General Business.

Clear Pork,
Mess Pork,
Extra Plate Beef,
Picnic Hams & Bacon,
New Cheese,

420 Bbls. PORK and BEEF.
460 HAMS, finest quality.
50 Boxes CHEESE finest quality.

—FOR SALE LOW BY—

C. M. BOSTWICK & CO.,
ST. JOHN.

Baby Carriages.

For sale by
W. S. LOGGIE, CHATHAM.

"Victor Hugo."

Victor Hugo will leave Newcastle every Tuesday afternoon for Douglastown and will stand in Chatham every Wednesday, as usual. Thursday mornings, commencing June 19th, he will take the early train for Blackville, where he will stand on Thursdays until 6 o'clock, and then travel as far as Schofields' Thursday evening, where he will remain until Friday morning at 10 o'clock, returning to Newcastle on that day.

James Conway,
Newcastle, June 9th, 1890. Groom

TO FARMERS.

For sale a quantity of pure ground bones, fresh from the Chatham Bone Mill. To be sold cheap to encourage farming. Apply to,

J. B. SNOWBALL.

Liberal Association.

The Annual Meeting of the Liberal Association of the County of Northumberland, will be held in the (upstairs room) Masonic Hall, Chatham, on Thursday, 19th instant, at 8.30 o'clock p. m. for the election of officers and the transaction of such other business as may be presented.

WM. KERR, President.

Farm at Auction.

On Wednesday, 2nd July, on the premises, the subscriber's farm in Napan, containing 140 acres more or less 80 rods wide in front, 50 acres cleared. Cuts annually 12 to 15 tons brook hay. Well watered, good cedar fencing, school convenient, 3 barns and dwelling house. Sold in 2 lots if desired. Payments in 4 or 5 years if wanted. For particulars—Apply to

WM. KERR

Chatham, March 5th 1890.

Cooked Codfish.

Ask your grocer for
Cooked Shredded Codfish
and try it,

"ANGUS CHIEF."

This splendid Clydesdale horse under lease from the New Brunswick government, and travelling under the auspices of the Northumberland Agricultural Society, will make the season as follows:—

Leave Chatham on Tuesday, sixth day of May and stand at Wm. V. Ulleck's, Black River, at noon; the same night he will stand at Archibald Cameron's, Black River, will leave there on Wednesday, and stand at or near—Williston's, Bay du Vin; will leave Williston's next day, (Thursday), and stand at mouth of Napan, remaining there Friday and returning to Chatham where he will stand until Monday 12th.

On Monday 12th, will cross the river at Chatham and stand at Stothart' until noon; thence to Newcastle, where he will stand until Tuesday morning; will then leave Newcastle and go up the north side of the Southwest to Parkers, thence to Wm. O'Brien's, Upper Derby, and stay there that night; will leave Wm. O'Brien's Wednesday morning and proceed to Beans, Blackville, where he will remain until Thursday morning. On Thursday he will return home by the south side of the Southwest, taking Barnaby River and Nelson on the way.

"Angus Chief" will continue over this route every fortnight for the season. Bear in mind that he will be home in Chatham every Saturday throughout the season and will stand every Monday forenoon at Stothart's

Angus Chief is numbered 1913 in the New Brunswick Horse Register. He is a bay, with white pasterns and star, foaled in May 1880, at Crofts, Carmglie, Arbroath, Scotland, bred by David Falconer. His sire was Earl of Angus, 262, C. H. S. R., dam Peg, 1324, C. H. S. R.; sire of sire Lord Lyon, 486, C. H. S. R., dam of sire Darling by Farmer's Fancy, 300 C. H. S. R.; sire of dam "Landseer," dam of dam by young Champion, 930, C. H. S. R.

KERON GLYNN, Groom.

Clydesdale Stallion.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

Imported by J. B. Snowball, will travel the route from Kouchibouguac to Chatham once a fortnight. Commencing May 13th, will leave Kouchibouguac Tuesday morning, stopping at Dickens', Bay du Vin from 12 o'clock noon until 3 o'clock p. m., at Ullocks', Black River, Tuesday evening until Wednesday morning, at Station Farm, Chatham, from Wednesday noon until 3 o'clock p. m. Thursday the 15th. Returning will stop at Ullocks', from Thursday evening until Friday morning, at Flanagan's on the road from noon on Friday until 2 o'clock p. m., continuing to travel this route once a fortnight until August 1st.

