General Business.

PAST ALL PRECEDENT!
OVER TWO MILLIONS DISTRIBUTED.

L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated by the Legislature 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 in each of the other ten months of 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 Semi-Annual 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.

MAMMOTH DRAWING

at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, December 17, 1889.

Capital Prize, $600,000.

100,000 Tickets at $10; Halves $5; Quarters $2.50; Eighths $1; Twentieths 50c.

LIST OF PRIZES

1 PRIZE OF	$600,000 is	$600,000
1 PRIZE OF	200,000 is	200,000
1 PRIZE OF	100,000 is	100,000
1 PRIZE OF	50,000 is	50,000
2 PRIZES OF	20,000 are	40,000
5 PRIZES OF	10,000 are	50,000
10 PRIZES OF	5,000 are	50,000
25 PRIZES OF	2,000 are	50,000
100 PRIZES OF	800 are	80,000
300 PRIZES OF	400 are	120,000
500 PRIZES OF	400 are	200,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Prizes of	$1,000 are	$100,000
100 do	800 are	80,000
100 do	400 are	40,000
TWO NUMBER TERMINALS.		
1,998 Prizes of	$300 are	$599,400
3,144 Prizes amounting to		$2,159,400

AGENTS WANTED

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.

IMPORTANT.

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

By ordinary letter, containing Money Order issued by all Express Companies, New York Exchange, Draft or Postal Note.

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

"REMEMBER that the payment of 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 all imitations or anonymous schemes."

ONE DOLLAR is the price of the smallest part or fraction of a Ticket ISSUED BY US in any Drawing. Anything in our name offered for less than a Dollar is a swindle.

Notice of Sale.

To John Nowlan, formerly of Escuminac, in the parish of Hardwicke, in the County of Northumberland, in the Province of New Brunswick, farmer, and all others whom it doth, shall or may concern.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the twenty-seventh day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty six and made between the said John Nowlan of the one part and John Brown, of Chatham, in the County aforesaid, merchant, of the other part, recorded the fourteenth day of March, A. D., 1887, in volume 63 of the Records of the said County, pages 107, 108 and 109 and numbered 92 in said volume, there will for the purpose of satisfying moneys due on and secured by said Mortgage, default having been made in payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction in front of the Post Office, in the said town of Chatham, on Saturday, the fourth day of January next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon: All that piece or parcel of land situate lying and being at Escuminac, in the said parish of Hardwicke and described in the said Indenture of Mortgage as "being part of Lot letter F. granted to Ralph Casey beginning at the sea-shore on the line between Lot letter G and Lot letter F. running south five degrees West until it strikes the rear of said lots, thence westerly along the said rear line fifteen rods, thence north five degrees east until it strikes the shore, thence easterly fifteen rods to the place of begining which said piece of land was sold and conveyed to the said John Nowlan by his father James Nowlan by deed bearing date the fifteenth day of June, A. D., 1880, as by reference thereto will appear," being the same lands and premises lately occupied by the said John Nowlan and on which he resided. Together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon and the rights, members, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances to the same belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Dated this thirtieth day of October, A. D., 1889.

JOHN BROWN,
Mortgagee.

SHERIFF'S SALE!

To be sold at Public Auction, on Thursday, the 27th day of February, next, in front of the Post Office, in Chatham, between the hours of 12 noon and five o'clock p. m.

All the right, title, and interest of Jacob Price, in and to all that piece, parcel or lot of land and premises situate, lying and being on the south side of the Tabusintac River, in the Parish of Alnwick and County of Northumberland, abutted and bounded as follows, viz.:- Sutherly by lands occupied by Richard Price, Westerly by lands occupied by Gordon Strang, Easterly by lands occupied by Mrs. John McKenzie, and Northerly by Indian Reserve lands, containing 100 acres, more or less, and being the lands and premises on which the said Jacob Price at present resides.

The same having been seized by me, under and by virtue of an Execution issued of the Supreme Court at the suit of Alexander Loggie and James Anderson against the said Jacob Price and Henry Price.

JOHN SHIRREFF,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Newcastle, N. B.,
12th November, A. D., 1889.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at the next Session thereof by the Northern and Western Railway Company of New Brunswick, for an act to enable the said Company to amalgamate or otherwise acquire the railway known as the Chatham Branch Railway and change the corporate name to the Canada Eastern Railway Company, with power to lease their said railway or to make arrangements for the joint operation of the same with any other company, and to authorise the said Railway Company, after such amalgamation or acquisition to issue bonds or debentures.

