Miramichi and the North Shore, etc.

PISO'S cure for Consumption and Piso's remedy for Catarrh are sold by J. D B. F. MacKenzie, Druggist, Chatham.

FIRE INSURANCE:—Warren C. Winslow, Esq., has added the agency of the Queen Insurance Co., Capital $10,000,000, to his list of first class companies. See Advt.

THE RESTIGOUCHE *Pioneer* has again changed editors and Mr. Macdougal, its founder, took charge on Tuesday of last week. Mr. Macdougal will no doubt impart new life and interest to its columns.

MR. DOUGLAS MCNEIL, proprietor of the Ocean House, Summerside, who died there very suddenly the other day, was a resident of Richibucto for many years, but returned to the Island about twenty years ago.

CURLING AT BATHURST:—On Friday, the 7th inst., three rinks of the Newcastle Curling Club played against three of Bathurst and won by three points, the score standing 41 to 38. The ice was in splendid condition and the best of feeling prevailed on both sides.—*Advocate*

MR. KILLAM'S ILL-LUCK:—Mr. Joseph Killam, of Moncton, met with a severe accident on Thursday 6th by slipping on the ice on his own premises. He is under the medical care of Drs. E. B. and A. H. Chandler. At last accounts we understand, he was somewhat easier, though his injuries may confine him to bed for some little time.

SMOKE THE OTELLO, the best ten cent cigar in the market. For sale wholesale and retail at Z. Tingley's, Chatham.

GREAT RACING! There ought to be a large attendance at Newcastle Skating Rink to-night, to witness the racing. There is to be a three mile contest between B. Wyse, A. Smith and T. Jardine, the latter claiming the title of the Champion Long Reach skater of Newcastle. This race will be for the championship of the County. There will also be a two mile race between C. Jardine and J. O'Donnell, and a three-mile race between H. Jones and D. Cole.

PERSONAL:—Says the Vancouver World of the 31st ult., R. C. Ferguson, manager of the R. C. P. mills in this city, arrived back yesterday over the C. P. R., after a pleasant week's visit in the east. His objective point was the old home at Bathurst, N. B., and he enjoyed his stay there immensely. A week was spent in St. John, which Mr. Ferguson reports as thriving and full of life and vigor.

MR. T. G. MARQUIS, now of Toronto, who is one of the prominent literary workers of that city, is visiting his Chatham home.

A SINGULAR CASE:—Mr. Philip McInnis, of Doak Settlement, York Co., who has been confined to his bed for nearly a quarter of a century, died on Thursday. Just about 25 years ago, says the Fredericton Gleaner, deceased, while working in the woods alone cutting firewood, met with an accident which rendered him unconscious. He was found in this state by the late Daniel Canty, and taken to his residence, since which time he has not been able to move hand or foot. Deceased was 81 years of age. A widow and four sons survive him.

JUDGE WEDDERBURN'S DAUGHTER MARRIED:—Wednesday afternoon, 5th inst., George A. Fraser, formerly of St. John, but now a merchant in Vancouver, B. C., was married to Miss Emily Wedderburn, daughter of Judge Wedderburn. The ceremony took place at the residence of the bride's father, Hampton, and was performed by Rev. Mr. McDonald, in the presence of the relatives of the contracting parties. Edward Wedderburn, brother of the bride, acted as groomsman, and Miss Alice Wedderburn and Miss Ethel Wedderburn supported the bride.

INSURED AT ONCE:—Mr. Warren C. Winslow has been authorised by the British America Assurance Company to accept all classes of fire risks, issue policies and make endorsements, without delay or reference to the head office.

MESSRS. DUNLAP, COOKE & CO. of Amherst, who are amongst the most enterprising and able business men of the sister province, seem to be exciting the opposition of some of their competitors in their go-ahead town, as we observe by correspondence appearing in the *Gazette* and *Press*. Mr. Cooke, who is well known on the North Shore, has, however, done his rivals up in good style. The latter attacked Mr. Cooke annoymously and he has shown them to be unable to substantiate any of their statements, while Messrs. Dunlap, Cooke, & Co. continue to move along serenely in the enjoyment of a larger business than any other firm in their line outside of the big cities, while few anywhere do more work than they. It all comes of judicious buying for cash, the production of good work, made from good materials, at fair prices, and intelligent methods for the pushing of business, amongst which latter is liberal advertising in the newspapers.

Timely Rebuke.

Everybody who has the well-being of the County at heart is in sympathy with Rev. Father Richard of Rogersville who is reported to have delivered an earnest and vigorous address in his church just after the late election, in which he administered a scathing rebuke to both candidates and electors, who authorize and patronize liquor saloons on election day. It is alleged that no less than six such saloons were opened at the expense of candidates or their friends at Rogersville and that grave disorders followed.

