# "German Syrup"

Martinsville, N.J., Methodist Parsonage: "My acquaintance with your remedy, Boschee's German Syrup, was made about fourteen years ago, when I contracted a Cold which resulted in a Hoarseness and a Cough which disabled me from filling my pulpit for a number of Sabbaths. After trying a Physician, without obtaining relief—I cannot say now what remedy he prescribed—I saw the advertisement of your remedy and obtained a bottle. I received such quick and permanent help from it that whenever we have had Throat or Bronchial troubles since in our family, Boschee's German Syrup has been our favorite remedy and always with favorable results. I have never hesitated to report my experience of its use to others when I have found them troubled in like manner." REV. W. H. HAGGARTY, of the Newark, New Jersey, M.E. Conference, April 25, '90.

A Safe Remedy.

C G. GREEN, Sole Man'fr, Woodbury, N.J.

DR. JAMES' NERVE BEANS.

NERVE BEANS are a new discovery that relieve and cure the worst cases of Nervous Debility, Lost Vigor and Failing Manhood; restores the weakness of body or mind caused by overwork, or the errors and excesses of youth. This Remedy absolutely cures the most obstinate cases when all other TREATMENTS have failed even to relieve. They do not like other preparations advertised for Lost Manhood, etc., interfere with digestion; but impart new life, strength and energy in a quick and harmless manner peculiar to themselves.

Sold by druggists at $1.00 a package, or six for 5.00, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Address The James Medicine CO, Canadian Agency, St. John, N. B. Write for pamphlet. Sold in Chatham by J. D. B. F. MACKENZIE.

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.

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 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 Nat. Bk.
Pierre Lanaux, Pres. State Nat'l Bank.
A. Baldwin, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bk.
Carl Kohn, Pres. Union National Bank.

MAMMOTH DRAWING

At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, June 14, 1892.

Capital Prize, $600,000.

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 are | 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 |
| 200 PRIZES OF | 600 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 do | 200 are | $399,600 |
| 3,144 Prizes, amounting to | | $2,159,600 |

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets at $40; Halves $20; Quarters $10; Eighths, $5; Twentieths $2 Fortieths $1.

Club Rates, 55 Fractional Tickets at $1, for $50.

SPECIAL RATES TO AGENTS.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

IMPORTANT.

SEND MONEY BY EXPRESS AT OUR EXPENSE IN SUMS NOT LESS THAN FIVE DOLLARS, on which we will pay all charges, and we prepay Express Charges on Tickets and Lists of Prizes forwarded to correspondents.

Address PAUL CONRAD, New Orleans, La.

Give full address and make signature plain.

Congress having lately passed laws prohibiting the use of the mails to all Lotteries, we use the Express Companies in answering correspondents and sending Lists of Prizes.

The official Lists of Prizes will be sent on application to all Local Agents, after every drawing in any quantity, by Express, FREE OF COST.

ATTENTION.—The present charter of The Louisiana State Lottery Company which is part of the Constitution of the State, and by decision of the Supreme court of U. S. is an inviolable contract between the State and the Lottery Company will remain in force until 1895.

There are so many inferior and dishonest schemes on the market for the sale of which vendors receive enormous commissions, that buyers must see to it, and protect themselves by insisting on having LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY TICKETS and none others, if they want the advertised chance for a prize.

Northumberland Agricultural Society has placed the Percheron horse, Zephyr, purchased by it from the New Brunswick government, under the sole control and management of Mr. Geo. P. Searle.

Said horse will make the season in charge of Mr. James Conway, groom, in Chatham, Newcastle, Derby, Southesk, Blackville, and Nelson parishes.

He will be at Mr. Stothart's, near the Chatham Ferry, every Monday morning and remain at Mr. Wm. Vye's, Upper Newcastle Monday nights—going alternate weeks up the Northwest and Southwest Miramichi rivers, and being at Mr. George P. Searle's farm, Chatham, every Saturday.

TERMS:—For season, with foal, $8; no foal, half price.

Following is Zephyr's certificate of registry:—

[Translation.]

SOCIETY OF THE AGRICULTURISTS OF FRANCE, AVENUE DE L'OPERA 21, PARIS.

The Stud Book Commission for horses of France, certify that after careful examination and verification they have admitted to their register this 15th Sept., 1885, the French Percheron horse ZEPHYR, foaled in 1882, sired by Havard, dam Julie, color iron grey with white spot on forehead, bred by Monsieur O. Ferier, said Zephyr's number in the stud book being 973. Conditions of admission to this register are that sire and dam shall be pure blooded French bred horses.

Signed by the President of the Commission,
EUG. GUYOT.

