General Business.

BEST IN THE WORLD.

Further Great Cures of Skin Diseases by the Cuticura Remedies.

Boy one year and a half old. Face and body in a terrible condition, being covered with sores. Sulphur springs fail. Cured by Cuticura Remedies.

I have used your CUTICURA REMEDIES in two cases where it proved to be successful. The first was in the case of a boy a year and a half old. His face and body were in a terrible condition, the former being completely covered with sores. I took him to the Massena Sulphur Springs, but he did not improve any. I was then advised to try the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which I did. He took one and one half bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, when his skin was as smooth as could be, and is to-day. I used the CUTICURA on his sores and the CUTICURA SOAP in washing him. He is now five years of age, and all right. The other case was a disease of the scalp, which was cured by washing with the CUTICURA SOAP and rubbing in the CUTICURA, one bottle of CUTICURA RESOLVENT being used. They have proved successful in every case where I have advised the use of them. It is surprising how rapidly a child will improve under their treatment. I recommend them for any disease of the skin as being the best in the world. This is my experience, and I am ready to stand by my statement. JOHN R. BERO,
American House, Hogansburgh, N. Y.

An Unbearable Skin Disease Cured

I have been afflicted since last March with a skin disease the doctors called Eczema. My face was covered with scabs and sores, and the itching and burning was almost unbearable. Seeing your CUTICURA REMEDIES so highly recommended, concluded to give them a trial, using the CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally, and RESOLVENT internally for four months. I call myself cured, in gratitude for which I make this public statement.

MRS. CLARA A. FREDERICK,
Broad Brook, Conn.

Cuticura Remedies.

Cures every species of torturing, humiliating, itching, burning scaly, and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, and all humors, blotches, eruptions, sores, scales, and and crusts, whether simple, scrofulous, or contagious, when physicians and all known remedies fail.

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

Send for "How to Cure skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

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

PAINS AND WEAKNESS

Of females instantly relieved by that new, elegant, and infallible Antidote to Pain, Inflammation, and Weakness, the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster, the first and only instantaneous pain-killing plaster.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!
OVER A MILLION 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 MAMMOTH 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 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, September 10, 1889.

Capital Prize, $300,000.

100,000 Tickets at $20 each. Halves $10; Quarters $5; Tenths $2; Twentieths; $1.

LIST OF PRIZES

1 PRIZE OF	$300,000 is	$300,000
1 PRIZE OF	100,000 is	100,000
1 PRIZE OF	50,000 is	50,000
1 PRIZE OF	25,000 is	25,000
2 PRIZES OF	10,000 are	20,000
5 PRIZES OF	5,000 are	25,000
25 PRIZES OF	1,000 are	25,000
100 PRIZES OF	500 are	50,000
200 PRIZES OF	300 are	60,000
500 PRIZES OF	200 are	100,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Prizes of	$500 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
2,124 Prizes, amount to		$1,054,800

NOTE.—Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are not entitled to terminal Prizes.

AGENTS WANTED

For CLUB RATES, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and number. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address.

IMPORTANT.

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

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

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

"REMEMBER that the payment of Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and The Tickets are Signed by the President of an Institution whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of all imitations or anonymous schemes."

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

5 c. BREAD-MAKER'S YEAST 5
Never fails to give satisfaction.
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

LONDON HOUSE.

FLOUR! FLOUR! FLOUR!

'Goldies Sun,' equal to 'Crown of Gold,' 'Granulated' and 'Rexel.'

All choice patent flours. OATMEAL, CORNMEAL.

ALSO

100 Chests of well selected TEAS the best value in the market, WHOLESALE and RETAIL at remarkably low prices.

R HOCKEN.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - AUGUST 29, 1889.

Political.

The St. John *Sun* pretends to find in our article of last week in reference to the rumor that a general election is to take place before another session of the Assembly at Fredericton, evidence on which to base the following conclusion:—

"Without being at all belligerent in tone the article clearly indicates that when Mr. Blair appeals to the people, St. John will not be the only portion of the province where his government will run up against its record with a thud."