The pastor felt very indignant and provoked at this, and requested candidates to stay home in future if they had nothing better to offer to the poor settlers of Rogersville than their poisonous rum or whiskey. He said we want something else in our new colonies; we want land to settle upon, roads to new settlements, and bridges built and paid for for the use of the community. He had not gone to the polls to cast his vote, as a protest against such abuse and corruption, and he would invite his people to do the same in future, unless candidates respect themselves and the electors, and have some regard for the feelings and sentiments of the pastor. He felt he had been insulted by such a course, and, as a priest, a temperance man, and a law abiding citizen, he had endured too much in his feelings and otherwise in endeavoring to organize this new parish to countenance without protest such demoralizing agencies among his people.

There is, undoubtedly, a too ready disposition on the part of those who are known as leading workers at elections, everywhere, to employ the degrading influence of furnishing intoxicants to voters. In some sections we are glad to know that such a course is now looked upon as an insult to the community—which it really is—but in far too many the candidate who is not *backed* by a bountiful supply of whiskey is looked upon as too mean to vote for. We hope the time will yet come when, whatever other differences may exist between them, all candidates will agree to prohibit their friends from furnishing intoxicants to electors and honorably carry out the compact. The less we have of whiskey in our elections, the more honest and intelligent will be the decisions of our voters.

[Gazette of 7th Feb.]

The Sailors' Home.

THE WAY MISSION WORK FOR THE SAILORS IS CARRIED ON IN "THE STRANGERS' REST."

WHAT A WOMAN HAS DONE TO HELP JACK SHUN TEMPTATION—THE FINE BUILDING ON ST. JAMES STREET ALMOST READY FOR OPENING.

A short time ago as a *Gazette* reporter was walking past the corner of Prince Wm. and St. James Streets he stopped just under the glare of "the three lamps" to listen to a good old fashioned hymn as it rolled forth from the throats of a number of "jully tars" who were congregated in a room vaguely known to the general public as "The Strangers Rest." An organ and a few female voices were aiding and softening the hearty singing of the sailors, and the music had such an inviting tone, that in a few minutes the reporter had entered, and taken a seat, as he thought unnoticed, in a corner of the room where he could quietly observe the outfit of the room the number and class of its occupants, and the nature of the work carried on, and altogether to form an idea as to what "The Strangers Rest" was.

The room was warm, well-lighted, and comfortable in appearance, with large mottoes and Bible texts on the walls. In the rear was an organ, and through the room were a number of tables, on which were arranged books and phamphlets of various kinds, including Bibles and hymn books in several different languages. There were also a number of magnifying and stereoptic glasses with views, and many other little features that lent to the place quite a home like aspect. Seated about the room were a number of sailors most of whom joined heartily in the singing and when it was over they listened attentively to a short address from a good citizen who had called in to lend the proprietoress of the "Rest" a helping hand. A brief prayer followed and then some of the sailors amused themselves looking at the views, chatting pleasantly together, or if they wanted to in making use of the materials provided and on the table to write to their friends.

The reporter had not been long in the room, however, before the originator of this excellent mission for sailors, hastened to bid him welcome and invite him to a pleasanter seat. Several sailors came in and they were all received by Miss Hutchison, the proprietress referred to, in the same pleasant manner, and were cordially invited to make themselves at home. As the evening advanced and the sailors began to leave, she shook hands with those who were strangers and extended a pleasant invitation for them to call again. But none were allowed to depart without first having been spoken to about the welfare of their soul and how they stood with their Maker; and the manner in which this part of the work is carried on is indeed a very strong proof of Miss Hutchison's adaptability for the important and noble work she has in view,—that of helping and improving sailors and giving them a chance to keep out of the way of the many traps and temptations which beset their path when ashore.

Miss Hutchison opened the Strangers Rest on 12th of December, 1888, and every evening, Sunday and week days since that time it has been open. It is kept open from five to 10 p. m. and on Sundays there is a short service in the afternoon. Sometimes in the evening light refreshments are served, and at all times the room is made as pleasant as possible for the large number of sailors who have learned of its existance and take advantage of the various privileges. Pens, ink, paper and envelopes are furnished free, and Miss Hutchison has had the satisfaction of knowing that in many instances letters have been written and money forwarded to far off friends long neglected and almost forgotten, by sailors who visited the room by chance and had their thoughts directed to the periods in their life when home and friends were dear to them. Good impulses have been developed and some of the roughest and most debauched sailors have been reclaimed and are now leading sober and steady lives, through the influences brought to bear in "the Rest." Missions or "rests" of a similar character are carried on in most of the British sea ports and a few in other places, and when sailors leave this port, Miss Hutchison sees that they are provided with a note containing the address or an introduction to the "Rest" in the port for which they sail; so that her influence extends far outside the peaceful room on Prince William Street. The room was fitted up and carried on entirely at her own expense, and the only help is that given by kind ladies and gentlemen who drop in occasionally to play the organ and help in other ways to carry on the short service which is held every evening. The idea of starting a mission work for sailors first entered Miss Hutchison's mind three or four years ago while she was engaged in mission work among children in the east end of London, Eng. Since opening "the Strangers Rest" her idea has enlarged and to carry on the work of keeping sailors out of the way of the various temptations and the traps into which they too often fall when ashore she has erected