THIS CERTIFIES that the above registered horse has been sold to D. McLellan.
G. PIRRER.


Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - - - JUNE 9, 1892.


## St John Again Excited.

The sudden death at Indiantown, on the Miramichi, of the judge of the probate court of the City and County of St. John has caused a great deal of commotion in political circles there the past week. The usually indifferent public, of course, have taken some interest in the fact that St. John has been excited over the matter, but it will be remembered by those who are observant, that St. John is a very effervescent community and that nothing stirs it so profoundly as the disposition of government patronage, whether it be the appointment of a police magistrate, the purchase of bricks for the lunatic asylum chimney or the repairing of the Marsh or "Mahogany" roads. The probate judgeship was vacant and the important business of the office demanded that it should be filled. There were, of course, many candidates for the position. Lawrence Sturdee was one of these, and he is reported to have made a determined effort to secure the prize. His claims were—all things political considered—better than those of any other man in the field. Next to him came E. H. Macalpine. Mr. Sturdee was one of the loyal friends of the Government who had unsuccessfully contested the County in the last Assembly election in the Government interest and been defeated, while Mr. Macalpine was and is the acknowledged Achilles of campaigners on the Government side, not only in St. John, but all through the river counties. Then there were the representatives of the omnipresent, perennial stock who have friends or relatives in the government and are ever ready to serve their country in lucrative positions and may be classed with "the sisters and the cousins and the aunts" of the gentlemen in the seclusion of the Government cabin.

We shared the surprise of the general public on learning that all of the gentlemen directly and indirectly referred to missed the appointment and that it was bestowed upon no less a personage than Hon. Chas. N. Skinner, M. P., brother of the late lamented occupant of the office, and the man who formerly held it. Some of the papers intimate that Mr. Sturdee and Mr. G. R. Pugsley were the leading candidates when the Government came to consider the appointment and, if that be true, it is probable that there was a deadlock and that Mr. C. N. Skinner came in as a compromise candidate. However that may be, we cannot understand how Mr. Macalpine's claims were disposed of. All straight government men would or rather should have favored Mr. Sturdee and, next, Mr. Macalpine, for party reasons, but as they evidently could not secure either of these, and were thus obliged to seek a man outside of the ranks of active party workers, it is not surprising that C. N. Skinner turned up as the "dark horse." Messrs. Sturdee and Macalpine will, doubtless, feel sore, but they are both of sufficiently good stuff to take the fortunes of war as they come, and realise that while both could not succeed neither was preferred, and the office has fallen into experienced and efficient hands.

Interesting features connected with the appointment are the form in which it is discussed in the St. John papers. The Telegraph, which supports the local and opposes the Dominion Government, came out with an ill-natured and sweeping condemnation of the choice of Mr. Skinner, on the ground that he is a liberal-conservative in Dominion politics. It does not seem to have enquired into the circumstances which led to his being selected, but lashed itself into a fury as soon as it received the news and discussed the matter with anything but the dignity befitting a leading daily newspaper.

If, however, the Telegraph was in a bad humor, the Globe was both hysterical and rabid. Like the Telegraph, it took the ground that Mr. Skinner was a liberal-conservative and, therefore, unfit to be considered in connection with any public office in the gift of the local government. The Globe has not been so rabid over any matter of the kind since the removal of the postmaster of St. John from his office, some thirteen years ago. It seemed to take no account of the possibility of a deadlock having occurred between the six members of the government who had to decide the matter, and of Mr. Skinner being thought of only when others who were more to the Globe's taste could not be agreed upon. It ignored the well-known fact that Mr. Skinner was a much more loyal and effective supporter of the government that the Globe had ever been, and that because of former experience in the office and his fine legal attainments, he was preeminently qualified to discharge its duties. All these things were insignificant in the Globe's estimation when compared with the disqualifying enormity of Mr. Skinner not being able to worship at the shrine of Messrs. Laurier and Cartwright and pretend to believe in the practicability of unrestricted reciprocity.

The Sun sees, in the unbalanced utterances of the Telegragh and the hysterical screaming of the Globe, an opportunity to make a little capital against the Liberals and the local government, both of which it opposes. These papers, having placed themselves in such a position as to invite derision upon their own and their friends' disappointment, are made the butt of the Sun's ridicule and sarcasms and it is not to be wondered at that it is working the oracle in that direction with the spirit of Peck's Bad Boy, while the two liberal organs are so angry that they fail to realise that the tory organ is having some fun at their expense. We hope the three leading dailies of St. John will soon cease their ridiculous magnifying of this little matter of local patronage, and give us all a rest in respect of it, as the whole province—for the information of which they are supposed to exist—grows tired of St. John county politics being served up every day in the form of the one locally great, transcendent and all-absorbing theme of whether Mr. Sturdee, or Mr. Macalpine, or Mr. Pugsley, or Mr. Carleton, et hoc genus omne, ought to have been given the little office that was bestowed upon Mr. Skinner.