Dated the 26th day of November, A. D., 1889.

WELDON & McLEAN, Sol. for Applicant. J. B. SNOWBALL, Pres. N. & W. R. R. Co

Fish Wanted by
C. P. Curtis & Co.,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
176 ATLANTIC AVENUE,
BOSTON - - - MASS.

All the Smelts, Trout, Bass, Eels and all kinds of Fresh Fish in their seasons, as soon as possible to supply their wholesale trade. Ship early and often.

New Advertisements.

Baby one Solid Rash

Ugly, Painful, blotched, malicious. No rest by day, no peace by night. Doctors and all Remedies failed. Tried Cuticura. Effect Marvellous. Saved his life.

Cured by Cuticura.

Our oldest child, now six years of age, when an infant six months old was attacked with a virulent, malignant skin disease. All ordinary remedies failing, we called our family physician, who attempted to cure it; but it spread with almost incredible rapidity, until the lower portion of the little fellow's person, from the middle of his back down to his knees, was one solid rash, ugly, painful, blotched and malicious. We had no rest at night, no peace by day. Finally, we were advised to try the CUTICURA REMEDIES. The effect was simply marvellous. In three or four weeks a complete cure was wrought, leaving the little fellow's person as white and healthy as though he had never been attacked. In my opinion, your valuable remedies saved his life, and to-day he is a strong, healthy child, perfectly well, no repetition of the disease having ever occurred.

GEO. B. SMITH,
Att'y at Law and Ex-Pros. Att'y, Ashland, O.

Boy Covered with Scabs.

My boy, aged nine years, has been troubled all his life with a very bad humor, which appeared all over his body in small red blotches, with a dry white scab on them. Last year he was worse than ever, being covered with scabs from the top of his head to his feet, and continually growing worse, although he had been treated by two physicians. As a last resort, I determined to try the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and am happy to say they did all that I could wish. Using them according to directions, the humor rapidly disappeared, leaving the skin fair and smooth, and performing a thorough cure. The CUTICURA REMEDIES are all you claim for them. They are worth their weight in gold.

GEORGE F. LEAVITT, No. Andover, Mass.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood Purifier and purest and best of Humor Remedies, internally, and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, speedily, permanently, and economically cure in early life itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, pimply, scrofulous, and hereditary humors with loss of hair, thus avoiding years of torture and disfiguration. Parents, remember this: cures in childhood are permanent.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c.; SOAP, 35c.; RESOLVENT, $1.50. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston, Mass. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp preserved and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.

HOW MY SIDE ACHES!

Aching Sides and Back, Hip, Kidney, and Uterine Pains, Rheumatic, Sciatic, Neuralgic, Sharp, and Shooting Pains, relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. 30 cts.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for Kingston Work," will be received until Friday, the 6th day of December next, inclusively, for the construction of a Wharf at Kingston, Kent County, N. B., according to a plan and specification to be seen on application to William J. Bratt, Kingston and at the Department of Public Works Ottawa.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted bank cheque payable to the order of the Minister of Public Work, equal to five per cent. of amount of tender must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract, or to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

A. GOBEIL,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 5th Nov., 1889.

Of Special Interest to Dry Goods Men & Merchant Tailors.

GREAT TRADE SALE.

On Monday December 2nd, and up to Saturday 7th, a TRADE SALE will take place in British American Block Building, on Market Square in St. John.

The goods to be sold are Woolen Tweeds all grades; Woolen Homespuns; Unions; Blankettings and Yarns; the exclusive product of one of the best Woolen Mills in the Maritime Provinces.

TERMS LIBERAL
COUNTRY BUYERS

are invited to be present and may confidently count on getting such values out of ten thousand dollars' worth of staple domestics as may never be offered again to the trade; goods will be sold from stock, NOT from samples.

Art and Artists' Materials.

MISS KERR

has received a Kiln for

FIRING CHINA

and is prepared to teach

PAINTING ON CHINA

at her Studio over Brown Bros. store, Chatham.

Unpainted China
FOR SALE; ALSO
ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

STUDIO open for regular classes on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

LUNG PROTECTORS!