If the *Sun* is looking to the North Shore for any assistance in putting down the Blair Government because of anything it has recently done, it is very much mistaken. We have our grievances against the Government, it is true, but in our efforts to obtain redress, have received but little encouragement from the men in whose interest the *Sun* wishes the political downfall of Mr. Blair and his associates. And it may be well for the St. John opponents of the Government to understand that many of them cut a very ridiculous figure in North Shore eyes. They were but a short time since amongst the foremost in supporting Mr. Blair's policy in gross and detail, and they were amongst the most valiant of his supporters when he withstood our claims for simple justice in the stumpage matter, yet because somebody else's man, instead of theirs, was appointed to a certain office by Mr. Blair, they have changed their political allegiance and are now as loud in condemning as they were, before, in praising the Government. Not only so, but they really seem to assume that their squabble over this little St. John spoils matter interests the people of other counties. Nothing that has happened in local politics for a good while has so thoroughly demonstrated the self-importance and conceit of our St. John friends, and if they are waiting for the sound of the "thud" referred to by the *Sun* to come from this direction, they have very good prospects of being disappointed. We feel very independent of the Government in this region, but the opposition, headed by the *Sun*, seems to us to be only something to be amused over, rather than seriously considered.

The Dominion Electoral Lists.

The Dominion Government, which has now sole control of making up the Dominion electoral lists, has made it possible for the work to be done—like Chicago divorces—without publicity, until a time, perhaps, when it is too late for parties interested to protect their privileges. This should not be so, but as it is the law, we must put up with it. There are a good many young men entitled to have their names entered on the Dominion lists, which it is said are now being prepared for Northumberland; and, in the absence of there being any provision for giving them information on the subject—and as a large proportion of them are soon to go to their usual employment in the woods—we remind them that it is their right to apply to the Revising barrister, Judge Wilkinson, whose office is two miles above Chatham on the road to Newcastle ferry, to have their names placed on the list for the County.

Any person who is qualified under any of the following conditions is entitled to be placed on the lists; and it means almost every person who is not a criminal or insane, or a woman—and who is a British subject by birth or naturalization, and of the full age of twenty-one years:—

Owners of real property, in towns, to the value of $200 and upwards;

Owners of real property in other places, to the value of $150 and upwards;

Occupants of the above property;

Farmers' sons and owners' sons, if resident upon the property of their father or mother for a year; and this should appear with a statement of the age of the applicant, and whether he is the first or second son, and so on—as for each $150 worth of property, owned by the father, (after deducting $150 for the father's vote) a son, beginning with the eldest, may qualify—provided he is a resident with his father.

Tenants and the sons of tenant farmers paying not less than the following rents: $2 per month, $6 per quarter, $12 per half year, or $24 per annum in money, or money's worth.

Fishermen owning $150 worth of land, boats or tackle;

Indians having improvements to the value of $150;

Persons resident one year in Canada, and drawing an income of $300 a year and upwards;

Annuitants receiving $400 a year and upwards;

Sons absent at any college of learning in Canada, are considered resident with the father, for the purposes of registration.

A son whose name was on the former list, but whose father has since died, will not be entitled to vote, unless upon application he show he is entitled to be registered upon other qualification than that of son of owner. This should be borne in mind by such persons; and acted upon at once.

Personal property, except as above, is not a qualification under the Dominion Act.

Persons who were registered as wage earners, i. e. upon incomes, but who have removed; also tenants and occupants who have changed residence; may find their names struck off: and if they are still residents in Northumberland, they should apply for re-registration in the polling district in which they are now resident.

The preliminary lists had not gone forward to Ottawa, from this County up to Saturday last, although they were sent from, at least, some of the other counties of the province four weeks ago. When lists are printed the law requires that they shall be posted, so that interested parties may see whether their names are on them or not. The process is one of the most tedious and unsatisfactory that can be devised.

Legislate Against It.

The number of fatal casualties, resulting from revolvers being sold indiscriminately, calls loudly for the suppression of the nuisance. The law regulating the sale of poisons is very strict, and yet all the poisons we have do not cause as many deaths as the revolver, and it is surprising that the unrestricted sale of so dangerous a thing is permitted. We hope that our legislators will give attention to the matter and render the sale of the weapon as difficult as possible.

Revolution in Saw Milling.

The Bangor *Commercial* intimates that the ordinary gang or rotary saw mill is to be superseded by the "band mill," in which the band saw is applied to all purposes of sawing. The F. W. Ayer & Co. mill is fitted with this band saw arrangement, and, says the *Commercial*, "representatives from nearly every mill on the St. John river, from the New Hampshire mills and the Bradstreets at Gardiner and from other mills all over the state have been here and inspected it and watched it work. They have all been surprised and pleased with it. Our own millmen say there will never be another gang or rotary put in here, but that they will be replaced by the band mill.