## The Governorship.

The ADVANCE has endeavored to impress upon those who have been nominating a number of gentlemen for the lieut-governorship of New Brunswick, that one of the requirements in such a matter is that the office shall be vacant and we have insisted that there was no such vacancy or any immediate prospect thereof. The Sun's Montreal correspondent seems to have the same idea impressed upon him, although he expresses it in a peculiar way by telegraphing as follows:—

MONTREAL, June 1.—A well-informed gentleman told your correspondent to-day, that he had it upon excellent authority that no appointment to the lieut. governorship of New Brunswick would be made in the near future.

The correspondent's "well-informed gentlemen" told him, no doubt, that Sir Leonard Tilley being lieut.-governor of New Brunswick, and there being no good reason why he should not continue in the office, his resignation was not to be expected simply because a number of politicians were indulging in the pastime of causing certain newspapers to boom the interests of possible candidates in the hope that the wished-for vacancy might occur.

## The United States Presidency.

The leading and most significant political event of last week on this side of the Atlantic was the resignation of United States Secretary Blaine, which was tendered to and accepted by President Harrison on Saturday. This leaves Mr. Blaine entirely free to accept the republican nomination for the presidency, to effect which there was expected to be a determined and successful effort at the great convention of that party which was to begin its balloting at Minneapolis yesterday. At the present writing it seems almost probable that Blaine will be nominated on an early ballot, for his resignation as Secretary of State had a most discouraging effect on the Harrison men.

On the Democratic side, the choice of the presidential candidate—which is to be made at a later date in Chicago—lies between Messrs. Hill and Cleveland, with the chances apparently in favor of Cleveland, so that there will probably be the same candidates opposed to each other as in 1884. If Cleveland should be the democratic choice, there will be a large mugwump element on that side who will be the means of securing Blaine's election, should he nominated.

## Barely Tolerated.

Senator Poirier, whose earthly possessions are so well known to the marines, made himself ridiculous in the Senate on Monday by making a speech in moving for papers relating to the appointment of a Supreme Court judge in New Brunswick. The Sun's report says he took the ground "that Judge Landry should have been promoted to the position because, as he (Mr. Poirier) claimed, the Roman Catholics were not represented in the judiciary of New Brunswick as fully as they ought to be. He regretted that the government had not adhered to the principles which animated the government of Sir John Macdonald. Dr. Barker was a man well fitted for the judgeship, and Mr. Lawlor possessed all the qualifications, except that he lacked the knowledge of law, but he (Poirier) claimed that Judge Landry should have received the position."

Senator Poirier's insolent reference to Mr. Lawlor would not have been made had he been as well informed and truthful when speaking of him as he was intimate with and partial to Judge Landry. It is not surprising that the Sun says:—"The sense of the senate appeared to be against Mr. Poirier's observations, but his motion was allowed to pass."

It seems a pity that such tiresome people as Mr. Poirier should be inflicted on the Senate, simply because of his nationality. There are, surely, better men for the position amongst the French of the Province.

## The Great Problem of Planetary Life.

Camille Flammarion's article on the possibilities of planetary life, which appeared in a recent number of the New York Herald, is one full of most interesting suggestions. The writer's position as one of the leading astronomers of France renders anything from his pen worthy of more than passing attention, and no one can read what he says respecting the problem discussed without receiving impressions which open new realms of thought and lead the mind to grander conceptions of the great universe of which our planet is an atom. Flammarion begins by referring to the fact that it is only the few who have inclination or opportunity to leave the employment of money-getting for that of studying the marvels of creation and he, correctly, intimates that the majority of mankind have their uninformed minds so full of earth and their different ideas of what they understand as heaven, that the vastness and possibilities of the universe are almost a blank to them. Scientific people, he says, have taught us that a world destitute of oxygen, for example, is radically uninhabitable. The savans also say the same of a world destitute of water, of carbon, etc., and he proceeds as follows:—

Well! This reasoning of savans is the reasoning of fishes. Imagine for a moment two silvery whitebait at the bottom of a river flooded with sunlight talking together. Fishes understand one another very well despite their apparent muteness.

THE REASONING OF FISHES.