Terms for service made known by the groom, which fees will be collected on his second last trip, July 22nd.

O. SMITH.

TENDERS.

Sealed Tenders for building an addition to the school house of No. 8 district, Chatham, will be received by the undersigned until Monday, 30th June. Specification may be seen at the store of Mr. Moses Comors, Upper Water Street.

SAM'L. WADDLETON,
Secretary to Trustees.

GEO. W. CUTTER,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT FOR

FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT COMPANIES.

REPRESENTING:
Travelers' Life and Accident, of Hartford, Conn
Norwich Union, of England.
Royal Canadian, of Montreal.
London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company, of London, England and Montreal, Que.

OFFICE—CUNARD STREET OPPOSITE E. A. STRANG'S,
CHATHAM, N. B.

General Business.

Scaly Skin Diseases.

Psoriasis 5 years. Covering face, head, and entire body with white scabs. Skin red, itchy, and bleeding. Hair all gone. Spent hundreds of dollars. Pronounced incurable. Cured by Cuticura Remedies.

Cured by Cuticura.

My disease (psoriasis) first broke out on my left cheek, spreading across my nose, and almost covering my face. It ran into my eyes, and the physician was afraid I would lose my eyesight altogether. It spread all over my head, and my hair all fell out, until I was entirely bald-headed; it then broke out on my arms and shoulders, until my arms was just one sore. It covered my entire body, my face, head, and shoulders being the worst. The white scales fell constantly from my head, shoulders and arms; the skin would thicken and be red and very itchy, and would crack and bleed if scratched. After spending many hundreds of dollars, I was pronounced incurable. I heard of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and after using two bottles CUTICURA RESOLVENT, I could see a change; and after I had taken four bottles, I was almost cured; and when I had used six bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT and one box of CUTICURA, and one cake of CUTICURA SOAP, I was cured of the dread ful disease for which I had suffered for five years. I thought the disease would leave a very deep scar, but the CUTICURA REMEDIES cured it without any scars. I cannot express with a pen what I suffered before using the CUTICURA REMEDIES. They saved my life, and I feel it my duty to recommend them. My hair is restored as good as ever, and so is my eyesight. I know of others who have received great benefit from their use.

MRS. ROSA KELLY, Rockwell City, Iowa.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood and Skin Purifier and purest and best of Humor Remedies, internally, and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, have cured thousands of cases where the shedding of scales measured a quart daily, the skin cracked, bleeding, burning, and itching almost beyond human endurance, hair lifeless or all gone, suffering terrible. What other remedies have made such cures?

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c; SOAP, 35c.; RESOLVENT, $1.50. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 1 00 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black heads, red, rough, chapped, and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

IT STOPS THE PAIN.

Backache, kidney pains, weakness, rheumatism, and muscular pains relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-pain Plaster. The first and only instantaneous pain-killing plaster. 30 cents.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!
OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED

L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

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

To continue until January 1st, 1895.

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

FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS.

For Integrity of its Drawings and Prompt Payment of Prizes.

Attested as follows:

"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 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 Monthly Drawing,

at the Academy of Music, New Orleans,
Tuesday, July 15, 1890.

Capital prize, $300,000.

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

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."

REMEMBER that the SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES has decided that the Louisiana State Lottery Co. has a CONTRACT with the State of Louisiana, which DOES NOT EXPIRE UNTIL JANUARY 1ST, 1895.

WOOD-GOODS.

WE MANUFACTURE AND HAVE

FOR SALE

Laths,
Palings,
Box-Shooks,
Barrel Heading,
Matched Flooring,
Matched Sheathing,
Dimensioned Lumber,
Sawn Spruce Shingles.

THOS. W. FLETT,
NELSON.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - - - - - JUNE 19, 1890.

The British Wood-Market.