Chamois Vests,
Chamois Lung Protectors,
Felt Lung Protectors,
Swansdown Lung Protector

choice Chamois skins for making Lung Protectors or Vests.

AT THE
Medical Hall,
CHATHAM.

Nov. 26, 1889.

MOLASSES
HERRINGS.
OATS & COAL.

The Subscribers have just received and offer for sale at the Lowest Market Rates.

1 Car Molasses in Puncheons and Tierces.
1 Car Mess Pork.
1 Car Plate Beef.
1 Car Extra Plate Beef.
200 bbls No. 1 Labrador Herrings.
2000 Bushels Oats,
They also have on hand

FLOUR, MEAL, PARAFINE OIL, LIME, ANTHRACITE & SOFT COAL.

And a general stock of

GROCERIES

of the best description and quality, at the lowest prices for CASH.

GILLESPIE & SADLER.

Chatham, Nov. 20th, 1889.

5c. BREAD-MAKER'S YEAST 5

Never fails to give satisfaction.
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - - - DECEMBER 5, 1889.

The Question of Questions.

Premier Blair seems to make light of claims of the North Shore in regard to Stumpage. He was reported by the *Transcript* to have said at Elgin that only one county had taken a stand in reference to it, while the *Sun's* report represented him as applying the remark to three counties. Before he hears the last of it he will, probably, realise that more than four counties will take a stand on the question and require for their claims an attention which he cannot be induced, just now, to bestow upon them.

The Lumber Outlook.

The London Timber Trades Journal of 16th ult., in its general notes on the trade says:

The distribution of imports, published on another page of this paper, shows the import of the ten months just ended at the chief centres to be of a decidedly heavy character. In London the total of both sawn and hewn leaves an excess over last year of 151,976 loads. Liverpool in the same period exceeds last year by 160,543 loads, and Greenock exceeds its previous import by 50,142 loads. Hull, on the east coast, shows a gain over 1888 of 112,160 loads, West Hartlepool being ahead of last year by 102,268 loads. Without going further into figures we might enumerate Cardiff, Fleetwood, Grimsby, Gloucester, Bristol, Poole, &c.; in fact, the increase may be described as general. The total of sawn and hewn to all places at the end of October shows an excess on the ten months' import of 1888 of 1,106,897 loads, equal to nearly 370,000 standards.

Referring to the statements made a short time ago, the "Journal" says:

It was also stated by parties on the spot that they did not believe in more than a good average importation, this unusual crowding in of wood-laden ships all of a heap notwithstanding.

The October official returns do not admit of this delusion being any longer entertained. Since the establishment of this *Journal* some sixteen years ago, no whole year's importation of wood goods has exceeded the supply of the ten months just gone by of 1889, except 1877. The comparison with that and the present stands thus:—

For the 12 months of 1877, 6,652,361 loads
" 10 months of 1889, 6,535,826 "
Difference 16,535 loads

and since 1877 no year's total has come within 175,000 loads of this year's supply to the 31st October.

The importation of the months of November and December, according to the average of the past three years, may be estimated at about 300,000 loads, and we see no indication that these figures will not be reached ere the year closes; so that we can estimate the probable total at about 7,500,000 loads, by far the largest supply of wood goods ever previously imported in the United Kingdom in one year.

And the same paper of 23rd ult., in its Liverpool notes, says:—

There is little inclination by buyers, especially in the country, to increase their stocks or to purchase more than they require until the turn of the year. This is the customary feeling at the end of the season, and we shall probably see a considerable reduction in the deliveries during next month.

Still we shall want a good winter trade to reduce many of the most important stocks to reasonable limits. Happily this is not improbable from all outward signs, for there is a good steady trade doing in all important manufacturing centres. We think shippers, who have had a good time hitherto, should pursue a very cautious policy, and reciprocate the feeling which is now becoming a strongly-marked feature in the trade on this side. They must not forget that the stocks here are heavy, despite the large drainage upon them that has continued with no intermission during the summer.

The Scott Act Sustained in Fredericton.

The fourth election in Fredericton under the Canada Temperance Act took place on Thursday last and resulted in the Act being again sustained. The first election in that city was held in October 1878—more that eleven years ago—and resulted in the Act being brought in force by a vote of 404 against 203, the majority being 201.