"We give the figures showing the amount of lumber sawed by the little and big gangs at Mr. Ayer's mills yesterday as well as that sawed by the band saw, and a comparison will be interesting. In eleven hours yesterday the little gang sawed 73,287 feet, the big gang 83,208 feet, and the band saw 128,357 feet, making a total of 284,852 feet."

Local Politics.

(St. John "Globe")

The Chatham *Advance* contains an article on local politics in which it calmly considers the possibilities of a dissolution and general election. It admits that the enlarged franchise under the act of last session affords logical reason on "which to excuse a dissolution," but thinks there is no general demand at the present time for a new election. In this the *Advance* is quite right. The people are indifferent; but, possibly, the government itself is not. Mr. Blair's administration will have to face an election in St. John for no less than three seats, one vacant by the appointment of the Solicitor-General to a non-political office, two vacant by the resignation of members of the administration because of disapproval of that proceeding. The government must naturally look at the matter from its own standpoint. It may think it more adviseable to run a general election in which its whole policy is involved, than to run the bye-elections in one constituency, and to face a conflict with two ex-members who have resigned and who have the prestige of resignation—whatever that may amount to—in their favor. Undoubtedly, the government have a justification in the enlarged franchise for a dissolution. And the country is disposed, we think, to accept that line of proceeding should it be decided on. The question of the fitness of time is from the electors' point of view the most important one. The new act does not, for voting purposes, come into effect before 1st January next. An election at any time during the winter season is attended with very great inconvenience to all persons—outside of settled communities—who have to use the highways. Further than that a great many persons in the winter are "in the woods," and while possibly this might help to get the government out of the woods, yet it might not. However, it is a matter for serious consideration. Again, another thing which the government will probably consider will be whether or not it is well to allow the opposition to have another session. There is a certain compactness and cohesiveness among Mr. Blair's followers. The opposition now is like a rope of sand. But another session might enable them to make progress in the direction of solidification. From this special standpoint alone these considerations must weigh with the government. They seem to us to favor, as a matter of policy, a dissolution, and an election soon after the 1st of January next. The electorate is, as our contemporary intimates, indifferent, but it certainly would not object to an early election.

BRETHREN DISAGREE:—The Temperance Colonization Company held a meeting at Toronto on 20th inst. and the proceedings were quite scandalous. Manager Powell's lawyer cried out "Rats!" while an adherent of the party led by Mr. J. A. Livingston—who, by the way is a Richibucto man—was speaking, and the latter retorted "yes, there have been two many rats gnawing at the sacks of the Temperance Colonization Society." Manager Powell seems to have taken offence at this and, later on, he approached Mr. Livingston from behind and, seizing him by the hair, bore him to the ground. Other parties pulled Mr. Powell away, and the affair was last reported as before the police court.

Well Sarah, what have you been doing to make you look so young? Oh nothing

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Notes and News.

CROPS.

In many places in eastern Nova Scotia, wheat, oats and potatoes are smitten with blight and will be a poor crop.

TORMENTINE.

Work on the Cape Tormentine pier is progressing favorably, and the stone work now extends 1000 feet from the beach.

WIMBLEDON.

OTTAWA, Aug. 19.—The total Winnings won by the Canadian team at Wimbledon was £432, the largest amount ever obtained.

THE FATAL FOORD PIT

in the mines at Stellarton, N. S., is at last free of water, after nine years work. The debris is now being cleared out.

THE HACMATACS

around Maccan, N. S., have again been stripped by a worm, which leaves the trees as bare as though a fire had run through them.

GOOD SHOT.

Will Ogden of Fairfield, Neb., performed a remarkable trick last week. He laid a cocked gun on the ground, stood off about 15 feet from it, threw a common glass ball into the air, turned a handspring, picked up and discharged the gun, breaking the ball before it reached the ground.

A DUKE SWINDLED.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 18.—The steamer from Alaska yesterday brings news that the Great Bears' Nest gold mines, recently purchased by the Duke of Sutherland and an English syndicate, have turned out to be worthless. The buildings and machinery have been abandoned, and the duke's agent has returned to Portland. The syndicate lose about $2,000,000.