THE SAILORS' HOME

on St. James street only a short distance from the Rest. The "Sailors Home" is a fine brick building with freestone trimmings. It measures 65 feet 5 inches on St. James street and extends back 47 feet 11 inches, is three stories high in front and four stories in the rear. The lot on which the building stands is 80 feet wide and runs back 200 feet to Brittain street affording a chance for a large yard and garden in the rear of the building.

The building is finished in first class style, outside and in.

The entrance in the middle of the building is under a freestone arch on which is carved a heavy cable knotted at each end. At the top of the building just over the fine entrance a large block of freestone the institution "Sailors Home" is carved, and hanging by its stock from the eave of the building is a large anchor.

A flight of stone steps lead through the arched entrance to the main part of the building, or property, the first floor from St. James street. Here to the right of the spacious hall is the matron's parlor and sleeping apartments, with bathroom and closets adjoining, all handsomely finished.

To the left of the hall is the large gospel room, calculated to seat a hundred persons. Between this room and the large hall are four folding doors which may be thrown back, converting hall and room into one apartment when occasion demands it. The room is well lighted and will be heated by four radiators, and lighted in the evening from the gas jets from two fine polished brass chandeliers. Miss Hutchison intends to use this room in connection with the home for the use not only of those who stop there, but of all sailors who choose to come and avail themselves of the priveleges afforded. It will be fitted up on the same lines as the Strangers Rest, but will have a much better equipment. There will likely be an organ and a piano in the home, and everything made as pleasant as possible. Meetings will be held on Sundays, and through the week short services will be held every evening. In the rear of the gospel room is a large smoking room 20 feet square, nicely furnished and opening out on a large veranda on the south side of the building from which a fine view of the harbor entrance and bay can be enjoyed. The room is ventilated by a shaft two feet square, which runs up through the building and out of the roof. Near at hand are the clerk's room, a trunk room, closets and other apartments.

The next flat above is laid off in sleeping and bath rooms for the sailors, all well ventilated and fitted with every convenience, so that there is ample accommodation for forty or fifty persons in the building. The upper flat of the building will not be finished at present, with exception of one room on the south side.

Nearly all the work of the institution will be carried on in the basement. Here is situated the kitchen fitted with a huge range, hot water boiler and pantries. Adjoining the kitchen is a spacious dining room 26x19 feet with a large side board from the floor to the ceiling. The kitchen is finished in birch and the dining-room in pitch pine. Off these rooms in the hall is the wash-stand with three basins. Every wash-stand throughout the building is supplied with hot and cold water, and, the taps are all nickel plated.

The furnace room also in the basement contains the largest Gurney hot water heater ever made and the pipes from it run all through the building. The two coal bins each have a capacity for 25 or 30 tons, one being for the supply of the furnace, and the other for the kitchen and grates. In another portion of the basement is a well-appointed laundry.

The whole basement is floored with asphalt and the wooden floors of the kitchen and dining-rooms are laid over it.

The building is fitted up and furnished throughout with every modern convenience being equal if not superior to most first-class hotels in the sanitary and other arrangements.

As stated above Miss Hutchison's idea is to give sailors a chance to shun the traps and temptations set in their way when ashore. Strangers in strange places although in some sense they are at home, everywhere the sailors are shut out from nearly all society, and through their forced associations have come to be wrongly regarded by many as the roughest and worst class of men to be found.

But Miss Mary Hutchison looks at them in a different light. She says that since opening the Sailors' Rest, although she has often been there with no one to help her in the work, she has never experienced any trouble with sailors, and on one occasion when there were several drunken men in the "Rest" at once, the only one who caused any trouble was a landsman. He got so boisterous and unruly that she had to threaten to call a policeman; but her sailor friends stood by there benefactress and, drunk though he was, one big sailor got up and ejected the unruly landsman from the room. She believes that sailors would be much better if they had a fair chance and it is with this most laudable idea of helping those who receive so little attention that she has gone on with the establishment of a Home for them where they can enjoy the comforts of civilization at a moderate cost and be safe from the many temptations to which they too often succomb.

(From the Charlottetown Examiner.)

A Queer kind of a Husband.

