentiful supply of eels in its hydrants. The eel luxury has made its appearance just as the soldiers are preparing to go to camp, and although its advent may be heralded by our contemporary in a spiteful spirit, to remind them of what they have missed by not going to Moncton, we do not think it will have the effect of causing any feeling of regret on the part of the troops; for while many of them do not particularly long for eels in any form, few would care to imbibe them with their drinking water. We fancy that any attempt to introduce eels into the ordinary stomach with water, would call for a new mode of prehension not yet treated by scientists. Most of us can manage porridge and milk, the solid and liquid elements of which are sufficiently assimilated in mastication to render deglutition easy and natural, but an attempt to drink a live eel would undoubtedly be an impossible feat to anyone but a Monctonian. We can imagine that some of our active militiamen are equal to the task of taking water with a stick in it, but most of them would, doubtless, say "no live eels in mine, thank you." In fact, we fail to perceive how with its Vulcan Street traps, its gin-mill doors that open by invisible agencies and its live eels—and perhaps lizards, young crocodiles and other saurians—in its drinking-water, Moncton could have the hardihood to ask any paternal government to send nearly a thousand men to camp within its fateful precincts. Those who have experience in such matters know that quite a large percentage of the men attending our Military Camps are apt to go off on what they call "a good time" when temptations for doing so are presented. Even in places where there are no Vulcan Streets, or trap-door taverns, it is not always easy to keep the health and morals of the camp up to the desired standard, but it would have been a dreadful thing had the Militia department ordered the troops to a place like Moncton, when Chatham was available. Just think of an unfortunate defender of the country crawling into camp at Moncton, after being through Vulcan street or having drunk his fire-water behind its self-opening bar-room doors. Imagine him calling for water to moisten his parched lips and "internal economy" and having an eel run down his throat. Ugh! Horrible. Talk of seeing snakes and lizards, centipedes and spiders after "a good time!" The Moncton eel eclipses them all, and the troops will be thankful that they are to pitch their tents where the water, air and general surroundings are pure and where they may be sure that no eels can be crammed down their throats against their will.

(St. John Globe.)

How Things are Done.

"One way in which claims upon the country are trumped up is exhibited by a discussion which took place in the House of Commons a few days before the adjournment. There was an item of $7,000 for railway construction at Newcastle concerning which Mr. Weldon, of St. John, made some inquiry. Sir Charles Tupper said that it was for a ballast pit near Newcastle belonging to Mr. J. Ferguson. Mr. Davies asked if the claim was settled by arbitration. Sir Charles said that the whole claim was for $20,000 for gravel taken out of the place, but that $7,000 was the outside amount which the government thought should be allowed. The item passed with this statement. Nobody on the opposition side knew anything of the matter, although Mr. Weldon and Mr. Davies looked at the claim with suspicion. Mr. Mitchell was not at the time in his seat. But the next day or so he recalled the matter and said that the government explanation was a very extraordinary one as he knew of no gravel pit near Newcastle and he asked for further explanation. Sir Chas. Tupper then said:—

"I should have stated that the ballast pit spoken of is near Bathurst, in place of Newcastle. His attention was called to this matter by the member for Northumberland and he was obliged to him for doing it, as he discovered on enquiry at the Department that the claim was a most outrageous one, and one to which the Government, when dealing with it, would give the closest scrutiny. He believed the facts to be that the railway officers having a gravel pit which was on a vacant lot owned by the Provincial Government, they had taken what ballast the Government required, probably extending over one or two acres, and that Mr. Ferguson, finding that the Government was using the pit, applied to the Provincial Government and got a grant of the lot, and has since filed this extravagant and outrageous claim, but it is one which the Government do not intend to pay without the closest scrutiny.

"Mr. Mitchell stated that the Intercolonial authorities had taken from one to two acres of land for ballast, and that the land did not cost over two dollars per acre, and was only purchased by the present proprietor after the railway people had selected it for a gravel pit. The minister stated that the claim was *twenty thousand dollars*, which he correctly pronounced outrageous. He (Mitchell) was informed that the *twenty* without the *thousands* might be nearer to the value of what the Government had taken. He would suggest to the minister that the law had provided a means by which the Government could appropriate lands for ballast pits, and in this case their greatest safeguard would be to pursue that course. Sir Charles Tupper promised that the government would take this course. The case is only one of many constantly occurring."