FREE TRADE THE BEST.

Much has been said and written of Germany's competition with Great Britain in the markets of the world. A recent issue of the London Economist shows that in the years from 1879 to 1887 inclusive British foreign exports increased in round numbers by $150,000,000 or 15½ per cent. while those of Germany increased by only $90,000,000 or 12 per cent. This does not show that protectionist Germany is crowding free trade England to any great extent.

A GREAT JUMP.

Rockaway, Aug 21.—Miss Louise Bates made a successful jump some days ago from a balloon with her parachute. She ascended from Hamill's Station at about 5.15 o'clock, her balloon taking a southeasterly course towards the ocean. When at the height of a mile and a quarter the daring young woman was seen to free herself from the balloon and descend rapidly with her parachute. She landed in the ocean about half a mile from shore and promptly began to swim towards the land, being aided to keep afloat by a life-preserver which was fastened around her waist. Some of the life-savers went out and assisted her to the shore. She was loudly cheered by several thousand people when she landed. She did not sustain any injury.

TOOK THE PREACHER'S ADVICE.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 22.—Rev. Henry Montgomery, a negro preacher, was shot on Friday night in a corn field, near Angler's Spring, by Amos Johnson, an old negro who was employed to watch the field. Johnson called on the preacher a few days ago and told him that somebody was stealing District Attorney Angler's corn. "Git a gun and shoot 'em," was the preacher's advice. Johnson got a gun and the preacher was the first person shot. Montgomery had a sack filled with roasting ears, and was leaving the field when a load of lead slugs was sent after him. One slug struck him in the left breast and another in the hip. Johnson was arrested and locked up. He thinks he did a good deed.

ANOTHER WICKED PREACHER.

The Weekly Independent, a paper owned and edited by negroes, at Selma, Ala., in its last issue contained an editorial abusing the whites, saying: "If you moss-back crackers would leave this southland, in twenty years it would be one of the grandest sections of the globe. You have had your day and we will have ours. You have had your revolutionary wars and civil wars, and we here predict that at no very distant day we will have our race war and we hope, as God intends, that we will be strong enough to wipe you out of existence and hardly leave enough of you to tell the story.

This publication created intense excitement, and Rev. Edward Bryant, the editor of the paper, would have been lynched if he could have been found. He is in hiding, and it is said has forty negroes armed with Winchester rifles with him who have sworn to protect him. The cool headed whites are counselling and meditating, but trouble is feared unless he leaves Selma for good. The white republican league, of Birmingham, at a meeting held next day accepted resolutions severely condemning the utterances of Bryant. A member of the G. A.R. post here says that if a race war occurs the G. A. R. men will be found side by side with Confederate veterans.

MORE SEIZURES IN BEHRING SEA.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 23.—Wednesday afternoon the steamer Olympian brought from Port Townsend, Captain Algar, of the American sealing schooner Allie L. Algar, and one of his hunters, both fresh from Behring Sea, and they brought news of importance with them. The Captain reports that he met the U. S. cutter Rush in Behring Sea. An officer of the Rush said to him: "On the 11th July we captured the Black Diamond and despatched her to Sitka with a man on board to take charge of her. On the 23rd July we sighted the schooner Minnie. Her owner, Captain Jacobson, was aboard at the time, and she had eight hundred and forty-three seals. We took possession of her and despatched her to Sitka also. Yesterday, the 20th July, we bore down on the Pathfinder and found eight hundred sealskins aboard her. We put another man aboard her and ordered her off to Sitka as well, and last week we boarded both the Arich and the Theresa. They had some skins aboard, but we let them go, as the stuff had been too long caught, ordering them out of the sea."

CHIGNECTO MARINE RAILWAY.

Mr. H. G. C. Ketchum, has supplied some interesting particulars of the progress of the work on the Chignecto Marine Railway. Nearly all of the hydraulic machinery has arrived, and is now lying at Port Elgin and Baie Verte, ready for transhipment to Tidnish. The machinery is from the works of Easton & Anderson (limited), to whom was given the contract. Mr. Anderson, the senior member of the firm, and a member of the council of the institution of civil engineers, has been appointed general of ordnance to the British Government, and he has received special permission from the secretary of state to finish his contract under the ship railway company.