Messrs. Farnworth & Jardine's Liverpool Wood Trade circular of 3rd inst. shows that the transatlantic lumber market is in an unsatisfactory condition. We quote:—

The arrivals from British North America during the past month have been 11 vessels 5,628 tons, against 18 vessels 14,360 tons during the corresponding month last year, and the aggregate tonnage to this date from all places during the years 1888, 1889, and 1890 has been 75,725, 94,283, and 87,675 tons respectively.

Imports have been moderate; still business during the month has been very unsatisfactory, and most articles have declined in value. The deliveries have been fair, but much has been forced off at unremunerative rates to make room for new imports; stocks are still too heavy, and it is most necessary shipments be kept very moderate.

Canadian Woods, Quebec—Yellow pine timber: The import has consisted of a few small parcels of waney pine, by steamers, which realized low prices. Square pine is dull of sale, and stock still too heavy. Red pine is almost neglected, and the stock is sufficient. Elm is in dull demand; there is no change in value, but the stock is excessive. Ash is in moderate request, but the stock is ample. Oak: Canadian wood has not been imported, and no change in value to report; for United States wood recent quotations have been at lower rates. Oak planks still come forward much too freely; prices are declining, and stocks accumulating. Pine deals have been imported moderately, by steamers; the demand is languid, and prices easier.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Spruce Deals.—The import has been moderate, viz., 1,124 standards, against 4,662 standards same month last year; the deliveries have been fair, viz., 3,020 standards, against 3,691 standards last year. Still prices have unduly given way, and it is now impossible to place early cargoes at the prices recently paid on contract; the stock, although now reduced to a more moderate compass, is still too heavy, and shipments must be restricted to steady the market. Pine deals are dull of sale.

Birch.—The import has consisted chiefly of planks, which are already too heavy in stock; prices have again declined, and sales are most difficult.

The London *Timber Trades' Journal* of 7th inst., in its Liverpool notes says:—

"The imports during the past week have been such as to have but little reassuring effect upon the minds of those who are deeply interested in the trade. It is true there are some who profess to see signs of a restoration of confidence in the future of the market. From what source this feeling is derived we know not, and we must frankly confess we have failed in endeavoring to trace it.

"Most certainly it has not been exhibited at the recent public sales, where the transactions (when there were any) pointed in a diametrically opposite direction.

"There is hardly any article of which we have not at present an abundant stock, and with what promises to be an import of fully average dimensions, we fail to see where any improvement is to come in from the immediate future. The possibilities are that towards autumn we may find ourselves in a better position than obtains at present, but in the meantime there is but little sounder foundation for such an assumption than that of hope."

THE N. B. RAILWAY is no doubt to be leased to the Canadian Pacific, as a Montreal despatch of last Thursday says that at the adjourned annual meeting of shareholders of the Canadian Pacific they gave the directors full power to effect the lease in question, and as the board will assemble in a few days it is quite possible the lease will become an accomplished fact.

PREMIER MERCIER has been sustained in Quebec by a following composed of more than two-thirds of the whole legislature.

About Stanley and his Life-Work.

The people of the province are indebted to Rev. Mr. Little, Rector of Sussex, who spent a number of years in East Africa, for a very interesting account of Henry M. Stanley and his explorations, which was given in a lecture in St. John on Thursday evening last:

Mr. Little said Africa was described thirty centuries ago as the place out of which came all things new and all things strange. That was still true. Africa was still a continent of

STRANGE AND WONDERFUL THINGS.

Europeans swarmed over North and South America, Australia and the South Sea islands, but still Africa seemed to stand alone, never to be influenced by civilization. The father of history, 30 centuries ago, put forth the theory that the Nile had its source in great reservoirs fed by streams from snow-capped mountains. The idea of such mountains just under the equator was ridiculed and geographers struck off from their maps the Mountains of the Moon. But Stanley has proven the old theory true, and the Mountains of the Moon must be replaced on the map. Stanley sent Lieut Stairs to ascend the snow capped mountains and measure their height, and he did it.