The prompt arrest of Mrs. R. T. Weeks will be satisfactory to a deeply interested public. This is the first important step towards that thorough investigation which is due alike to all the persons immediately concerned and to the public at large We have heard the authorities, and particularly the attorney-general, censured because Mrs. Weeks was permitted to leave the province. It will surprise everyone to learn that the attorney-general received no information respecting the case until the evening of Friday last, though the suspicions of Dr. Johnson must have been aroused several weeks ago, and though the fact that the medicine contained arsenic has been known to Mr. Sutherland himself, as well as Dr. Johnson and others, for a considerable length of time. Under these circumstances, the attorney-general cannot be greatly blamed if Mrs. Weeks escaped during the same Friday night, while the fact that she was arrested on the following Monday shows that his action in respect to her, at least, was so prompt and effectual as to reflect credit upon him. But what shall we say concerning Mr. Sutherland's inaction in a matter affecting so closely the dearest interests of a husband? Surely he ought to have taken instant steps towards the discovery of the fiend who had poisoned his wife to such an extent that she lay paralyzed in all her limbs, and was brought to the door of death. But Mr Sutherland went off to his election, prosecuted his canvass, and gained a "glorious victory," leaving the authorities in utter ignorance of his domestic tragedy, and not taking one single step, as far as we can learn, towards the discovery of the would-be murderer of his wife. Such conduct is past understanding. Dr. Johnson thought, no doubt, that he fulfilled his duty when he informed Mr. Sutherland of the fact that there was poison in the medicine. With the echoes of the world-renowned Maybrick trial ringing in his ears, it seems strange that the idea of consulting the attorney-general and employing a detective was not suggested to his mind. That the case be sifted to the bottom is what public opinion and public justice now demand. It is pleasing—if we may use such a word in connection with this sad and terrible case—to know that the first step to this end has been taken.

The *Examiner* being opposed, politically to Mr. Sutherland, may—after the manner of Island papers—be, thereby, led to present the matter in a way to unduly prejudice the public against that gentleman.

It is said that the "medicine" in which the arsenic was found was a bottle of whiskey.

The theory of Mrs. Weeks' friends is that Mrs. Sutherland poisoned herself. It is claimed that Mrs. Sutherland had an unreasonable jealousy of Mrs. Weeks, and that Mr. Sutherland and friends, instead of attempting to have Mrs. Weeks arrested, and prevented from leaving, actually persuaded and almost forced her to depart from Charlottetown.

The unfortunate woman had a long drive to Cape Traverse and was then exposed for four hours in an open boat to the almost Artic severity of the elements in crossing the Straits, Arriving in St. John she was taken seriously ill with pneumonia and had a number of fainting spells."

Constable Cameron, of Charlottetown, arrived at St. John early last week with a warrant for the arrest of Mrs. Weeks, issued on suspicion of administering poison with murderous intent to Mrs. Sutherland. Being questioned in St. John as to the statement that Mrs. Weeks had not been within Mr. Sutherland's house for 18 months, the constable replied that she lived across the street from Mr. Sutherland. The arsenic had been found in the whiskey some three weeks ago.

Mrs. Weeks has been suffering from congestion of the lungs, being under the care of Dr. Maclaren. Constable Cameron guards her at the Dufferin Hotel, and as soon as she is in a fit condition for the journey, she will be taken back to Charlottetown. Almost as soon as she reached the Dufferin she intimated her intention of returning to the Island, but it is thought she only said this for the purpose of misleading any who might wish to prevent her from going to the States.

The St. John Exhibition.

As the work of organization for the Exhibition to be held by the Exhibition Association in St. John during the present season, is now making good progress and the committees are working up their several departments, it may interest our readers to know what is proposed regarding the Exhibition. The following resolutions passed by the Directors of the Association will give the most definite information on the subject:—

That the general plans, rules, regulations and prize lists in use for the management of the Exhibitions held in the Western Provinces be adopted as the basis for the management, subject to such modifications as may appear suitable to the Maritime Provinces.

That such grants made by the Provincial Government and City Council of St. John—which the committees hope will togethes amount to not less than $10,000—be appropriated to prizes in connection with Exhibition, and that such prizes generally be confined to stock and Agricultural products and that additional prizes be invited from private citizens, for special objects to be named by them.

While the competition is open to the world, it is expected that preference will be given to the Maritime Provinces exhibitors, provided their applications are promptly made. It will be seen by the foregoing that this Association proposes to offer their largest inducements to Agricultural interests, and it is hoped that these Exhibitions may be made very valuable factors in promoting our agricultural interests in the Maritime Provinces.

The Exhibition will commence on the 24th September, and it is proposed to continue for one week or longer. Prize lists, application forms, etc., are now being prepared and can be had on application to the Secretary, Ira Cornwall, Jr., St. John.

A Sad Case.

DEATH OF HENRY S. GRAY, FORMERLY OF NAPAN.