One of them, who has more than once been nearly taken by the net, but who with a certain cunning recognizes fishermen at once, assures his comrade that there is a world outside of the water. This one, perfectly familiar with the conditions of fish life and with the functions of the gills, easily crushes his enlightened adversary with the weight of his scientific arguments. "Live out of the water! What sensible fish would believe such clatter for a moment! Come, now! An oyster would not believe such tales. The shadows that we see passing on the banks cannot be living. They are optical illusions. Live out of the water! What a joke! Why, water is essential to life, and good, fresh water, in spite of what that old salmon trout said the other day about journeying to the ocean and finding real fishes living in that salt water! Fie!"

A doctor of the Sorbonne could not have been more logical or more concise in his argument, although, doubtless, he would have expressed it in more elevated language. However, it is but just to admit that we are excusable for judging in this manner. We have studied the conditions of life on the earth and their limitations, and we do not readily divine how life can exist under other conditions.

LIFE EVERYWHERE.

However, a glance at the entirety of the terrestrial world warns us not to enclose our horizon in too narrow a circle. At the outset the immense difference between aquatic life and aerial life indicates the infinite resources of nature. Formerly indeed, short sighted naturalists taught that the depths of the ocean contained no organic life on account of the enormous pressure in those depths, which would be sufficient to cause the discharge of a cannon and also because of the obscurity which would prevent all molecular work. A curious person, wishing to have the last word, let down a plumb weight 1,000, 2,000, 3,000 yards and drew it up covered with living marvels, with ravishing mollusks of extreme delicacy, with graceful butterfly-like beings which lived there in perfect equilibrium in the mighty depths, playing the game of life in a light that they made for themselves, being phosphorescent! What a contradiction! What a lesson!

Life! Life! It radiates everywhere on the globe, from the depths of the ocean to the white summits of the eternal snows, it trembles in the ray of sunlight, swarms in a drop of water, it fills the air with microbes; it multiplies parasites upon parasites to the detriment of life itself, it envelops all the globe with an endless net which constantly alters and improves itself; it shows itself in the earth, in the water, in the air, in the plant, in the animal, devouring itself rather than to cease to be; it overflows from all sides of the terrestrial coupe too narrow to contain it, and we have the pretension to place bounds upon it! Fish that we are!

By what right shall we say to the vital energy that radiates in the universe, "So far shalt thou come and no further!" In the name of science? A complete error. The known is a tiny isle in the midst of the ocean of the unknown. The depths of the sea which seemed a barrier show themselves peopled with a special life.

"But," comes the objection, "there is air, oxygen there also. Oxygen is indispensable. A world without oxygen is a world vowed to death, a desert eternally sterile."

Why? Because we have not yet seen beings breathing without air, living without oxygen? Another error. Even if we did not know of any, that would not prove that none exist. But we do know of some. They are the anaerobies. These beings live without air, without oxygen. Still more, oxygen kills them!

In properly interpreting the spectacle of terrestrial life and the positive data furnished by study, it is plainly evident that we should enlarge the circle of our conceptions and of our judgments, and not limit planetary existences to a servile image of what exists here below. The terrestrial organic forms are due to the local causes of our planet. The chemical constitution of water and of the atmosphere, temperature, light, density, weight, are so many elements which have served to make our bodies. Our flesh is composed of carbon, azote, hydrogen and oxygen combined with the state of water and of some other elements, among which we may mention chloride of sodium. The flesh of animals is not chemically different from ours. It all comes from water and air and will return to them. The same elements in small quantities make up every living being. The ox which eats the grass forms the same kind of flesh as man who eats the ox. All terrestrial organic matter is only carbon, combined in varying proportions with hydrogen, azote, oxygen, &c.

SCIENTIFIC DOGMATISM REBUKED.

But we have no right to forbid nature to act otherwise in worlds where carbon does not exist. A world, for example, where silica would replace carbon, silic acid, carbonic acid—could it not be inhabitated by beings of an organism altogether different from those existing on the earth, different not only in form but also in substances? In a word where chloride would dominate would we not find chloric acid and all the fertile family of the the chlorides fulfilling an important part in the functions of life? And bromide, could it not be associated with other formations? And why should we stop at terrestrial chemistry? Who has proven to us that these elements are really simple? Hydrogen, oxygen, carbon, azote, sulphur, why should not they be compound? Their equivalents are the multiples of a first:—1, 6, 8, 14, 32. And is hydrogen really the most simple of the elements? Is not its molecule formed of primitive atoms, whose geometrical groupings and varied associations constitute the molecule that we call simple?