Before taking up the story of Stanley, Mr. Little took up the

EXPLORATIONS OF DR. LIVINGSTONE,

showing how he clung to his determination to find the sources of the Nile. Livingstone had found a river which he believed to be the right one, but death came before he could convince himself of what was really a delusion. It was not the Nile. When a report came to England that Livingstone was dead the government resolved to send for his body. It is a way we have, said the lecturer. When we have a great man we let him die. Then we build a great monument and rub our hands and say, "This was a great man." But a second report came, saying that Livingstone was alive. And the news caused a thrill of enthusiasm never perhaps equalled in the world. The Royal Geographical Society sent out a search party which came back with assurances that he was still alive. But time passed on and again it was reported that he was dead.

GORDON BENNET

proprietor of the New York Herald, was in Paris. And it is astonishing, said the lecturer, how all men have united in opening Africa. No one nation can claim the honor. Gordon Bennet sent a telegram down to Madrid, where a revolution was in progress, and where Henry Morton Stanley was as representative of his paper. Stanley went to Paris. He arrived early in the morning and was at once invited to Bennet's bedroom. The latter commissioned him to find Livingstone. Inasmuch as there was an area of some 4,000 by 5,000 miles that might have to be traversed, the commission seemed a large one. Bennet said, "Here is £10,000. Spend it and draw on me for £10,000 more. If that is not enough, draw again." Stanley answered, "I will find Livingstone," and within an hour was en route to Suez.

WHO WAS STANLEY?

But who was this young newspaper man in whom Gordon Bennet reposed such confidence? He was born at Denbigh in North Wales in 1841. His father's name was Rolands, and his own name was John Rolands. The father died, the people were poor, and the child was sent to the workhouse at Flint, where he spent 14 years. Every year these boys were sent for by the good old bishop of St. Asaph's to spend a day at the palace. He generally gave a prize. One day the prize was given to Rolands,

A STURDY, RED-HAIRED BOY,

broad shouldered and determined looking. The bishop placed his hand on the boy's head and said: This lad will make a name some day. He gave the boy a Bible and wrote his name in it. After fourteen years in the workhouse young Rolands was made assistant in a school near Flint, but he disliked the work, threw it up and set out to face the world and seek his fortune. He has found it—though not perhaps in the manner he anticipated. He trudged to Liverpool and after haunting the docks at Birkenhead took passage as cabin boy in a collier for New Orleans. He was seasick and illtreated and on arrival at New Orleans left the vessel. He was alone in a strange city, friendless and penniless. A forlorn lad, sitting disconsolate on the steps of a store, he was taken in by the proprietor, Henry Morton Stanley, who grew to like the lad, adopted him, gave him his name, and dying left him his fortune. But relatives and lawyers succeeded in ousting the young man and he was once more adrift. He went west for two years and in 1861 the war broke out and

HE JOINED THE SOUTHERN ARMY.

He was taken prisoner and confined in a fortress at Pittsburg from which he and a companion escaped by swimming the stream under a storm of bullets. He appeared suddenly in Wales, but his friends were not glad to see him—ill used him in fact—and he once more found his way to Liverpool and thence to New York, where

HE JOINED THE NAVY OF THE NORTH,

thus enjoying the usual distinction of fighting on both sides. He was on board the admiral's flagship, and at Fort Sumpter earned promotion. On that flagship after the war he went to the Mediterranean. Obtaining leave he once more went home. He was in the uniform of an officer and everybody was glad to see him. They all wanted to shake hands and say, "Rolands, how are you, my boy—I knew your father." He was a regular hero this time. He went to the workhouse at Flint and gave the boys a dinner.