The San Francisco Examiner of the 27th ult. has the following: A very sad incident connected with the snow blockade was related to an Examiner reporter yesterday. Among the passengers on one of the west-bound trains at Reno is Mrs. Henry S. Gray of this city. Mrs. Gray went east to visit her relatives last September, and is now on her way home. A week ago last Wednesday her husband, who is here, was taken ill with pneumonia. Mrs. Gray was kept advised of his condition until the wires gave out. The last despatch which her friends were able to get to her informed her that her husband was improving. A sudden change for the worse took place and Mr. Gray died a week ago yesterday. In the meantime communications with Reno has been re-established and a number of telegrams have come through from Mrs. Gray inquiring about her husband's health. It was thought advisable not to telegraph to her that her husband is dead, and the first she will learn of her sad bereavement will be when she arrives here. Mr. Gray was a member of the firm of Gray & Stover, prominent contractors and builders in this city, and was very highly respected by all who knew him. He was master of Pacific lodge of F. and A. M., and his funeral will take place as soon as his widow arrives here, which will probably be some time to-morrow as the west-bound Reno trains are expected then.

Mr. Gray was a native of Napan, Northumberland county, and went west somewhere about twenty years ago. His wife was a new England lady.

How Abuse Kills a Custom.

ST. VALENTINE OBSERVANCES DIE OUT AND REAPPEAR FROM TIME TO TIME.

That St. Valentine's day observances began by reason of men's observation of nature, continued as matter of sentiment, and finally degenerated into mere fun, too often tinged with ill natured satire, is known to all well informed persons, and is, in fact, true of nearly all social customs. In the most southerly regions of Europe and adjacent parts of Asia and Africa signs of coming spring were apparent at that season, and so the birds were thought to choose their mates for the year on that day.

Simple, innocent notion, wasn't it?—and suggestive apparently of the most tasteful acts of tenderness. But observe how easily all human customs run into abuses. At first youths and maidens chose their partners ("valentines") on that day for the approaching festivities, school children exchanged tender messages and little presents were sent to loved ones. But in no long time the great began to expect costly presents from their dependents and the wealthy used this as a sort of disguise for corrupting judges or securing the favor of the powerful.

"Gifts to Cæsar" were a sort offerced tax in Rome, and at one time a hard pressed creditor or criminal might take a sort of hari-kari revenge on his pursuer by deeding everything he had to the emperor. In Paris, at one time, with St. Valentine's day and Easter gifts, life became a burden to those who had more money than influence. Great bales of rich merchandise, gloves stuffed with gold coins, and even fine carriages were put up in egg shaped or heart shaped packages and sent to those whose favor was sought. When an abuse or a fashion reaches its worst, reform follows, and so a general revolt put an end to the Valentine business for a time.

In the United States the abuse first took the form of ill natured satire. Valentines with coverings as much like the tender ones as possible were sent to the person one wished to wound or insult—the contents being scurrilous doggerel. At length this, too, reached a point where it became almost unbearable; and now, though "comic valentines" are still used, they are externally quite different from the sentimental ones, and are usually treated with silent contempt. But on looking over a lot of the old sort one is amazed to note the many devices of those who pandered to malice.

There are snakes with human heads, owls, dogs, donkeys and dozens of other creatures, all fixed to represent some supposed meanness of the receiver. Every trade and profession is caricatured—but these are generally better natured. Politicians, lawyers and doctors generally "catch it" most unmercifully. The "poetry" of these productions is simply execrable. An "expert" who examined several thoussed specimens testifies that he did not find one above the lowest level of doggerel.

All these, and the abuses in the sentimental line, produced the natural result: Valentines are now left to children and servants, and even with them the sentiment has mostly given place to merriment. As to sending a "comic" a lady or gentleman would as soon think of stealing a sheep. So the custom must die out for awhile—to revive in the future, as other customs have done.

Chatham vs Newcastle.

The contest for the Highland Society Cup between Chatham and Newcastle Clubs, six rinks a side, came off yesterday and resulted as follows:—

Chatham.		Newcastle.	
No. 1 D. G. Smith, *Skip*	6	John Ferguson *Skip*	26
2 D. M. Loggie, "	17	E. Lee Street, "	11
3 Wm. Wilson, "	19	J. Jardine, "	7
4 D. Cheesman, "	22	John Morrissy, "	20
5 R. Lawlor, "	8	W. A. Park, "	24
6 Alex. Brown, "	13	J R. Lawlor, "	24
Totals	93		102

Favored Ones.