It may be that our friends in Newcastle have endeavored, in this case, to bite off more than they can masticate, and that they have been a little sharp in the transaction, but it must be remembered that they have many precedents for the course they have taken, and that it was always quite expensive to interfere with or appropriate real estate for Intercolonial railway purposes. The sudden—almost spasmodic—assumption of virtuous indignation over the matter by Sir Charles has, therefore, the appearance of insincerity and seems almost like a case of locking the stable door after the horse has been stolen. There have been cases in Cumberland and elsewhere—not to mention Newcastle and vicinity—in which fancy prices have been demanded and paid in behalf of the I. C. R. for land less valuable than this indispensable Nepisiguit ballast pit, and it is quite reasonable that gentlemen whose conscience in such matters is the creation of those who now hold up their hands in holy horror over the alleged magnitude of the claim of Messrs. Ferguson & Co. should be paralyzed, not only over the pretended surprise of Sir Charles, but the cold shouldered ingratitude which its expression implies. Moreover, it seems that the I. C. R. authorities have, at times, paid pretty steep prices for ballast privileges not even as good as those of the Nepisiguit pit, and we presume that when Mr. Ferguson and his associates secured the property in question they reasonably counted on being able to obtain the same consideration as had been accorded to others having friends at court. The Government, too, might have bought the land in the first place, but they didn't, and the present owners—more wise in their generation than their rulers—seeing in it an opportunity to embark in a good speculation, secured it in the regular orthodox way. After they had thus forestalled the Government it was open to the latter to obtain by purchase as much as they required at a figure less than that which they put in the estimates to settle the claim, but this they do not seem to have done. They simply went on taking ballast, the owners keeping tally of the car-loads removed and making it a simple matter of account against the railway. It may have been very unpatriotic for them to do this, but it was business, nevertheless, and such business as the political education they had acquired led them to believe was legitimate. It seems also that the government realised the obligation they had incurred, otherwise they would not have entertained it so seriously as to place a large sum in the estimates for the purpose of paying the bill, and one cannot escape the conclusion that they are now insincere in pretending that they did not, in doing so, know what they were about. There is, of course, a big "nigger in the wood pile," but that they did not know, all along, he was there, no one will be foolish enough to believe. Having given their Newcastle friends to understand they were to be paid a handsome figure for their claim, it appears a little shabby, now that they are all caught at the game, to make a shuffling attempt to leave the speculators in the lurch. There have been cases in Nova Scotia and elsewhere in which gentlemen in Sir Charles' position have been taken in as silent partners in such affairs. We think the present Postmaster General has, in bygone times, accused Sir Charles of being a sharer in the profits of transactions of this nature when he, himself, was, virtually, paymaster in behalf of the public, and it may be that Sir Charles now feels like resenting the obtuseness of his Newcastle friends in not knowing the ropes sufficiently well to take in partners who were in a position to teach them the advantage of the principles of "division and silence." At all events, it is to be hoped that the matter will be settled, in some way, at once, so that the ballast for this section of the I. C. R. may in future be obtained in a more regular and less expensive way.

By Count and Weight.

The Fisheries department is, this year, taking steps to ascertain the average weight and size of lobsters put up at the different canneries, and it appears that the process is one that adds to the expenses of the packers, as they require them to make a return by count to the visiting officers. The latter, by the first part of the process, will ascertain the number of lobsters put up by each cannery and, by a second, the number of boxes or pounds they make. These figures ascertained, it will be easy to know how many to to the pound and, by comparison, just the average length etc. of the whole season's catch.

The Ministry.

[St. John "Globe"]