HE TOOK THE BIBLE UNDER HIS ARM,

and went to the palace of the good bishop of St. Asaph's who was rejoiced to see him and to learn that his own gift had not been parted with through all there vicissitudes. Returning to New York Stanley resigned his commission and joined Gen. Hancock's expedition to the west to suppress the hostile Indians. He went as a press correspondent, his first experience as a newspaper man. And this workhouse lad sent back such pictures of scenery and letters describing the expedition that on his return Gordon Bennet sought him out and sent him to Europe as special commissioner at £500 a year at the very start. He was in France and England, and when

THE ABYSSINIAN TROUBLE

broke out he went with Napier to Magdala. The news of its capture was published by the Herald twenty-four hours before it reached the London Times. This was Stanley's first African experience. Back to England he went, then to Spain, where he was when commissioned to find Livingstone. He went to Zanzibar and enlisted 200 men. In all his expedition he employed Zanzabaris. They are part Arab and part African and superior both physically and intellectually to the other natives. He drilled them and set out for the mainland, keeping his destination secret. There were rumors that Livingstone did not wish to be found and Stanley had long ago learned to be cautious. In a most graphic manner the lecturer pictured the perils and difficulties, the sickness and death which thinned the ranks on that

TOILSOME MARCH FOR OVER 300 DAYS

through the wilderness, until at last, sitting in a hut in an African village, Stanley found the man he sought. But Livingstone refused to return. He was determined to solve the problem of the Nile. Stanley spent some months with him and returned to England where the Royal Geographical society declined to believe him. Livingstone's children declared the letters he brought were from their father, and the Queen likewise reposed faith in Stanley and honored him. The Royal Geographical society, after much profound consideration and close scrutiny of the writing they had at first pronounced forged concluded that Stanley was telling the truth and invited him to luncheon—an honor he politely declined. His next African expedition was with Lord Wolseley at the conquest of Coomassie. When he returned to England

LIVINGSTONE WAS DEAD.

the great explorer's body was laid in Westminster Abbey and Stanley was one of the pall bearers—a most distinguished honor. It seemed that then the mantle of Livingstone fell upon him and he resolved to trace out the river Livingstone believed to be the Nile. He went to Sir Edwin Arnold of the Daily Telegraph and stated his determination. As a result the Telegraph and Herald combined and in 1874

HE WAS AGAIN AT ZANZIBAR.

He penetrated the Ugauda country and established a warm friendship with the emperor, which resulted in the sending of missionaries and the establishment, of a bishopric with its centre at the king's court. For though only an explorer by profession Stanley is a missionary as well. Rev. Mr. Little described with fascinating power the exploration of the river on which Stanley spent three dreadful years, and from which he came at last a white-haired and prematurely aged man. But he traced the river to its mouth. It was the Congo,

THE SECOND LARGEST RIVER

in the world, with 1,000 miles without a shoal or rock, its waters noticeable 40 miles out at sea, and draining a region with 50,000,000 of people. Though he went to England resolved not to revisit Africa, yet in ten months he was again on the Congo, this time at its mouth, with three ships and five hundred men to go up and establish a free state under the auspices of the Belgian king and the International Association. He established 34 trading stations, made treaties and organized governments. One clause in the constitution, put in by himself is that no liquor shall pass its borders. He was there three years.

HIS LAST AND GREATEST EXPLOIT

was the rescue of Emin Pasha, who after Gordon's death was beleagured at Wadelat. He went up the Congo with 500 Zanzibaris, Major Bartellot, Lieut. Stairs and other Englishmen. The toilsome forest march with half the force for 150 days, followed by 30 days on the plain; the failure to meet Emin, the return to the Congo to find Bartellot killed and the other half of the force destroyed; the march back once more and the meeting with Emin were described in thrilling language. Then the speaker told of that day—27th April last—when London turned out almost en masse to greet a solitary traveller who alighted from the train at Charing Cross. It was the returning Stanley.

In conclusion the lecturer pointed out the lessons young men may learn from Stanley's life, and also spoke of what the world owes to Africa. Stanley has opened the door to the nations. The land, he says, is before you—a rich and fruitful land—go ye up and possess it.

The Rifle.

CHARLOTTETOWN, June 12.—For the third time the New Brunswick eight has won the trophy in the maritime competition. The initial match at Moncton five years ago became theirs in one of the hardest fought struggles ever seen before the butts. The following year the competition was held here and resulted in a signal victory for Nova Scotia. In 1888 the teams competed at Bedford, and the honors fell to New Brunswick for the second time. The fourth year, at St. John, the home team shooting fell behind anticipations and they saw Nova Scotia sweep all things before them. And now the fifth has fallen into the lap of the New Brunswickers. The match came off to-day.