The work on the track is being pushed on with great vigor and activity; in some places the labor goes on almost continuously day and night. The contractor claims to have 1,200 men on his books. They expect to have about half of the work on the track executed by the end of the month and the whole of it finished by about this time next year. A large quantity of rails have already arrived in this country. The steamer Guy Colin, to Halifax, lately brought from England 2,000 tons. These rails are of toughened steel and about the heaviest ever rolled, weighing 110 lbs. to the yard of length. They are the heaviest ever seen in America being double the size of ordinary steel rails.

The people of this province will learn with pleasure of the satisfactory progress of the work on the ship railway. It has now well passed the difficult initiatory stages, and its successful completion may be confidently looked forward to.

LOBSTER HATCHING EXPERIMENTS.

The Newfoundland correspondent of the Montreal Gazette gives some interesting particulars of experiments in lobster hatching by Mr. Neilsen, the superintendent of the Island fisheries. The experiments have been conducted in the hatchery erected on Dildo Island, Trinity Bay. Mr. Neilsen only commenced about four or five weeks ago, and he has already over a million and half ova under treatment. His method is to have a number of female fish laid aside for him at the factories. The eggs under the long hairs with which the swimmarets are fringed are carefully removed and placed in hatching boxes, where a constant flow of dense, pure seawater is provided and kept constantly in motion. In ten or twelve days they are hatched; in six more days, having been fed in the meantime on food prepared from cod livers, of which they seem very fond, they are strong enough to be set free into the the water. Under favorable conditions 70 to 90 per cent of the eggs can be successfully hatched. It is to be observed that these eggs are taken from captured lobsters and would all perish but for this saving, reproductive process.

The economic importance of these experiments is immense and they will be watched with considerable interest in New Brunswick; wherever, in fact, the crustacean is caught. The lobster fishery of the United States is well nigh extinct and there is an alarming falling off in the size of the fish caught in Canadian waters—a sure precursor of entire failure in the near future. Close seasons and regulations seem to have but little effect. But the lobster is not a migratory; fish its movements do not exceed a few miles and if Mr. Neilsen's experiments are successful they may be the means of arresting the decline in this important branch of the fishing industry.

Scott Act in St. Stephen.

The council of the border town grappled with the vexed Scott Act question again at a special meeting the other day. Coun. Henry, who said he favored repeal of the act, thought it ought to be enforced while it is law, and therefore moved the an inspector be appointed. Coun. Henry considered it necessary to explain that "he had no ill feeling personally towards any man engaged in the liquor business; some of them were men whom he respected." Councillor McKay said the County Council should appoint the inspector and he moved to refer the matter to that board. The attempt to carry out the Scott Act heretofore, he said "had been an injury to the town. There had been persecution instead of prosecution. In one instance a man who had gone into a place of business to sell potatoes had been summoned to give evidence against the buyer for selling liquor. This had so annoyed him that he determined in future not to come to St. Stephen with his produce, but to trade elsewhere. Thus the enforcement of the Scott Act in St. Stephen, while it was not enforced in other parts of the county, was driving trade away from us. He would hold up both hands for the appointment of a county inspector, but he could not see the justice of appointing one for St. Stephen only." Coun. Eastman wanted an inspector appointed and the law enforced. Three or four new rumshops had been established and there was much more drinking since this council had come into power. "Men who were in favor of this council now demanded that something be done to check drunkenness and rowdyism on the streets." But Coun. Lochary had a different view of the matter; the enforcement of the Scott Act, he believed, would mean litigation, persecution, espionage, and the sale going on from day to day just the same as now. Finally, by a vote of 4 to 3, it was decided to appoint the inspector. Then it was proposed to appoint John R. McClure at $15 per month. The Scott Act opponents wanted to give him $25 a month, because "he had a dirty piece of work to do," but the Board passed the original proposal. These remarkable proceedings were finished in the following manner:

Coun. Almond suggested that the new inspector might give the liquor dealers a week's notice to close. Coun. Cummins protested that it would be violating the intention of the Canada Temperance Act to give a week's free rum; and the Mayor reminded them that the matter was now wholly in the hands of the inspector to do his duty in his own way.