One thing certain is that the marvellous revelations of the spectrum analysis do not argue in favor of unity of chemical constitution in the different celestial bodies, nor of an absolute unity among themselves; far from it. In our own solar system we find essential differences between certain planets. In the spectrum of Jupiter, for example, we find an unknown substance which manifests itself by a strong absorption of certain red rays. This gas, which does not exist on the earth, shows itself even more strongly in the atmosphere of Saturn and of Uranus. On this last planet the atmosphere even appears, if we leave aqueous vapor out of consideration, to have no analogy with ours. Moreover in the solar spectrum itself we find a substance to which has been given the name of helium and which we have never found on the earth.

The relationship of the planets among themselves is an undeniable fact since they are all daughters of one father. But they differ among themselves, not only by location, position, volume, mass, density, temperature, atmosphere, but still more by their physical and chemical constitution. And the point to which we call attention here is that this diversity should not be considered as an obstacle to the manifestations of life, but, on the contrary, as a new field open to the infinite fecundity of the universal mother.

POSSIBILITIES OF CREATION.

When, then, our thought takes flight not only toward our neighbors the moon, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, but even to the myriads of unknown worlds which gravitate about the suns scattered in space, we have no plausible reason for imagining that the inhabitants of these other worlds of the skies resemble us in any particular, whether in form or organic substance. The form of the terrestrial human body is due to the elements of our planet, notably carbon. The terrestrial human form is derived from ancestral animals, from which it has gradually elevated itself by the continued progress of the transformation of beings. Beyond doubt, it seems to us that to be a man or a woman there must be a head, a heart, lungs, two legs, two arms, &c. Nothing is less clearly demonstrated. If we are constituted as we are it is simply because the prosimians had also a head, a heart, lungs, legs, arms, not by any means as elegant as yours, madam, but still of the same anatomy. And little by little we go back easily to-day by means of paleontology to the origin of beings. Thus it is certain that the bird has developed from the reptile by a process of organic evolution, so also it is certain that terrestrial humanity represents the summit of an immense genealogical tree, of which all the branches are brothers and the roots of which plunge into the very rudiments of the most elementary primitive organisms.

All kinds of imaginable and unimaginable forms should people the multitude of worlds. Terrestrial man is endowed with five senses, or rather with six. Why should nature have stopped there? Why, for example, should she not have endowed certain mortals with an electric sense? with a magnetic sense? with a sense of locality? with an organ capable of perceiving ethereal vibrations, of infra-rouge and of ultra-violet? Of a sense permitting one to hear at a distance, to see through the walls. We eat and digest like the grosser animals. Do there not exist worlds where the nutritive atmosphere dispenses its inhabitants from so ridiculous a burden? The smallest swallow, the dusky bat itself has the advantage over us of flying through the air. Is not our world, where the man of the greatest genius, the most exquisite woman, finds himself or herself nailed to the earth like the common caterpillar before its metamorphosis, a very inferior one?

Well! Would it be so disagreeable to inhabit a world of perfume and voluptuousness where the flowers would be animated? where suns of many colors—the diamond joined to the ruby, garnet to the emerald and to the sapphire—would shine night and day—blue nights, scarlet days—in the glory of an eternal springtime; many colored moons, sleeping on the mirror of the waters, phosphorescent mountains, aerial inhabitants, men, women and perhaps other sexes perfect in their forms endowed with multiplied sensibilities, luminous at will, incombustible as asbestos, immortal, perhaps. At least, Liliputian atoms that we are, once for all let us be convinced that all our imagination is but sterility in the midst of the infinite, scarcely seen through the telescope.

And in these beautiful spring nights, when Venus sparkles with all her brilliancy in the midst of the sublime spectacle of the night, when we think of the unknown worlds that people space, let us be assured that they are, have been or will be inhabited—their vital cycle not being necessarily identical with our own—but that an infinite diversity reigns in the fields of the heavens as in the gardens of the earth. There are humanities there which must be incomparably further advanced on the road to perfection than we are. Our earth, with all its political, religious and social history, is only a minute; only a poor ant hill; only the flutter in a ray of sunlight—of a gnat that lives a day.