After a four years' trial, and experiences similar to those of all other communities where the Act has been in operation, a petition for repeal brought on a second test, and the vote was 293 in favor and 252 against the Act, which was, therefore sustained by a majority of 41.

Three years then elapsed, and another election was brought on, when the vote was 298 for, and 285 against the Act—majority 13.

On Thursday last the vote was 370 for the Act and 302 against it—making, for the Act, a majority of 68.

Earnest work was done by the friends of the Act, although many practical temperance men are said to have been opposed to it, because they believed the provincial local option and license act a more effective measure for suppressing the traffic and lessening intemperance in the community. It was, of course, impossible for these latter to work with the more active repealers, whose reason for wishing repeal was that the traffic might be legalised, and that was, doubtless, why there was no organised campaign in favor of repeal. Besides this, the women of the city, to the number of more than nine hundred, signed an appeal to the electors asking them to sustain the Act, in the interest of their homes, etc., and that, no doubt, accounted for the fact stated in the press that many men, who were themselves frequenters of the barrooms which flourish under the Act, voted to sustain it.

In view of the earnestness of those who entered the campaign against repeal, and the fact that the repealers did not seem to have the courage to carry on their work with the same publicity, confidence and enthusiasm—the same faith in the righteousness of their cause—outsiders, regardless of their own opinions on the subject, could not but sympathise with the result. Now, if the victors will not do as they have always done—practically retire from the field after the battle has been won—the advantage they have gained may be made to mark a new and encouraging feature of Scott Act experience. This last vote in Fredericton indicates that fully one-half of the people have no confidence in the Act, for it must be remembered that while perhaps every available vote in favor of the Act was polled, many who had lost confidence in it refrained from voting because they did not wish to oppose those who were undoubtedly working against the traffic, although their ideal, in the matter is one which, experience has shown to be impracticable. It is, therefore, clear that if there is to be an improvement in the respect shown to the Act, the warfare against the liquor traffic must be earnestly continued by those who fought so valiently against repeal on Thursday last. Since the result was known, meetings have been held and funds subscribed to back up prosecutions against those who may still continue to violate the law. Nearly three thousand dollars are available for the purpose. This seems to mean business, and we hope it does, but does it not suggest that a law which requires such great and constant efforts to keep it in operation, and so much money to enforce even partial respect for it, requires either radical remodelling or to be replaced by a measure more effective in repressing and stamping out the evils of a traffic which, it seems, can never be entirely annihilated, however devoutly such a consummation may be wished.

It isn't Businesslike.

Registered letters mailed at Tracadie on 30th ult., addressed to parties in Chatham, did not reach their destination until the 3rd inst., because they were sent around by way of Bathurst. We have no disposition to unnecessarily complain of postal management, but when there is a direct daily mail between Chatham and Tracadie, by which mail-matter reaches its destination just one day earlier than by the round-about route via Bathurst, it will be understood by everybody that we are right in asking the postal authorities to abandon their recently-established practice, to which we have, before, had occasion to direct public attention.

Sunday's Disturbers.

A despatch of 26th ult. says that "the appelate court at Springfield, Ohio, has rendered a decision establishing the right of cities and towns to protect themselves against the alleged objectionable practices of the Salvation Army." It is doubtful, however, whether the army cares much what such decisions may be, as it is a wealthy organization and has plenty of money to fight such matters as this through, until some judicial authority in sympathy with it decides in its favor. We had an example last Sunday morning of the Army's methods in Chatham, when it marched past St. Mary's (Church of England) and did its best, by shouting and drum-beating—including two of the general yells known as "rollcys"—to drown the voice of the rector, who was delivering his sermon in the regular morning service. These noisy Sunday demonstrations are carried on in defiance of the municipal by-law, which plainly prohibits them, but experience has shown that the public—in the eyes of the authorities—have no rights which the army is bound to respect, and that as the disturbances are made in the name of religion, the law is powerless. Last Sunday morning's performance, in front of St. Mary's, seemed like a palpable and unprovoked attempt to annoy the congregation of that church during service, and it reflected no credit on the disturbers. In referring thus plainly to the outrage in question we are aware that we shall have improper motives attributed to us, but it is evident that unless somebody has sufficient courage to run the risk of mildly protesting against what has become a regular Sunday nuisance, the Army will be emboldened to resort to some new and even more objectionable plan for creating Sunday noises and disturbing worshippers in the churches.