Johnstown Flood Book

The new book entitled "Johnstown Flood," published by H. S. Goodspeed & Co., of New York, is perhaps the latest work out, yet we do not feel ourselves amiss in pronouncing it also the best. It contains a most graphic and vivid narration of that wonderful disaster, the story of which will not grow old for many a long year. When the first news of the Johnstown disaster came, everybody disbelieved that so horrible a story could be true. But each day brought fresh horrors to the public notice, till it was universally remarked that for once the first accounts had not been exaggerated, but underestimated. This is so rarely the case that it is a fact worthy of notice in the history of journalism. Everywhere throughout the country the heart beat of sympathy, and kindness showed itself in the most generous contributions, which soon rolled up into millions. Even the Chicago fire failed to stir up the same passionate fellow-feeling, because there, although the loss of property was great, that of life was comparatively small. We cannot but believe it will be long ere this profound interest sinks into indifference. This permanent record will be welcomed by the people of the land. The author seems to have taken pains in writing an accurate as well as dramatic story, and the whole thing is presented with a vigor and life likeness which brings it home to every heart. Mr. Ferris has studied the whole matter with great care, and serves it to the public in admirable style. The book is well made, and has forty-eight handsome illustrations and 522 pages. We believe that any one who has an opportunity should seize the chance to purchase this thrilling work. Agents are wanted H. S. Goodspeed & Co. pay all the duty.

The World's Shipbuilding.

At no period in the history of shipbuilding has such rapid progress been recorded as is now being made. Every large liner which is launched has improvements on its predecessor, which all go toward increasing speed, safety and general comfort. The amount of machinery in a large steamship is very great, and new applications of steam apparatus are continually being found. Refrigerating, distilling, electric light and improved blowers are among the latest additions. During the last year there were built 765 vessels, having a tonnage of 927,000. Of these Great Britain built 484, having a tonnage of 777,000, or 84 per cent. of the total number. Germany comes next with 37 vessels of 40,000 tons, and the United States built 73 vessels of 38,000 tons. The last named were almost entirely of wood.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Eczema, Itchy, Scaly, Skin Torture.

The simple application of "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT," without any internal medicine, will cure any case of Tetter, Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Piles, Itch, Sores, Pimples, Eczema, all Scaly, Itchy Skin Eruptions, no matter how obstinate or long standing. It is potent, effective, and costs but a trifle.

Evolution in Logging.

From the Timberman, Chicago, Aug. 3.

When lumbering was an infant industry, and riving, whip-sawing and sash-sawing was the method in vogue for lumber production, logging was a secondary consideration. Timber was usually abundant adjacent to the mill, and a very small tract would last for years. Trees were felled and the logs drawn to the mill yard on a rude "sled" by a yoke of cattle, and the pioneer farmer assisted in stocking the mills by hauling logs from his land on a "jumper". But an increased demand for lumber necessitated improved machinery, and the circular saw demanded increased facilities for logging in order to supply its rapacious appetite. The denudation of adjacent timber increased the log haul, and this necessitated the building of "log roads," over which passed, to the banking grounds, log sleighs with seven, eight and nine-foot hunks on which were piled twenty saw logs at times. This method, in turn, was superseded by the "pole road,"—long, straight trees laid down for tracks, over which passed loaded cars, the wheels of which were flanged on both sides to fit the poles. Finally, the steam logging railroad, with a full equipment of locomotives and flat cars, became a necessity for an extensive logging outfit, the cars of which were loaded by a steam skidder which grasped the largest logs with the iron tongs, and carried them hundreds of feet over swamps, creeks, stumps and slashings, depositing them on the cars as easily as the strongest man could handle an ordinary fence post. The train once loaded the iron horse hauled it to the main line, over which the logs are transported and deposited in the mill boom, ready to pass up the track of the endless log haul into the mill, and thence out into the dock in the form of clean cut lumber. What a revolution, viewed from the starting point of the old sled, formed of two crooked pieces of timber, on which a yoke of cattle hauled a single log at a time from the stump to the mill yard.