## Parliament.

In addressing the House of Commons on the redistribution bill Hon. Mr. Laurier complained of the late time of the session at which the measure was introduced. We were now in session more than three months, and the measure was referred to in the speech from the throne, yet its second reading was only now reached. He protested against this system of leaving such important bills to the last hours of the session. Members of the house were engaged in active pursuits of life and could not well afford to lose their time waiting for government measures, to the very last hour. Late although the session was, the measure would require to be carefully and fully discussed. When the bill was first introduced, the minister of justice said it would be found to be a fair measure, dealing fairly between the two political parties and distributing the representation according to population. Since then he (Laurier) discovered that such was not the case. The bill was virtually an odious gerrymander. He did not blame the leader of the house for the framing of the bill, but now that it was shown to be a gerrymander he would expect that the minister should express his indignation with it. He charged two or three irresponsible men in the senate with the framing of the bill, which he said the independent press of the country united in condemning. He then directed his attention solely to the province of Quebec, to show that the measure was framed for the purpose of operating to the benefit of the conservative party. He said that the bill showed that the national policy was a failure from the reduction of the representation through the decrease in the population in the Maritime Provinces. He said that he would not leave the work of redistribution to a commission, but he commended to the attention of the house the course pursued by Mr. Gladstone when his representation bill was before the British parliament. Mr. Gladstone asked Sir Stafford Northcote to co-operate with him in the framing of the measure. Both political parties were represented there and he was in favor of following that wise precedent set by the British government. In conclusion he moved that the bill be not now read a second time, but that it be referred to a conference or committee composed of both political parties to decide upon the lines on which the bill should be drawn.

JUNE 2: In the debate on the bill to-day Sir John Thompson said he was surprised to notice that nearly the whole discussion so far was confined to the details of the bill. That was a matter which should be left to the committee of the whole, therefore he could not partake in that feature of the discussion. He repeated what he said when the bill was first introduced, that the bill was framed in accordance with the duty the government owed the house in connection with the taking of the census each decade. The measure was not designed, as had already been pointed out, with a view that there should be a general redistribution by population. This application of the bill would have given it a very much wider scope, and would have secured greater advantages for the party. These districts were only interfered with where general representation for increased population was to be provided for. In Montreal and Hochelaga there was a growing population since the last census, and consequently a redistribution in that district was necessary. He agreed with a good deal of what the leader of the opposition said in respect to the representation of cities, and so in that direction the unit was not adhered to there. There was also the additional reason that this should be the case because there was more prompt expression given to political feelings and questions in cities than the rural districts. But the claims of these cities were not to be ignored. He pointed out that there was no precedent for such an amendment to a bill at its present stage. Such a resolution was a new departure in parliamentary procedure. It was for the first time suggested in parliament that both political parties should enter into a conference on a matter of this kind, without any consideration whatever for the independent members of the house. It was proposed now to deal with the whole house. This was the first instance of a motion being made to send a bill to a committee on the second reading. The practice was to have the bill read a second time, first, and then have it referred to a committee. Reference was made by the leader of the opposition to what he called the British fair play method adopted by Mr. Gladstone in England, but there was no precedent in Great Britain for such action as was proposed by the amendment. He then repeated what was stated by Mr. Desjardins in regard to how the arrangement in England was reached. That was not a precedent, it was merely adopted as the best plan out of a dead lock, which had been reached between both political parties. The amendment was such that it could not be entertained in the house. The principle laid down was that the redistribution should be fair and the existing lines as little interfered with as possible. The leader of the opposition reminded the house that the independent press of the country was opposed to the bill. He regretted when the government could not secure the good opinion of the independent press of the country, but since the bill was introduced he had yet to find a statement in these independent journals which showed where the bill was wrong. There were general expressions made that the government was securing help and that was all. Reference had been made to Clarence and one or two other points which could be considered in committee. He then dealt with the constitutional point raised by Mr. Davies, and showed that in 1872, and again in 1882, redistribution bills were passed and no such issue was ever raised. This system was pursued for a quarter of a century without any exception being taken. In his humble judgment the house had full control to deal with the subject. That was to him abundantly clear. He agreed with the hon. member (Davies) that the house had no inherent power beyond what was included in the constitution. Outside of section 51 of the B. N. A. act, to which Mr. Davies referred, there were powers given to deal with this matter. There was, for instance, the clause "that this parliament may make laws for the peace, order and good government of Canada in relation to all the matters not coming within the jurisdiction of the legislatures." Under this clause it was plain that power was given to deal with the representation of the house. His interpretation of the law was that section fifty-one did not take away this power from the house.

Mr. Davin supported the bill and Mr. Campbell opposed it.

Mr. McNeil referred to the manner in which Mr. Gladstone's redistribution bill was passed, which was inaccurately stated by Mr. Laurier.

The house then divided on the amendment of Mr. Laurier, which was lost by 58 to 110.

It was a straight party vote, with the exception of DesLauriers of St. Maurice, who voted for the amendment. His constituency will be wiped out by the bill.

Mr. McCarthy moved the adjournment of the debate.

The house adjourned at 11.30 p. m.

## Floods and Tornados.

GALVESTON, June 2.—A despatch from Lott, Texas, says a terrible cyclone visited that section last evening. Twelve houses were demolished, three persons were killed outright, and 12 seriously injured. Utter desolation is left in the path of the cyclone. Large houses were carried a distance of 200 yards.