The Oil Fields of Pennsylvania and the Probable ones of New Brunswick.

Editor of the Miramichi Advance:

SIR:—In my letter of the 19th inst. I promised to write of surface indications where petroleum may be found, and also the nature of the different strata of the oil-bearing rock as found beneath the surface. In the first place, many persons are apt to say, that surface indications go for nothing. In a certain sense that may be true, and, yet, in another sense, they do indicate requisite conditions. To explain: the surface shows, in many localities, unmistakable evidence of a great upheaval of stratified rock identical with that of the oil-bearing kind found hundreds of feet below. This indicates, at least, that the oil rock may be found in that particular locality, but it does not always prove that it will abound in much oil, for it often happens that one or more wells in a locality produce abundantly and yet another well put down within three or four hundred feet of the former may prove to be a non-producer or a "duster," as such are familiarly called here. Now, as to the nature of the oil-bearing rock: It is a coarse hard grained sandstone with streaks of coarse and fine whitish quartz-like or flinty pebbles, cemented by natural process, leaving it at the same time full of little cavities or pores and is frequently compared to a honeycomb. It is in those pores or cavities the oil seems to be lodged and by a powerful internal pressure of natural gas is forced into the well and is pumped up by steam power or in many cases gushes up without artificial help with such force as to make it difficult to control; some of these gushers will produce as high as 500 barrels per day. The depth at which the oil-rock is found varies somewhat according to the locality, somewhere from 1000 to 1500 and 2000 feet, according, partly to the heights or flats at which the drilling commences, as well from the depths at which the different strata are reached. The first strata of oil-rock is found at about the first named depth, and is generally from 60 to 100 ft. thick, from which it came to be called the "Hundred Foot." It is a closer, finer grained rock and is not nearly so productive as either of the lower strata, though many good-paying wells are found there. The other two lower strata are a coarser more porous and pebbly rock and consequently greater producers.

In my next letter I will give the most reasonable theories advanced as from whence comes the supply and how generated, of this great natural commodity; also the methods adopted by the companies in leasing the oil lands, and the manner of drilling.

WILLIAM NOBLE.

News and Notes.

IS IT PEACE?

King Humbert, in opening the Italian Parliament, the other day, expressed the usual wish that peace might be maintained, and then gave notice that money would be wanted to strengthen the army and navy. This reminds us of Paddy Ryan who, when tipsy, declared "I'm at peace wid all mankind, an I'll knock any man down as says I'm not."

OH, DEAR.

Rev. Mr. Owen, pastor of the Reformed Episcopal Church in Montreal, has resigned, owing to a dispute over the wearing of a surplice.

FAST TIME.

The train with the *Sarnia's* mail and passengers made the run from Halifax to Montreal a few days ago in 17 hours—the quickest trip on record.

EARLY MEETINGS OF PARLIAMENT.

As stated in last week's ADVANCE—Parliament will meet on the 16th January. This will be one of the four earliest sessions since Confederation. The other three were all somewhat memorable. One was the session beginning 6th November, 1867, the first after Confederation. The session which opened 23rd October, 1873, and closed 7th November, witnessed the debate on the Pacific Scandal and the resignation of the Macdonald Government. The session which opened 9th December, 1880, was called for the purpose of ratifying the contract with the C. P. R. syndicate. The coming session is likely to be a fairly important one. As it meets so early in the year, there is no reason why it should extend into the summer months, if the first few weeks are not wasted in waiting for Government measures.

MR. WIMAN.

Erastus Wiman is often referred to in contemptuous terms by the minor conservative papers, and denounced as an annexationist, etc. He made a fine speech at Kingston, Ont., the other day, Principal Grant and other prominent conservatives being present. *The Week*, while not approving of all his views acquits him of advocating Annexation, and gives him credit for rendering Canada effective service. He received similar treatment from Principal Grant, who moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Wiman for his lecture. Principal Grant does not hold the same views as Mr. Wiman, but he said that he spoke in a manly fashion, that "there was something solid about him," and that he had been unjustly attacked. With such testimony from *The Week* and the Principal of Queen's, Mr. Wiman can afford to smile at the abuse of some of the advocates of Restriction. Like Dr. Grant, he can "cast the paper aside, with the reflection that the "person indulging in it had not a case, "and so had to abuse the plaintiff's "attorney."