Amongst the firms and individuals who enjoyed Dominion Government patronage to the amount of $1.000 and upwards during the last fiscal year were the following:—

Adams, M. Newcastle	$ 1,131
Babang, A. J. & Co., Moncton	8,681
Barker, T. B. & Sons, St. John	1,931
Barnes & Co., "	2,160
Brush Light Co. "	1,130
Burnham, C. E., "	2,370
I & R. R. Burpee, "	25,797
Chesley, J. A. & W. A. "	5,015
Cole, E. C., Moncton	1,088
Coll Bros., St. John	5,619
Connor and Donald, Moncton	1,609
Crandall, J. Moncton	2,453
Culligan, John Jacquet river	5,256
Daniel & Boyd, St. John	2,499
Dunn, S. M., Weldford	2,930
Brown, James, Weldford	9,001
Ehrhard & Son, Moncton	1,487
Everett, H. D. St. John	3,044
Fleming, Jas., "	13,193
Hachey, H, Bathurst	3,622
Harris, J. & Co., St. John	190,296
Hazelhurst, Wm. "	21,193
Hogan, M. J., Fredericton	2,962
" " St. John	2,970
Humphrey, J. A., Moncton	1,760
Humphrey & Trites, Petitcodiac	6,147
Imperial Oil Co., St. John	27,091
Kent Northern railway	2,905
Lewis, Wm. & Son	4,417
Maritime Oil Refining Co., Moncton	4,322
Metzler, W. H., Moncton	3,392
Moncton Gas and Water Co.	4,865
Moncton Times	9,187
Murray Oliver, St. John	1,466
McAvity, T. & sons, St. John	10,600
McMillan, J. & A "	2,689
Phœnix Coal Co.	44,293
Robertson, Jas, St. John	3,633
Robertson, J. D. "	1,000
Rogers, O. K., Moncton	1,609
Sewall Car Heating Co., St. John	6,422
Simms, T. S. & Co., St. John	1,301
Sinclair, E., Miramichi	27,375
Starkey, Wm., Moncton	2,012
Sumner & Co., Moncton	4,563
St. John Bolt and Nut Co.	16,022
St. John Gas Light Co.	1,481
St. John Sun	10,889
St. John Water Commissioners	2,437
Taylor, Warren, Salisbury	1,589
Thorne, W. H. & Co., St. John	16,018
Watson, William, Moncton	1,926
Wheaton, John A., Salisbury	1,508
Winter, G. & S., Moncton	1,906
Wisdom, F. W., St. John	7,320

Champion Strong Men.

The Gleaner's Edmunston correspondent writes: The champion strong men of New Brunswick are the Bosse family of St. Jacque, Madawaska. They lumber every winter on a small scale and the present winter are hauling for James Boyd of Tay creek, on Blue river. They haul all their lumber without any horses, the three brothers comprising the team. Four years ago the writer paid them $550 for what lumber they had hauled in five weeks, without any team whatever. From the 10th to the 31st of January this winter they hauled 600 pieces to the brows that scaled twelve to the thousand. The largest log hauled by them (two men and a sixteen year old boy) was 18 feet long and 36 inches at the top, white spruce, scaling nearly 1,000 feet. The next longest was 22 feet long and 18 inches at the top. Mr. Boyd has engaged them to haul his boom logs. He will want 400 pieces. As these pieces are 30 feet long and 11 inches at the top I think the Bosses are fully justified in claiming the cake as being the champion strong men. Some of the logs were hauled 400 yards and were all white spruce which weigh about 25 per cent. more the black.

A Great Lighthouse.

THE MAMMOTH STRUCTURE TO BE ERECTED OFF CAPE HATTERAS.

(From the Baltimore Sun.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Bids will be opened in the office of Lighthouse Board, July 1 for the erection of a lighthouse on the Outer Diamond Shoal, off Cape Hatteras, N. C. The total cost of the structure is limited by act of Congress to $500,000. The diamond shoals which lie southeasterly off Cape Hatteras, have always been dreaded by mariners as the most exposed and dangerous locality on the entire Atlantic coast, and a large number of vessels have been wrecked there annually, involving enormous losses of life and property. A lighthouse on the outer shoal would have undoubtly saved many of these vessels, as the nearest light on Cape Hatteras is invisible in bad weather. A light has never been erected on this shoal before on account of the extraordinary engineering difficulties in the way, and the work now contemplated will be the greatest undertaking in the line of lighthouse building in the world. There are but two light houses in the world that can be at all compared with it. Those are the Rothersand light at the mouth of the Weser River, Holland in the North Sea, and the Fourteen-Foot Light at the mouth of the Delaware Bay. The tower is to be 150 feet from low-water mark to the light in the lantern. It will have to be of great strength to withstand the action of the sea, and will have to rest on solid rock beneath the ever shifting sands of the shoal. To obtain this solid foundation and get the structure to such a height that the first rough weather will not destroy it utterly is the great problem that the builders will have to solve.