Equally as wonderful is the evolution in the methods of felling the trees. The first process, which is still largely adhered to, is by chopping on opposite sides of the tree, the largest notch being made on the side where it is desirable that the monster pine shall fall. This plan was largely superseded by the use of the cross-cut saw, which obviated the necessity of "butting" the tree when down, thereby saving half the labor. Following this came the machine driven by steam power, which was much more rapid than the cross-cut driven by hand But the machine proved too cumbersome for successful operations everywhere, and could only be used on the borders of forests or in open spaces prepared for them. But recently electric power is being utilized to drive augurs which eat holes through the giant trunk until its sustaining power is gone, when it falls prone to the ground. The London *Times* furnishes a description of these electric machines for felling forest trees which are being utilized in the Galician forests, as follows:

"Usually in such machines the trunk is sawn, but in this case it is drilled with a series of holes close together. When the wood is of a soft nature the drill has a sweeping motion, and cuts into the trunk by means of cutting edges on its sides. The drill is actuated by an electric motor mounted on a carriage which is comparatively light, and which can be brought up close to the tree and fastened to it. The moter is capable of turning around its vertical axis, and the drill is geared to it in such a manner that it can turn through the arc of a circle and make a sweeping cut into the trunk. The first cut made, the drill is advanced a few inches and another section of the wood is removed in the same way until the trunk is half severed. It is then clamped to keep the trunk from closing, and the operation continued until it would be unsafe to go on. The remainder is finished by a hand saw or an axe. The current is conveyed to the motor by insulated wires brought through the forest from a generator placed at some convenient site, which may be at a distance from the scene of operations. The generator may be driven by steam or water power, and does not need to be transported from place to place."

In view of the fact that an electric motor, standing a mile away if need be, can send its power to the trunk of a monster pine, prostrate it to the ground and reduce it to saw logs, which a team skidder in turns picks up and transports through the air, placing them on cars, after which an iron horse draws them in hundreds of miles and deposits them the mill boom, who will dispute that evolution in logging is not equally as wondrous as the evolution in lumber production; and who will attempt to prognosticate what will be the developments in the future.

Kent County.

The *Review* "takes the bun" for the biggest fish. For a new paper it gives the item as solemnly as if it were an old hand at regulation fish stories. It says "a halibut weighing 700 pounds was caught recently by a Cocagne fisherman." It will be the sea serpent next.

The *Review* also says:—

George Palmer had three of his fingers almost severed by a circular saw at the Carleton mills, Kouchibouguac, on Wednesday last. Dr. Brine dressed the wounds.

Our esteemed townsman, W. D. Carter, intends leaving for Southern Dakota on Monday next. He will spend several months there. We trust to see him return hale and hearty. Mr. Carter will be accompanied part of the way by Peter Loggie who will proceed to Anamosa, Iowa, where Mrs. Loggie has been for some time visiting—that being her former home. *ib.*

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles.

SYMPTOMS—Moisture, intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists, or by mail, for 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia.

The Gain of Giving.

"He that findeth his life shall lose it," was the minister's text that day,
And Eleanor seemed to listen, though her thoughts were far away;
In a week it would be vacation, and she longed for the time to come
That would take her away from the city to her beautiful seaside home.

"He that loseth his life shall find it," though the words bore a meaning plain,
They had none for the child who heard them, with restless eye and brain;
But the sermon at last was ended, and the preacher slowly said,
"Our contribution this morning will be for the children's aid."

Eleanor's heart beat faster, her face wore a troubled look
As her hand closed softly over her little pocket-book,
Where she carried a birthday present, a bright, new piece of gold,
And the look of trouble deepened while her hand took a firmer hold.

"I can't give this," she was thinking, "though it's all I have to give,
And I wish that the children all could go to a pleasant place to live."
But she saw, with a little trembling sob, that the basket was on its way,
And when it passed her the gold piece in the midst of the silver lay.

'Twas an August day at the seashore, and Eleanor raced along
Where the heavy waves were rolling, and the tide was running strong.
She stooped for a sea shell, lying on the hard and shining sand,
When a mighty breaker caught her, and swept her away from land.

But, before she could cry or struggle, she was seized by a little lad,
Who dragged her out of the water with all strength he had.
And he said, to her look of wonder, as soon as he'd breath to speak,
"I'm one of the Fresh Air children, a-stayin' here a week."

Eleanor thought of the gold piece she had sadly given away;
"Why perhaps if I'd kept that money he wouldn't be here to-day!
Weren't you afraid of drowning?" he slowly shook his head,
"I didn't think of myself at all, but of seeing you," he said.

And she suddenly thought of the sermon; its meaning grew clear and plain,
About the finding and losing, the giving that's gretest gain;
That the life which is lived for others is the only life to load,
And, instead of our vain self-seeking, we should care for another's need.

—CAROLINE H. LEROW,
in *Congregationalist.*

Three Lucky People in Philadelphia.