Mr. Foster's appointment to the office of Finance Minister clearly reveals how weak the conservative party is in capable men. If strong in mere voting power, that party is deficient in the element which is most necessary for successful administration and official management. When Sir Charles Tupper became High Commissioner his successor was Mr. McLelan, the present Postmaster General. But Mr. McLelan, whatever his merits may be in his present place, and wide as was his mercantile experience, was not fitted to be Finance Minister. His budget speech revealed his incapacity so painfully that even his opponents felt sorry for him. He had to be displaced and Tupper came back, and took the office. But Sir John could find no one fitted to fill the High Commissionership, and the duties of that office have been discharged after a fashion by Sir Charles Tupper, who had to make several trips across the Atlantic, now in Europe and again in America, with the result that the strain has told upon his health. He determined to retire from the Ministry and to live in England. His successor was to be the late Mr. White, who could be no worse than Mr. McLelan was and who might be better. But death carried Mr. White off unexpectedly, and there was no one to whom the public could turn as certain to succeed Sir Charles. There was no one in the ministry. On the benches back of the ministers there was no one whose financial ability was so conspicuous as to make him certain of being selected. The opinion of many was that Mr. Tupper of Pictou might get the position, and that, coached by his father, he would get along in some way. But for some reason this plan has not been adopted. Perhaps Sir John felt that with Tupper senior negotiating a loan and Tupper junior handling the proceeds, the country was pretty sure to make remarks which he did not wish to hear. The vacant position must, however, be filled by somebody and that somebody is Mr. Foster, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries. Whether this gentleman will be any better than Mr. McLelan remains, of course, to be tried. Mr. Foster has none of the qualifications, natural or acquired, practical or theoretical, which fit him to be a financiar, but Mr. Foster has qualifications which recommend him to Sir John. He is obedient and obsequious. He was very willing to take a back seat at Washington during the fishery negotiations. He will be willing to go home and negotiate the new loan; or if he is wanted to remain in Canada and let Tupper do it, he will be willing for that. He has made temperance matters easy for his chief, and has not embarassed him with declarations as to what he should do in regard to prohibition. He will not bring any great amount of financial knowledge or any very great administrative skill to the office. His administration of the Department of Fisheries, by which he almost brought this country into armed collision with the United States, is the best proof of his incapacity to grapple with a great question. But his deficiencies are of small account so long as he does Sir John's bidding. And this he will be pretty sure to do. Very few persons thought of Mr. Foster in connection with the Finance Department, which is ample proof that people did not think that he had any capacity for the work. As regards the other vacant offices there are no men to whom the public point unmistakeably as men likely to prove competent, as men who under any circumstances should have the preference? Who does the party desire for the office of Minister of the Interior? Who for the post of Minister of Marine? Who is likely to be Postmaster General in case Mr. McLelan is translated? Who to be Minister of Railways in case Mr. Pope is no longer capable of discharging the duties of that office? The poverty of the Conservative party in capable men was never so apparent as at this moment. And yet the party never so much needed able men, for the current of public opinion is directly against it.

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 they know how it is, themselves." Bottle only 75 cents. Ask any druggist.

Hon. Peter Mitchell and Mr. Curran

In the Dominion Parliament, during the discussion on the canals, Mr. Curran, of Montreal, had the temerity to bring up the case of the Lachine Canal laborers alleged to have been refused work on the opening of the season because they voted against him. He read certain affidavits which he alleged proved him guiltless in the matter. In the course of the discussion which followed, Mr. Mitchell came to the fore and some of the Conservatives undertook to howl him down, of course with the usual result—he talked all the longer and all the more vehemently. Mr. Curran, becoming excited, boasted that he had made Mr. Mitchell, as chief of the Moutreal *Herald*, take back its charges against him on this subject, and was ready to do it again if the same statement was repeated. Mr. Mitchell replied with the taunt that he had been persuaded partly by the hon. gentleman's plea of poverty, partly from his knowledge that under the Quebec law the truth of the statement was no ground on which to resist a suit for libel, and he had not much confidence in the men upon whose evidence he would have to rely; but he declared—and there was great applause at the announcement—that he would watch the member for Montreal and might give him an opportunity to carry out his threat. The scene was a lively one while it lasted, but in the general haste to get through comparatively little time was occupied.—*Toronto Globe.*

Notes and News.

Three attempts have been made since last Saturday 19th, to burn St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum at San Rafael, Cal., which has 600 inmates. The fires were started by boys to facilitate escape.

The Presbyterian General Assembly at Philadelphia voted on Wednesday 23rd, that in view of the present unsettled opinion relating to the revised version, it was inexpedient to authorize its use in the public worship of the sanctuary.

MONTREAL, May 26.—It is announced that Hon. J. A. Chapleau has been invited by the Conservative members from the Maritime Provinces to visit Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island this summer, and it is quite probable that the Secretary of State will accept the invitation in the near future.

TORONTO, May 28.—The committee appointed to investigate the charge of immorality preferred against Rev. J. B. Longley, late pastor of Queen street Methodist church, have unanimously decided to recommend to the district meeting, which meets here to-morrow, that he be expelled from the ministry.

QUEBEC, May 26.—After a week's debate the Interprovincial Conference resolution were carried in the Assembly last night by a vote of 31 to 17, or a majority of 14 for the government. An amendment was moved by the opposition leader Taillon, but was rejected, to the effect that the British North America act had given perfect satisfaction and there was no urgent present reason to modify it.