The Lighthouse Board does not specify what method shall be adopted, but it is generally understood that an immense caisson, 80 or 100 feet in diameter, with a hollow iron cylinder projecting from its centre, will be built at the most convenient port. This will resemble a gigantic iron span turned upside down with a tube running from its centre. This caisson will have to be towed out to the site, being lifted on the way over a bar where there is but 8 feet of water at high tide. When it is finally at the site it will be sunk rapidly until its cutting edges rest on the sands of the shoal. Then the work of excavation will be begun and carried on as fast as the most modern appliances will admit. As the sand beneath the caisson is excavated and carried up through the tube the sharp edges will sink lower until finally bed-rock is reached, When all the edges rest firmly on the rock the entire caisson and tube will be filled with concrete to a height of thirty feet above the sea level, converting it into a solid block and column of stone almost as firm as a granite monolith. The action of the seas and the constant scouring of the sand might soon wear away the iron shell, but the concrete will be practically indestructible. It will be protected, however, by a riprap packing of granite blocks weighing not less than two tons each. Above this solid structure will rise an iron and steel tower divided into ten stories, including the watch-room and the lantern.

After getting the caisson towed out to its final resting-place the contractors will have to work night and day, without a moment's intermission, until it rests on its foundation and the concrete is filled in, for, if a storm should arise before this work was done, everything would be destroyed. At the Rothersand light, which was built on this principle, the first caisson was thus destroyed and the contractor was financially ruined by the loss. In this light-house the first floor will be devoted to stores; the second to the fog-signal machinery; the third floor will be a fire-proof storehouse for oil for the lamps. The next four floors will contain the living rooms for the keeper and his assistants. The eighth floor will be the service room, and above it will rise the watch-room and the lantern. Work is to be commenced within one month from the date of the approval of contract, and the contractor is to fix the time within which it is to be completed. No payment is to be made until the light-house has been in successful operation a year. Notwithstanding the unusual difficulties in the way of carrying out this work, a number of large engineering firms will probably bid, and it is thought there will be no difficulty in entering into a contract.

Bible Statistics.

INTERESTING FACTS GLEANED FROM THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS.

After the bishops' translation of 1568-1589, nothing further in that line was accomplished until 1609-1610, when the Roman Catholics brought out the Douay Bible, so called because it was printed at a city of that name. A year later, in 1611, the English press issued the King James revision.

The translation of 1611 has remained the standard up even to this day, notwithstanding the recent revision, the merit of which reats almost wholly on the fact that "hell" was changed to "hades."

The Bible of to-day (Old Testament) contains 39 books, 929 chapters, 23,214 verses, 592,439 words and 2,738,100 letters.

The New Testament has 27 books, 270 chapters, 7,967 verses, 132,253 words and 933,380 letters.

In speaking of the Bible it is generally understood that we mean the two books, the Old and the New Testament, which, taken collectively, have 66 books, 1,199 chapters, 31,173 verses, 773,692 words and 3,566,480 letters.

The word, Lord, or its equivalent, Jehovah, occurs 7,698 times in the Old Testament; or, to be more exact, the word Lord occurs 1,853 times, and the word Jehovah 5,845 times.

The Apocrypha (rejected by the Council of Nice as uninapired, but sometimes bound with the inspired portions) contains 14 books, 183 chapters, 15,081 verses and 153,185 words.

The shortest chapter in the Bible, and which is also the middle chapter, is Psalm 117. The middle verse is Psalm xviii, 8.

The shortest verse in the Old Testament I Chronicles i, 25; shortest in New Testament is John xi, 35.

The ninth verse of the eighth chapter of Esther is the longest verse in the entire work.

The word "and" occurs 35,543 times in the Old Testament and the word "reverend" but once.

Most commentators—in fact all that the writer has ever consulted—say that the word "girl" is to be found but once between the first chapter of Genesis and the last chapter of Malichi—in the third verse of the third chapter of Joel. This, however, is a mistake, which can be proven by turning to the fifth verse of the eighth chapter of Zachariah.

Four verses of the 107th Psalm—the 8th, 15th, 21st and 31st—are exactly alike, and the 36th chapter of Isaiah and the 19th chapter of II Kings are alike.

The above curious facts in regard to the number of chapters, verses, words and letters in the Holy Book were ascertained by the Prince of Granada, heir to the Spanish throne, who was for thirty-three years a prisoner in the Palace of Skulls, Madrid, with no companion except his Bible, which he faithfully perused and disected for the benefit of more fortunate humanity.

After a great deal of laborious research I am enabled to give the following explanations of obscure Bible terms.

The Cubit, according to Sir Isaac Newton, was 20,625 English inches.

A finger's breadth was 1 inch.

A span was 8 inches.

A shekel of silver was about 49 cents.

A shekel of gold was $8.09.

The talent of gold was $13,809.

The talent of silver was $516.32.

The mite was about a 1½ cents.

The gerham 1 cent.

The farthing was 3 cents.

The weights and measures of the same good old days were:

The nepha contained 7 gallons and 5 pints.

The homer 75 gallons and 5 pints.

The omer 6 pints.

The bath was the same as the nepha.

The hin was 1 gallon and 2 pints. The firkin 7 pints and the cup 3 pints.

There are nine books and one psalm mentioned in the Bible which are now lost to the world.