Ten thousand dollars in new, crisp bank notes from the Louisiana State Lottery were paid to three lucky people. One of the lucky ones, Mme. J. P. Decomier, of No. 52 N. Thirteenth st., held one-fortieth of a ticket and got $5,000 in bank notes, and the other, No. 62,321, was held jointly by John Kleiber, a blacksmith whose shop is at 1842 N. Tenth st., and Ludwig Wagner, who works for Otto Rapp, a pretzel baker, at No. 1719 Mervine st. All parties are elated over their success. They each sent $1 to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.—*Philadelphia* (Pa.) *Item* July 6.

Investigations made by a staff correspondent of a Pittsburg paper show a terrible state of affairs in the Connellsville coke region. Anarchy is uppermost in the minds of the Huns, incited to acts of lawlessness and deeds of violence by the ringleaders, Jacob Otto and Christbody, two confirmed red-flag and blood Anarchists, discharged from the mines because of their anarchistic tendencies. They have gone through the region joining with kindred spirits, planting seeds of revolution and murder among the ignorant Huns. They are fully aware that they won the late strike, but they want pillage and plunder and a general drunken jubilee. Peaceable citizens have been beaten and several killed outright. The people are arming in self-defence, and the governor has been asked to take prompt action to protect life and property.

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.

COVERED BUGGY FOR SALE.

A Second hand Buggy in good condition. The cover and trimmings are new.

Alex. Robinson,
Carriage Builder.

Chatham, 1st May 1889.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y. Sold by

GILLESPIE & SADLER,
Chatham, N B

McALPINE'S
Province of New Brunswick Directory

D. McALPINE & SON are now preparing to publish a Complete Directory of this Province, which will include all persons (Male) from the age of 20 years old and upward, and all Females in Mercantile Business; also an Historical Sketch of the Province up to 1888, with other general information. It will be well bound and printed on good paper. The publishers have been requested several times, by leading business men and others, to publish the above work and promised their support. They therefore feel confident that the work is needed, and that business men of all classes will consider that it is necessary to Advertise in it to make it a success, otherwise the publishers will not be able to publish it. We are now behind nearly all the other Provinces in the Dominion, and of the States in America, in not having a Directory of the Province since 1870-71. There will not likely be a similiar work published for the next ten years, therefore the special inducement to those who do advertise in it now. Any persons who wish their Advertisements inserted, by applying early will obtain better positions. Except the covers and pages opposite covers, the prices will be general, viz: $20.00 per page; $12 00 per half; $10 00 per third; $8.00 per fourth—with Directory included

D. McALPINE & SON,
43 Carleton Street, St. John, N B

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC!

The subscribers have just received for sale, cheap

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND OATS.

Sugar Cured

HAMS & BACON,

Spiced Beef Hams,

Timothy and Clover Seed.

They keep on hand a full line of

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, LIME & COAL.

at lowest market rates.

-23 GILLESPIE & SADLER.

Chatham, 5 May7th 1889.

Fish Wanted by C. P. Curtis & Co.,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

176 ATLANTIC AVENUE,

BOSTON - - - MASS.

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

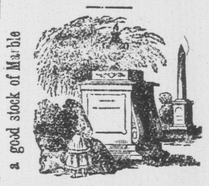
MIRAMICHI

MARBLE, FREESTONE AND GRANITE

WORKS.

John H. Lawlor & Co.,

PROPRIETORS.



a good stock of Marble always on hand.

Monuments, Headstones, Tablets, Mantels & Table-tops, Garden Vases, Etc., etc.

CUT STONE of all descriptions furnished order.

CHATHAM N. B.

PROVISIONS & GROCERIES.

TO ARRIVE THIS WEEK.

ONE CAR OF FLOUR.

Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Beans, Peas Barley and Rice always in stock.

Also a full line of

Plain and Fancy Biscuits, Canned Goods in variety, Teas a speciality from 20c upwards, Glass and Earthenware, Table Cutlery, Paints and Oils.

All sold at lowest cash prices.

Alex. McKinnon.

Chatham, 13th August, 1889.

PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH

PRICE 50 CTS.

IT IS THE BEST, EASIEST TO USE, & THE CHEAPEST.

WOOD WANTED.

The Maritime Chemical Pulp Company, Limited, is prepared to contract for a supply of

ROUND SPRUCE WOOD,

in 4 feet lengths, delivered during the season.