The Queen's birthday was made the occasion of throwing open to the public the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park, the twin sister to the State reservation on the American side. The Canadian park contains 118 acres, is 2½ miles long, and all the natural beauties of the great bank which runs along the chasm have been preserved. The park cost $395,000.

The growth of London, England, is something marvellous. A recent article in *Chambers' Journal* states that within the metropolitan police district, an area of 688 square miles, exclusive of the city proper, there is a population of 5,300,000, that the number of police is 13,800 and that during the year 1886 12,252 new houses were built, making twenty-nine miles of new streets.

A cable despatch from Rome states that the Rev. Dr. Foley, of Baltimore, has been appointed to fill the vacant bishopric of Detroit. Dr. Foley is a native of Baltimore and brother of the late Bishop of Chicago. Although a scholar of extensive research, Dr. Foley has seldom stepped into the field of literature. He is literary in his tastes, however, and next to his church and parish is most at home in his library. In the recent plenary council he took a prominent part, and has also been a conspicuous figure at other prominent Catholic gatherings. Should Dr. Foley accept the summons to Michigan, it cannot be without a sense of great regret at leaving at this late year in his life the home where he was born and has lived for 51 years, and where he sees about him an extensive congregation and institutions which he has created.

Mr. Lawrence Hutton, in Harper's Magazine for June, sketches the new romance entitled "Strange Manscript found in a Copper Cylinder." It purports to give an account of the "Kosekins," a curious people inhabiting near the South Pole. "Each of these queer personages does his utmost to benefit his neighbor and to injure himself, and out of purely selfish motives"—"in the race for wealth each Kosekin does his best to be left behind," and tries for "lower wages, longer hours and harder work." This all seems directly opposite to the proceedings of ordinary mortals. But it isn't. Canadian farmers, in voting for Restrictionism, deliberately condemned themselves to lower earnings, longer hours, harder work, a hinder place in the race for wealth, and all for the benefit of a handful of combinesters. Canada's fiscal policy is one of Kosekinism by the majority.

On Saturday morning last George Fisher and two other employes of the Montreal gas company at Hochelaga entered the works with a lighted lamp, it is supposed to search for a leak, but they had barely got inside when a terrific explosion occurred and the building was soon ablaze. Bricks were sent flying 50 to 100 feet in the air. The fire brigade were summoned and succeeded in confining the flames to the one building, which was however completely destroyed. The damage to property is estimated at $200,000. Five men were killed and eight injured.

TORONTO, May 28.—The *Globe's* London cable says: The *Economist* criticising the Canadian budget points out that notwithstanding successive increases in the customs tariff by which consumers are burdened far more than the revenue benefitted, the Canadian Government has not yet succeeded in making the revenue cover the expenditure. Referring to the new loan the *Economist* says so far as regards the limitation of the operations of savings banks and the government borrowing in the English market, the government is to be commended. It is evident, however, from Sir Charles Tupper's statement that the ministers are aware that in recent years they have been forcing the pace rather too much. It will be better for them and for Canada if they adhere to their present resolution to keep a tighter hand upon capital expenditure. The *Economist* also criticises adversely the Canadian Pacific Railway report.

Parliamentary.

We were obliged last week to defer the report of the proceedings of the last day of the session at Ottawa as follows:—

OTTAWA MAY 22.

The vote for a proposed grant to the family of the late Hon. Thos. White was reduced at the suggestion of Sir Charles Tupper, from $8,342 to $4,842, which would be the amount of salary due the late Minister from the time of his death until January 1st, 1889.

Before the doors of the Commons were thrown open to others than members this morning, Mr. Perley (Assiniboia) called the attention of the Government to the fact that the habit of drinking in the restaurant by others than those connected with the House was becoming a nuisance. It was said that when the city hotels were closed in accordance with the requirements of the law, outsiders had nothing to do but go to the Parliament buildings and get a drink. He spoke in favor of temperance generally, and trusted that the Government would do something during the recess to remedy the evil he complained of. Sir John Macdonald promised to inquire into the matter.

Mr. Mitchell said that the proper thing to do was to admit no one to the Commons restaurant unless accompanied by a member of Parliament.

Mr. Patterson (Essex) moved that the full sessional indemnity be allowed Dr. Platt and Dr. Roome. To this Sir John Macdonald objected that it was out of order, although Mr. Patterson insisted that he had seen it done heretofore.