The day was bright and pleasant, the marksmen encountering a front fish-tail wind. The ranges were 200, 500 and 600 yards, seven shots at each distance. When the firing at the first point was over New Brunswick was leading with 227 points, being five ahead of the island contingent and 22 ahead of Nova Scotia. They fell behind at the second range, making but 193, while P. E. Island led with 207 and Nova Scotia 202. This placed the home riflemen in the van, their total being 429, while that of New Brunswick was four points less, Nova Scotia still being at the foot of the list, with 407. It was at the 600 yards that New Brunswick ran away from their rivals. They out-shot the Island men by 24 points, and Nova Scotia by 14. In the grand aggregate they thus led by 20 the second team (P. E. Island) and Nova Scotia by 30. The result will be seen in the following table:—

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds	Total
New Brunswick	227	198	192	617
P. E. Island	222	207	168	597
Nova Scotia	205	202	178	587
The Result in 1889.				
Nova Scotia	230	235	193	658
New Brunswick	223	206	164	593
P. E. Island	230	197	161	588

In 1888 when New Brunswick won they made 661 points; Nova Scotia 654 in 1887, while the score of New Brunswick in 1886, when they made 701, has never been equalled.

The team scores on Thursday last were as follows:—

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Col-Sergt Henderson	86
Lieut W. Langstroth	85
Capt McRobbie	77
Lieut S. Langstroth	77
Lieut Perkins	76
Sergt Loggie	75
Lieut McAvity	74
Lieut McFarlane	67
Total	617

P. E. ISLAND.

Capt Hooper, 82nd	84
Capt Crocket, 82nd	84
Sapper Anderson, Engrs	81
Sergt Davidson, Engrs	77
Sergt Longworth, Engrs	76
Capt Weeks, Engrs	72
Capt Longworth, Artillery	70
Sergt Allan, Engrs	52
Total	597

NOVA SCOTIA.

Capt Adams, H G A	83
Lt Stevens, 66th	81
Lt Flowers, H G A	81
S. Sergt Harris, H G A	76
Capt Harris, H G A	69
Bomb Campbell, H G A	67
Major Egan, 63rd	66
Lt Dimock, H G A	64
Total	587

At the conclusion of the match the Charlottetown captain entertained the visitors with supper at Hotel Davies, where a pleasant evening was spent.

Why Woman is Man's Best Friend.

First and foremost, woman is man's best friend:

Because she is his mother.

Second, because she is his wife.

Because she is patient with him in illness, endures his fretfulness and "mothers" him.

Because she will stick to him through good and evil report, and always believe in him, if she loves him.

Because without her he would be rude, rough and ungodly.

Because she teaches him the value of gentle words, of kindly thought and of consideration.

Because she can with him, endure pain quietly and meet joy gladly.

Because, on her breast, he can shed tears of repentance, and he is never reminded of them afterwards.

Because when he is behaving like a fretful boy—and we all do, you know, at times—with no reason in the world for it, woman's soft words, touch or glance will make him ashamed of himself as he ought to be.

Because without her as an incentive he would grow lazy; there would be no good work done, there would be no noble books written, there would be no beautiful pictures painted, there would be no divine strains of melody.

Because she has made for us a beautiful world in which we should be proud to live, and contented to die.

Because—and this is the best reason of all—when the world had reached an unenviable state of wickedness, the blessed task of bringing it a Saviour for all mankind was given to a woman, which was God's way of setting his seal of approval on her who is mother, wife, daughter and sweetheart, and, therefore, man's best friend.—EDWARD W. BOK, in *Ladies' Home Journal.*

Lumbering in Wisconsin.

The following letter to the editor will be of interest to local as well as other readers. We are always pleased to give space to such news from friends abroad:

EAU CLAIRE, WIS., JUNE 12th, 1890.