BECLAERVILLE, Texas, June 2.—A cyclone struck this place last night. Twenty-four residences were wrecked and several persons injured.

At Troy last night a cyclone destroyed eight dwelling houses and several other buildings. Eight persons were injured, two probably fatally.

MURPHYSBORO, Ill., June 2.—Forty thousand acres of land in this section are submerged, and 500 families are in a destitute condition, having neither sufficient food nor clothing.

CAIRO, Ill., June 2.—The river is rising again. Fully 500 people near Wheatland are in absolute want, having lost everything by the floods.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., June 2.—A heavy rain has continued here the past 48 hours. The river is rising two inches an hour. The water in the streets is from three to four feet deep and many houses are flooded.

DUBUQUE, Ia., June 2.—Three days' rain has caused a rise in the Mississippi at this point of four feet. All the lowlands are overflowed.

KOKUK, Ia., June 2.—The Mississippi river rose 16 inches yesterday and the Des Moines three feet. Alexandria is submerged. Water is again pouring through a break in the Egyptian levees.

ST. LOUIS, June 2.—The aggregate losses caused by the great flood, based upon reliable estimates, reach twenty-nine million dollars. This estimate does not include stagnation in business among merchants and transportation lines. A conservative estimate of amount of the damage from high waters from Kansas City to New Orleans places the figures at fifty million dollars.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 3.—Floods in this locality are subsiding. Houses are filled with mud three inches deep. The gravel streets are entirely washed out and the brick pavements are undermined.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, June 3.—No trace of the families of John Bridel and Harry Woods, who moved a short time ago from Colfax Springs to farms near Hedge's Siding, can be found and it is feared they all lost their lives in the floods.

VANBUREN, Ark., June 3.—Arkansas river has risen two feet in the past 24 hours, and is still on the rise. The lowlands are again flooded. Much additional damage and suffering are being caused.

MACUBA, Mo., June 3.—The Meramec river has not been so high since 1845. Nearly the entire wheat and corn crops along the bottoms are ruined.

HELENA, Ark., June 3.—The river rose three inches here in the last twenty-four hours. The prospects for farmers are very discouraging.

## Civil Servants who Need Stirring up.

(Ottawa correspondence of Toronto Telegram.)

Men who are by cruel fate compelled to earn their bread from year's end to year's end in this town often say to us, who are here for the session only, that our complaints of the dullness of the capital are ill-founded. Say they, "the session time is wild excitement compared with the recess." Now we are shown that in so saying they are right. Last night's and this morning's trains have borne from the town the last of the scores of Parliamentarians, who have gone away for the holidays. The streets are deserted. The men whom we know, men who, like us, spend their days in the buildings, are in Montreal or Toronto, or at home. Only the civil servants and Peter Mitchell are left. The gentlemen who are "in the government," as they like to put it, are earnestly doing their duty as it appears to them. The top hats, sacred to Sunday, have been disinterred from their velvet-lined cases, the accurately cut morning coats adorn manly figures, and the houses on Sandy Hill are being consistently visited. Ottawa's four hundred is but an hundred and fifty, if so illogical a statement may be permitted. The best people know each other so well that the young men and maidens who are entitled to rank in the first class address each other by their Christian names. He who is not *persona grata* in one house is *non persona grata* in all Sandy Hill.

Here the young man who has society aspiration must be very careful indeed.

He may owe his tailor stupendous sums, he may drink too much when the best people are snugly tucked between the sheets; he may play draw poker with ordinary people. All of these things detract not from his right to be considered one of the Sandy Hill set. But he must not smoke cigars on the street in daylight—that would be beyond forgiveness. If he risk the displeasure of the best people he takes his life into his hands, so to speak, and then the cards will soon cease coming to him. And then the chances are that he will join the ranks of the Uninvited. With his means of amusement gone, he has naught else to do but drink. This is sober earnestness. I doubt that there is a town in North America in which a young man has had such unrivalled opportunities of going wrong as in Ottawa. Here are scores of young chaps, drawing from seven to ten hundred dollars a year from the government. Their hours are easy, their salary is more than sufficient to comfortably pay their legitimate expenses, and there is nothing to do with the balance of either time or money. In healthy Toronto you will find few young men who neither row, 'cycle or play lacrosse or cricket. Rightly our people think it remarkable that a physically sound young man goes in for no form of athletics. Here the opposite is the case. From pure laziness the Ottawa man declines to expand his lungs and harden his muscles. He may honor the lacrosse club by buying a seat in the grand stand and perfunctorily applauding good plays—when his cigarette does not demand his entire attention. But further than this he goes not. His afternoons are spent in lounging up and down Sparks street. The publicans do a big business, for the principal amusement is drinking.