Mr. Mitchell stated that if it was done in this case, he would move that Messrs. Campbell and Edwards be put on the same footing. The motion was withdrawn and supply taken up.

On the vote for Indian Industrial schools in British Columbia, Sir Richard Cartwright said it was the proper time to refer to the cause which led to the removal of Mr. Duncan and a large number of Indians from British Columbia to Alaska. Mr. Duncan, in his opinion, was one of the best missionaries who ever worked among the Indians, and it was to be regretted that anything should have occurred to cause the removal of himself and band to foreign territory. Sir John Macdonald gave the same explanation which appeared in the annual report, and said that it was a very unfortunate affair, but its occurrence was not in any way due to the Dominion Government. On the contrary, when in England he endeavored to do all he could among the Church societies to settle the difficulty, and notwithstanding that he promised to make Mr. Duncan Indian agent for the whole of that coast, nothing could be done with him. The truth was, said Sir John that Mr. Duncan had so long continued to be successful as a missionary among the Indians that he had begun to be dictatorial.

Mr. Mitchell—"Is that the result of long rule?"

Sir John Macdonald, smiling said that in that case it was, and that Mr. Duncan commenced to defy the law and make the Indians believe they owned the country.

Mr. Mills blamed the Government for the whole trouble, and contended that if the Government had not interfered as umpire between the Bishop and Mr. Duncan, no trouble would have ever happened. The Government had nothing to do with the theology of the Indians. He was going on upbraiding Sir John for his interference when the latter replied that he did not interfere.

Mr. Mills—"Did you not send a man-of-war to Metlakahtla?"

The premier shook his head for an answer, and there the matter dropped.

Sir Richard Cartwright, on the supplementaries for postoffices, called attention to the defalcation of the assistant-postmaster at Kingston, and read a report from Mr. James Shannon, postmaster there, to the Postmaster-General, to the effect that Mr. Shannon, assistant postmaster, had been found with three letters in his pocket, which he opened, and from which he extracted the contents, some postage stamps and ten cents in silver. The inspector, who was to report the matter, so the letter said, allowed Shannon to go, and the matter had come so suddenly on him (the other Shannon, postmaster,) that he did not know what to do or say. Although it was known to the inspector twenty-four hours before the assistant left Kingston still he did not have him arrested, which showed that he was equally culpable with the criminal, and this was a disgrace to the department and the public service.

Mr. McLelan admitted to a great extent the truth of the remarks of Sir Richard and promised to have a thorough investigation. The friends of the absconder had, he said, placed a sum of money in the department to cover any deficiencies that might arise from the thefts of Wm. Shannon.

The remainder of the supplementary estimates were passed, and concurrence in the votes made in Committee of Supply was gone through in about the quickest time on record. Few of the items were further discussed. Just before the House rose Mr. Thompson presented a bill to provide for the appointment of an additional Superior Court Judge, to be resident in Montreal. A bill based on the resolution was passed through all its stages without opposition. The House rose during pleasure about half-past one.

THE FAREWELL ADDRESS.

At three o'clock the members were again in their places, and in a short time proceeded to the Senate, where the joint farewell address of both Houses to the Governor General was to be presented. The beauty and fashion of Ottawa had already assembled on the floor and in the press gallery, and the main gallery was well filled with people. His Excellency, accompanied by Lady Lansdowne, entered, and they occupied places just in front of the throne. They were attended by the Governor-General's suite, who in their scarlet uniforms formed a brilliant group at one side of the throne. In front of the Governor and to the right was the Speaker of the Senate, attended by the Sergeant-at-Arms with the mace and the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod with his staff of office. On the left was the Speaker of the Commons, with the Sergeant-at-Arms bearing the mace. The Governor was dressed in the uniform of a Privy Councillor, while the Marchioness wore a handsome ciel blue pongee silk walking dress, trimmed with cream lace, and a cream lace bonnet. The members of the Senate occupied the front row of seats, the rest being filled with ladies. The members of the Commons were admitted within the bar and formed the central group at the table. Speaker Allan, of the Senate, first read the address in English, followed by Speaker Ouimet, of the Commons, in French, in both of which languages His Excellency responded.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:
Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I thank you cordially for the generous terms in which you have been pleased to take leave of me. The unanimous expression of your good-will, coming as it does from the whole Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, falls from your lips with an authority which admits of no question. I accept it from you as the representatives of the Canadian people, and to that people, as well as to you, I