The book of Jasher, mentioned in Joshua x, 13, and II Samuel i, 18.

The book of Iddo, the Seer, to which reference is made twice in II Chronicles—in IX, 29 and XII, 15.

The prophecies of Ahijah. See II Chronicles x, 29.

The book of Nathan, the Prophet. See as above.

Book of Shemaiah, mentioned in II Chronicles xii, 15.

Book of Jehu. See II Chronicles xx, 34.

Solomon's five books on natural history. See II Kings iv, 31-35.

The prophecy of Enoch. See Jude, 14.

The book of the wars of the Lord. See Numbers xxi, 14. The psalm mentioned in several places but not found in the Bible is the 151st.

There are many other curious facts in regard to the Bible that would interest the reader, but space forbids further reference to them here. Enough has been said to convince anyone of an inquiring turn of mind that the old Bible is not the dryest book in the world after all.—John W. Wright in St. Louis Republic.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Don't let it escape, it may be your turn.

With well known regularity the 236th Grand Monthly Drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery took place at New Orleans, on January 14th, 1890, under the usual supervision of Generals G. T. Beauregard of Louisiana, and Jubal A Early of Virginia. Ticket No. 93,262 drew the first capital prize $300,000. Ticket No. 12,122 drew the second capital prize of $100,000, and was sold in fractional twentieths at $1 each sent to M. A. Dauphin New Orleans, La., one was held by Eli Zane, Philadelphia, Pa.; one to Robert T. Parker, St. James, Mo.; one by Thomas Marriott, Leavenworth, Kan.; one by John J. Conley, Boston, Mass.; one by Hans. Lagoni, Dwight, Ill.; one by H. W. Carter, Minneapolis, Minn.; one by C. N. Duross, Detroit, Mich.; one by Nevada Bank, San Francisco, Cal.; one by Second National Bank of Jackson, Tenn.: etc. etc. Ticket No. 64,301 drew the third capital prize of $50,000, also sold in fractional parts in like manner at $1 each; one to Wm E Westlake, Peoria, Ill.; one to Jacob Abbott, 435 Aisquith St. Baltimore, Md.; one to Henry Ottke, 153 West 3d. St., Cincinnati, Ohio; one to a depositor, Union National Bank, New Orleans, La.: one to Hannah Lay & Co. Traverse City, Mich.: one to John Daly, 462 Washington St., New York City one to Charles G. Lynch, Boston. Mass. etc. etc. The next drawing will take place Tuesday, March 11th, of which all information will be furnished on application to M. A. Dauphin New Orleans, La.

DIED.

At Napan, February 6th, Annie Whyte, daughter of Richard and Jane White, aged 20 years and 2 months. Her end was peace.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for Sale the five acre field on east side of Richibucto Road lately in possession of Wm. Crosbie.

G. STOTHART.

Feb. 12th, 1890.

New Advertisement.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Application will be made to the Legislature of New Brunswick at the next Session thereof for the enactment of a Bill intituled, "An Act to further amend 44th Victoria, Cap 62, intituled an Act to consolidate and amend, the several acts relating to the South West Boom Company." The object of this Bill is to authorize the South West Boom Company to extend the limit of the Boom Easterly or down Stream towards Burnaby Island.

Newcastle, 11th February, 1890.

DUNLAP, COOKE & CO.,

AHMERST, N. S.

NEW FALL GOODS.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Fine Scotch and English Tweed Suitings: Fine French Trouserings—patterns unequalled: New Cape Overcoatings; Fancy Tweed Linings, Silk Mixtures, Fine English Meltons, Venedians, Naps Whitneys, Beavers, Pilots, etc.

These goods are all from best makers; at prices which defy competition.

Our CUSTOM CLOTHING is unequalled in the Maritime Provinces for cut, style, fit, and workmanship.

Get our Prices, and you will be sure to order from us.

Gent's Furnishing Department.

Tremendous stock to select from; and to show that we mean business, we quote below a few lines. You may judge the value offered. Remember—These goods will be sold at the prices below mentioned.

Inspect these goods, get our prices, then compare with others in the trade and be convinced that we offer the best goods for the least money.

		Cts.
Line No 1	Men's heavy, all wool Socks,	15
" " 2	" " Undershirts & Drawers	45
" " 3	" Extra Heavy Cardigan Jackets	77
" " 4	" Heavy Top Shirts,	67
" " 5	" " Leather Gauntlets,	1.00

One Case assorted GLOVES and MITTS—Buckskin, Naps Buck, Kid, Astrachan, with Kid face. Fur Gauntlets in Seal, Beaver, Persian Lamb, Bokaran, &c.—all excellent value.

FUR COATS, COON, BOKARAN, &c.

PERSIAN LAMB CAPS from $3 00 upwards.

All we ask is a chance to show our Goods, if prices will sell them.

DUNLAP, COOKE & CO