ELECTRIC WIRES THAT ARE AND ARE NOT DANGEROUS.

Much comment has been made upon Edison's declaration that the electric wires are as dangerous when placed underground as when strung overhead, and the impression has been created that Edison has suggested no way out of the difficulty. The fact is he has declared very clearly, in The North American Review, that there is a mode of electric lighting which involves no danger to human life. He divides the currents used for electric lighting into four classes:—(1) The low-tension continuous current, with a pressure not exceeding 200 volts, used for incandescent lighting; (2) the high-tension continuous current, with a pressure of 900 volts and over; (3) the high-tension semi-continuous current, with a pressure of 2,000 volts and over; (4) the alternating current, with a pressure of from 1,000 to 3,000 volts and over. The first, he says, is harmless, and can be passed through the human body without producing uncomfortable sensations. The second is dangerous to life. Momentary contact with a conductor of the the third results in paralysis or death, as has frequently occurred, and the passage of the fourth or alternating current through any living body means instantaneous death. The question naturally arises, Why are these dangerous currents used at all, when a safe system is available? Mr. Edison's answer is that they are employed simply to reduce investment in copper wire and real estate. In arc lighting there are usually forty lamps on each circuit; fifty volts are required for each lamp, and 2,000 volts for the whole circuit. If only ten lamps were put on each circuit, the pressure would be only 500 volts; but such a system would require 2½ times as much copper as the high-pressure system. Again, for the sake of economy, the stations are placed in the outskirts of cities, remote from the district to be lighted; and enormous pressure is required to force the current over the long distance.

The advocates of the systems which Mr. Edison arraigns have, of course, a right to be heard before judgment is given against them and in favor of the incandescent system. But for the present it is important to know that a great authority upon electricity has declared clearly and positively that there is an absolutely safe method of lighting by electricity.

SNOW IN NORTHUMBERLAND'S WOOD-BOX.

The Quebec correspondent of the Montreal *Witness* says:

Sir Hector Langevin has returned to Ottawa; the leader of the Third Party, Hon. Peter Mitchell, has gone back to Montreal, and so has Mr. Mercier's president of the Legislative Council, Hon. Henry Starnes, but it has leaked out that during their recent brief visit to Quebec, these three hon. gentlemen, representing such a diversity of political opinion, had a cosy little dinner together, well washed down with champagne, at mine host Gaspard's at Charlesbourg with Hon. Thomas McGreevy, president of the Richelieu Company, the contractors of the Quebec harbor works and the contractor for the Kingston graving dock, Mr. Bancroft. There is nothing very remarkable in the fact of any number of gentlemen meeting to dine and enjoy themselves, but there is a singularity about the above combination which points to more than a mere coincidence or chance meeting, and, as Gaspard's has at all times been the noted hatching-house of all the political scheming in this district, people are asking "What's in the wind now? What revolution *a la Don Pedro* is in contemplation? or what new contract and division of the spoils have been arranged for?" It may be remarked that the milch cow of the Quebec harbor works is about running dry: the works are on the point of completion, and it is, of course, important to keep the mill going; so, many are inclined to think that this recent meeting at Gaspard's was not foreign to the subject of some more dredging of the Lake St. Peter channel, the necessity of which has been so conveniently demonstrated by the number of vessels that touched ground there this fall.

While Sir Hector was in a good humor it would have been an excellent opportunity for Mr. Mitchell to remind him of that breakwater so urgently needed at Escuminac. A Government engineer was sent here some years ago and there was quite a show of the matter being treated on its merits, but it turned out that the Government had no intention of building the breakwater and considered the people of Northumberland fit subjects for being merely played with and duped by the appearance of a departmental engineer amongst them. Let us hope that the day will yet come when we shall have recovered sufficient of our former influence at Ottawa, to command better treatment in such matters than we have received for many years past. We are not particularly interested in Lake St. Peter's channel and if our representative has any influence with Sir Hector, we hope he will exert it nearer to us and further from Montreal than the *Witness* correspondent indicates he has been doing.

A GREAT FIRE.