DEAR SIR:—Thinking often of the beautiful Miramichi and the friends I have on each of its banks, the thought often occurs that they, at times, must think of me. That being the case, it naturally calls for the inquiry what each is pursuing in the great whirl of industry. For my own part, I am in the employ of a large corporation known as the Chippewa Logging Co. the actual service being the scaling of logs. As I am familiar with statistics of this year's supply, I will give them as follows, which, no doubt, will be astonishing to those who are acquainted with such a operations—the result of a complication of favorable circumstances especially the splendid weather of the logging season:

Main Chippewa,	119,366,730	ft.
West Fork of Chippewa,	90,468,410	"
East " " "	14,346,340	"
Court'd Oreilles,	18,964,400	"
Brunet River,	13,525,000	"
Thornapple River,	28,826,000	"
Main Flambeau	5,500,000	"
South Fork Flambeau,	57,614,660	"
North Fork Flambeau,	19,387,510	"
Elk River,	30,727,760	"
Jump River,	40 486,000	"
Yellow River,	13,896,930	"
Total Chippewa, Log'g Co.	453,109,740	"
Cut by other parties 1889 and 90,	200,000,000	"
Grand Total	653,109,740	"
Old logs carried over:		
Chippewa Logging Co.	300,000,000	"
By other parties	100,000,000	"
Total	1,053,109,740	"
On the Eau Claire and Menomonie rivers the cut was:—		
Mississippi Logging Co.,	45,000,000	"
North Western Co., on the Eau Claire,	19,000,000	"
Knapp Stout & Co, on Menomonie River,	70,000,000	"
Others	20,000,000	"

Counting the old logs, the total log supply on the main river and all tributaries, is estimated at one billion, two hundred and seventeen million feet (1,217,000,000.)

With the recent rains, nearly all of these logs are going to be available this year if required.

WM. J. GORDON.

Hard on St John.

The following letter will be read with interest by many patrons of public entertainments, both here and elsewhere in the province, and few will think its strictures upon our leading city altogether undeserved. It appeared in last Saturday's *Progress.*

TO THE EDITOR OF PROGRESS: I have been deliberating for the past week or so concerning St. John and its dramatic peculiarities and, although I may, like "Mansfield," drop into a literary pitfall, I must speak my mind. To begin with, your theatre is a veritable dramatic dog-kennel,—dirty, unventilated, malodorous inconvenient, and badly located, but even these trifling defects are nothing compared to the system upon which it is run. There are no stage properties whatever, unless you make a separate arrangement with some mysterious parties who have a lien upon them, and for which cash is the only solace. Every man, woman, or child around the building is devising some means to raise the wind. Then the City of St. John claims for dramatic license, $3.00 per night, but if you don't engage policemen at your own expense, the gallery will sweetly vocalize "Annie Rooney," expectorate tobacco juice, and indulge in blasphemous verbosity, which made me imagine after playing in theatres in the U. S. that St. John had the belt of pandemonium.

The company I am with lost money, so probably you may think my remarks are jaundiced. It is not so, for we lost money in Moncton, and yet must say that Moncton, as regards theatre employes and audience, is the acme of civilization and refinement in comparison with St. John.

Now I studied hard to find out how St. John got its ideas of dramatic criticism. I read columns of Harkins upon Harkin's eulogium and *Little Lord Fauntleroy* endorsements, and yet I found Halifax ordinarily cold to their merits, or merely acceptable. These two companies are fair, but I cannot find that they are above the average from the American standpoint, or that Harkins is even recognized a half fledged star there, but please understand I concede that he is a very clever artist, and deserves all the treatment he obtained personally. Now for *Little Lord Fauntleroy*; I know that this is not to be deemed a metropolitan company, and with all their rights to the play which I argue are *nil*—the same company attempting to bull-doze me into not playing it at Moncton—if you ask the Moncton public for an honest contrast, I will wager that they will concede the palm to my organization and my Canadian dramatization, although they have had both.

The *Two Barneys* is, according to the St. John press, a magnificent presentation. How is this? Simply because this company played on percentage. If you do not play in St. John on share with the newspaper people who profess to be "local managers," you will find your efforts dampened, your prices elevated, and every obstacle thrown in your way by the functionaries of the Mechanics Institute, who look upon you as legitimate prey. We came to St. John as strangers. They took us in, and although we have played *The Castaways* in the largest cities of the U. S., we were ignored and left your city with about as poor an opinion of it artistically, theatrically, reportorially and managerially, as any it was ever my lot to play in. I stand or fall by my statements, and can show as I will hereafter in the dramatic papers, that it will not pay to play in St. John unless on percentage with the newspaper people, who prefer greed and lucre to honest criticism. I write you as I imagine yours is an independent organ. Elsewhere business is good.