All of this may seem severe. It is true. A young man might better work for eight or ten dollars a week in a wholesale house in Toronto or Montreal than for double the money in the Dominion civil service. The consciousness that influence is the key to advancement is death to wholesome ambition. He learns nothing, his work is uninteresting, he is certain that, when, after drowsing away the better part of his life, the country will superannuate him with an allowance which will be sufficient to supply all his wants. He has nothing to live for, and his life is objectless.

Let no man envy these unfortunates. It cannot be denied that men who are intellectually the equal of any business men enter the service. But they wilfully give up all hope of becoming anything more than machines. Their lot is sad, and they themselves will so tell you, if they care to unbosom themselves.

## Funeral of the Late Judge Skinner.

The funeral of the late Judge Skinner took place at St. John on Tuesday of last week and was one of the largest that has taken place in that city for some time. The remains were taken to Trinity church, where the service for the dead was conducted by Rev. Canon Brigstocke, assisted by Rev. J. deSoyres. The choir sang the hymns, A Few More Years Shall Roll, and Abide with Me, and chanted a recessional Nunc Dimitis. As the body was being conveyed from the church, the organist, R. P. Strand, played Handel's Dead March in Saul. The body was interred in the Rural cemetry, the same clergymen officiating. The bodies represented in the procession were the Loyalists Society, Pioneer and other lodges, I. O. O. F., St. John Law society, Law Student's association and the executive of S. P. C. A. The pall-bearers were: George A. Knodell, Howard D. McLeod, James F. Robertson, John V. Ellis, G. Herbert Lee and Hon. Wm. Pugsley.


When the scalp is atrophied, or shiny-bald, no preparation will restore the hair; in all other cases, Hall's Hair Renewer will start a growth.


## Bound to be Caught.

(Ottawa Citizen.)

What is to be done when a fish which ought not to be caught, and which one does not wish to catch, perversely insists upon being captured whether or no, and actually forces itself into one's possession? asks Forest and Stream. That was the question which stared Mr. Gregory, of Quebec, full in the face when he was fishing for trout at Tabusac one fine day of the past season.

The trout were lawful game, but salmon, in the same waters, forbidden fruit. It was then with a sigh of sincere and unfeigned relief that the angler saw a hooked salmon, after a bit of magnificent play, break away with the hook and parted leader.

But his satisfaction was unchanged to dismay when the leaping fish came with one grand vault after another directly for the boat and at last lay stunned and helpless in the canoe.

Mr. Gregory promptly solved the problem by regaining his fly and assisting the fish back into its element, there, like the patriotic orator, to sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish.

The foregoing is a very fair story from a purely "official" standpoint. It is however very "fishy" throughout, and we would like to have the fish's account of it—particularly in reference to the direction in which Mr. Gregory assisted the poor fish after regaining his fly.


World's Columbian Exposition,

CHICAGO 1893.

The Government of the Dominion of Canada has accepted the invitation of the Government of the United States to take part in the World's Columbian Exposition, to be held in Chicago from 1st May to 31st October, 1893. As it is important that a very full display of Canadian products be made on that occasion, a general invitation is extended to Canadian producers and manufacturers in agriculture, horticulture, products of forests, fisheries, minerals, machinery, manufactures, arts, &c., to assist in bringing together such a display of the natural resources and industrial products of Canada as will be a credit to the country.

An Executive Commissioner for Canada has been appointed, who will have the general charge of the exhibits and the allotment of space, and the several Provincial Governments have been invited to co-operate with the view of making the exhibition as complete and satisfactory as possible.

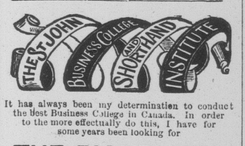
The Dominion Government will pay the transport of exhibits going and returning, and for the placing of articles sent.

Entries must be made not later than 31st July. The reception of articles at the Exposition buildings will commence 1st November, 1892, and all exhibits, excepting Live Stock, must be in place by 1st April, 1893.

Forms of application for space and general information can be obtained on applying by letter, post free, to the undersigned.

WM. SAUNDERS
Executive Commissioner for Canada.

Department of Agriculture,
Ottawa, 20th April, 1892.




It has always been my determination to conduct the Best Business College in Canada. In order to the more effectually do this, I have for some years been looking for

THE RIGHT MAN

to assist me. As evidence that I have succeeded, it is only necessary to announce that I have secured as partner

MR. WM.