One of the great fires of the century took place at Lynn, Mass. on Tuesday of last week. It began like the great fire in Boston in November, 1872, in buildings that apparently could be easily reached, but as the flames spread they became so intense that for several hours human skill to stay them was of no avail. It was a terrible spectacle as the fire progressed and destroyed building after building in its path, and structures built with all the modern safe-guards against fire could not resist the tremendous volume of flame any more than an ordinary wooden dwelling, from which a thin line of smoke would be visible at one moment and a minute later a pile of ashes marked the spot where the building stood. Anyone who watched the progress of the great fire in Boston, in 1872, could not fail to notice in many respects a repetition of it it in Lynn, as the water line formed one limit and the massing of engines at another point, after the conflagration had raged for nearly six hours, marked the line where destruction ended and valuable residences which were endangered were saved. In the extent of territory the burnt district of Lynn is about the same as that of Boston in 1872, and the loss was relatively about the same. The principal difference in the two fires was the burning of a large number of residences in Lynn, the homes of the poor and others more fortunate in life, while in Boston the loss was almost entirely confined to warehouses and other places of business. It was a pitiful sight at Lynn, to witness the breaking up of homes and the frantic efforts of occupants to save their household treasures and other effects, most of which were doomed to destruction, because in many instances it was impossible to procure teams to remove them. The fire department, after preparing for a vigorous contest at some particular locality, would be driven away by the rapid approach of fire through buildings that apparently were barriers, and another spot would have to be selected to stay the progress of the great conflagration. The Lynn department did all that could be expected in such an emergency, but it would be powerless without the assistance of the sister cities, which cheerfully responded to the call for assistance. Conservative manufacturers are of opinion that the total loss will reach nearly $5,000,000. The number of buildings burned was 296, of which 46 were brick blocks, 115 wooden buildings used for business purposes, and 142 dwellings, occupied by 164 families. The number of laboring people thrown out of employment is estimated at about 8,000.

A BIG FIRE AT BOSTON.

Following upon news of the great fire at Lynn comes that of an equally large one in the city of Boston, which broke out at about 8.20 a. m., last Thursday, in the six story granite building owned by Jordan, Marsh & Co., and occupied by Brown, Darrell & Co., dealers in fancy goods, on the corner of Bedford and Kingston streets. The fire raged for six hours and burned over two acres of territory, covered by magnificient structures, and entailed a loss which is now estimated at from $6,000,000 to $10,000,000. After the fire had been discovered it soon became apparent that a long, hard fight was before the firemen and a general alarm was sent out. This was soon followed by calls upon all the neighboring cities and towns for assistance, to which request a prompt response was made.

The flames were soon pouring from all the windows and the roof of the Brown-Durrell building. At 8.45 they had spread to the Shoe and Leather Exchange building, another large granite structure adjoining the Brown-Durrell Co. on Bedford street. From both buildings the flames swept in great masses across Bedford street to the opposite corner, thence west across Kingston street and along Bedford to Chauncey street. Three stores along Chauncey street toward Summer street were burned. On the south side of Bedford street the flames jumped across Kingston street to a big sandstone building occupied by Taylor Bros., and completely obliterated it. Then the fire took hold of the granite building at the corner of Chauncey street and burned out the whole block clear away round Rowe place to Kingston street. Crossing Chauncey street and still working west the flames soon had hold of all the stores enclosed in Exeter place, a small street running from Harrison avenue to Bedford street. Here at last the firemen got control and at noon the fire had ceased to spread.

In less than ten minutes after the fire had started the flames were tearing into the mammoth stone building, occupied by Williams & Co. From the other side it caught almost at once upon the building on Roe Place and the wind favored the supposition that the whole south cove and wholesale district were doomed. Already every building had gone from Bedford street along Kingston and Chauncey streets and flames were eating up all those on the south side of Roe Place. On the east side of Chauncey street there were buildings, all of them mammoth structures, occupied as wholesale houses in dry goods and fancy trade, and every endeavor was made to keep them from burning. This endeavor was futile, however, and the flames rushed on in both directions. The large dry goods establishment of Jordan, Marsh & Co., at Washington and Arch streets were burned down.

Two firemen, Daniel J. Buckly, unmarried, and Frank P. Loker, who has a wife and child, were last seen in Brown & Durrell's building, where several other firemen report an explosion of hot air and their own narrow escape, and the opinion prevails that the missing men were overcome and unable to save themselves. Police Sergt. Kimball, Patrolman Mayness and ex-Councilman David F. Barry courageously rescued seven people, six women and one man, from the building on the corner of Kington and Bedford streets. The flames just reached the place as the last of the women were being carried from the building. Several firemen and policemen were severely injured by falling walls and burning timbers.