Chatham, June 9. HARRY LINDLEY

The experiences of Mr. Lindley account for the fact that no dependence can be placed in what most of the St. John dailies say in reference to the merits of travelling companies. A few more such letters will, no doubt, assist in separating the newspaper and dramatic interests of the commercial capital sufficiently to admit of the public having honest criticisms in such matters. Mr. Lindley, whose campany was here for a week, deserved good treatment from any unbiased playgoer, and it seems wrong that the merits of such an organization should be passed over, while inferior companies are placed before the public in a light beyond their deservings.

Notice of Sale.

To Alexander Morrison, of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, in the Province of New Brunswick, merchant, and to all others whom it may concern.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the thirtieth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and made between the said Alexander Morrison of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick, merchant, of the one part and the undersigned John Ellis of the same place, gentleman, of the other part, which mortgage was duly recorded in the Records of the County of Northumberland, on the thirty-first day of December, A. D. 1886 in volume 65 of the County Records, pages 157 and 158, and is numbered 38 in said volume: There will, in pursuance of the said Power of Sale and for the purpose of satisfying the monies secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage, default having been made in payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction, on Friday, the fifteenth day of August next, in front of the Post Office, Chatham, in said County, at twelve o'clock, noon, the lands and premises in said Indenture mentioned and described as follows, namely: "All that tract, piece and parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Parish of Chatham, aforesaid, being formerly part of the estate of the late Thomas H. Peters, deceased and known and distinguished in the Partition deed of the said estate as the Johnson place and containing by estimation ninety acres more or less, and was conveyed to the said Alexander Morrison by William Morrison and wife, by Indenture bearing date the twenty-eighth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four as by reference thereto will more fully appear. "Together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon and the rights, members, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances to the same belonging or in any way appertaining. Also the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof of the said Alexander Morrison, of, in, to or upon the said land and premises and every part thereof.

Dated the thirteenth day of May, A. D., 1890.

L. J. TWEEDIE, Solicitor for Mortgagee. JOHN ELLIS, Mortgagee.

Notice of Sale.

To Hugh McMurray, of the Parish of Newcastle in the County of Northumberland, in the Province of New Brunswick, Farmer, and to all others whom it may concern.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the twenty-third day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty five, and made between the said Hugh McMurray of the Parish of Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick, Farmer, of the one part and the undersigned William McMurray of the same place, Farmer, of the other part, which Mortgage was duly recorded in the records of the County of Northumberland on the tenth day of December, A. D., 1885, in volume 64 of the County records, pages 150, 151 and 152 and is numbered 150 in said volume: There will, in pursuance of said power of sale and for the purpose of satisfying the monies secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage, default having been made in payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction on Friday, the fifteenth day of August next, in front of the Post Office, Chatham, in said County, at 12 o'clock, noon, the lands and premises in said Indenture mentioned and described as follows, namely: "All that lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Parish of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, aforesaid, and fronting on the Miramichi River, bounded below by lot number six (6), at Black Brook, in said Parish of Chatham, above by lot number eight (8), formerly occupied by Robert Blake, deceased, and extending in rear to the full extent of the grant, being known as lot number seven (7) and granted to the late Duncan McRae, deceased, extending in front sixty rods and containing one hundred and fifty-six acres more or less," excepting and excluding thereout, nevertheless, those pieces or parcels of the said lot conveyed to the respective purchasers of the said pieces or parcels of the said lot since the date of the said grant to the said Duncan McRae. 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. Also the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof of the said Hugh McMurray of, in, to or upon the said lands and premises and every part thereof.

Dated the thirteenth day of May, A. D., 1890.

WILLIAM McMURRAY, Mortgagee.

L. J. TWEEDIE, Solicitor for Mortgagee.

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