At 1.15 o'clock it looked as if the fire would burn clear through to Washington street on one side of Summer and nobody knew how far on Kingston street, as efforts of the firemen to control the flames were futile, and huge streams of water turned into vapor before reaching the roofs. Just about this time, while a number of firemen were at work in Chauncey street, the entire glass front of 72 Chauncey street, occupied by Wright Bros., dealers in skins and wool, was blown out, probably by hot air generated by fire. In the rear the firemen were blown in all directions into the street, one of them, named Manning, being cut and torn beyond recognition. His eyes were literally cut out of his head.

The Globe theatre was very nearly entirely destroyed and Francis Wilson's company playing the Oolah there, lost all their costumes and scenery. The wildest excitement prevailed, and the firemen were greatly hindered by the narrow streets and immense crowds of spectators.

It is reported the fire was caused by the crossing of an electric wire. Luckily it rained in torrents while the fire was in progress and this prevented the spread of the flames toward Tremont street, as the embers which filled the air were extinguished.

Amongst the insurances on the property destroyed the Liverpool & London & Globe holds nearly $200,000; the Royal is in for $184,000; the Commercial Union, of London, for $60,000; the Phœnix, of London, for $52,000; the Imperial, $45,000; the Guardian, $40,000; the North British & Mercantile, $40,000; the City of London, $35,000; the Western, of Toronto, $35,000; the North American, $30,000; the London Assurance, $27,000. The London & Lancashire also has a small amount. The loss of the Liverpool & London & Globe at Lynn is said to be $153,000.

TO THE POINT.

A Chicago news bureau says that Detective Flynn, who locked Dan Coughlin up at the time of his arrest, informed Chief Hubbard on Friday, as if he had just thought of it, that Coughlin gave him two knives on that occasion, which at Coughlin's request he locked up in the safety vault. The knives were secured Friday and taken to one of Cronin's intimate friends, who identified them as the dead doctor's property. When questioned about the matter Friday afternoon Chief Hubbard admitted its truth and declared that he believed Clan-na-Gael influence had induced Flynn to suppress the matter until too late to use it as evidence in the pending trial.

HEAVY FIRE AT TORONTO.

Fire broke out about eleven o'clock last Friday night in the building occupied by the *Truth* Publishing Company, and a number of other firms, Toronto, and damage to the amount of $90,000 was done to the building and contents, Frank Wilson, owner of the building and proprietor of *Truth*, sustained a loss of $35,000. There was a good amount of insurance on building and contents.

SHIP BLOWN TO ATOMS.

A terrible explosion took place at Marseilles, France, on Thursday of last week, causing widespread terror throughout the city. The wooden ship "Ville de Marseille," with a cargo of 3,300 bbls. of powder, shipped for Mozambique, caught fire. The fire in a short time reached the forehold, where were 1,000 bbls of powder. A terrific explosion followed. All the windows for a mile around were shattered. Fragments of the ship were picked up 500 metres from the scene of disaster. No lives were lost.

THE MINUET AND COTILLON.

This is certainly a century of revivals. The minuet and cotillon are being danced, we drink our tea out of old china and are prouder of old silver plate than the most beautiful of modern designs; we go back to Queen Anne's time for our houses, and to Sheraton and Chippendale for the designs of our furniture. As to our pastimes, the origin of tennis is antique enough for anything; and now we are reviving croquet, the graceful pastime which has been hybernating, so to speak, for fourteen or fifteen years. I am glad that this is so. I think that tennis, like other sports, is rapidly acquiring a taint of professionalism. Besides this, it is a selfish game, so far as concerns the inability of people no longer very young to stand the violent exercise it involves; and now, what with the rules and regulations, and text books, and champions, becoming quite as "public" a game as cricket or football. Indeed, when I have seen some of my friends charging across a lawn as hard as they could go, with face like the August sun at noonday ought to be, perspiration running down their cheeks, hair disheveled and a generally breathless look about them, I think, as the shah does about dancing, that "it is folly for people to take such violent exercise, when they can pay others to do it for them." Croquet requires just as careful and scientific playing as tennis, and if it is not as Athletic a game, it is certainly more graceful and quite as interesting, and I wish all success to its rivals.—Kathleen, in Leeds Mercury.

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