New Advertisements.

Scaly Skin Diseases.

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

Cured by Cuticura.

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

MRS. ROJA KELLY, Rockwell City, Iowa

Cuticura Resolvent

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

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

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

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

IT STOPS THE PAIN.

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

UNPRECEDENT 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, March 11, 1890.

Capital prize, $300,000.

100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars 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
3,134 Prizes, amounting 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.

SHERIFF'S SALE!

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

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

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

JOHN SHIRREFF, Sheriff.

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

PUBLIC NOTICE.

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 its Boom Easterly or down Stream towards Barnaby Island.

Newcastle, 11th February, 1890.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - - - - - MARCH 6, 1890.

The "Sun" and Northumberland.

It would puzzle the traditional "Philadelphia lawyer" to reconcile the various statements, explanations surmises and theories of such papers as the St. John *Sun* in reference to the late election in Northumberland. The conclusion one must arrive at, after having read that paper's many deliverences is—to use a net very elegant, though expressive and appropriate phrase—that it is, literally, "knocked silly" by the blow its faction received on the 20th ult. in their attempt to wheel this fine old county into the line of its opposition forces.

If no other manifestation of the *Sun's* dizzy condition were given, the fact that it quotes the *Advocate* as authority in support of one of its theories accunting for Mr. Morrissy's defeat, would be sufficient, in Northumberland, at least, to make the public laugh at it. Everybody here knows that it was the same parties who set the *Advocate*, *Times* and *Sun* cavorting, braying, prophesying and making unseemly exhibitions of themselves, generally, over the appointment of Mr. Tweedie to the office of Surveyor General, The *Advocate* was so immensely tickled over the knowledge that it was being inflated from the same gas-bag as the *Sun* and *Times*, that it did not stop to consider the difference between St. John and Westmorland and Northumberland, until the farce of bringing Mr. Morrison out had ended, when it received orders to stop its howling. It had however, acquired such inflation that it couldn't stop all at once, lest it might metaphorically, burst, and that is why it continued, in the issue after it had, practically, been choked, to to flop about, in a purposeless kind of way, like a fowl just after decapitation.

The fact is that the opposition papers were all made use of by certain of our faction-leaders, with the assistance—so far as the *Sun* and *Times* were concerned — of their friends in St John and Moncton, and when it suited the former, they shut down the *Advocate*, which is only too willing to obey them, but allowed the other two to continue their howling, not daring to attempt to stop them, lest their managers might become indignant and make exposures.

The *Sun* is now dazed over the situation, and endeavors to account for Mr. Tweedie's success by pretending to believe that his real opponents were divided into hostile camps. It does not seem to have yet learned that some of the gentlemen who at first, pretended to be opposed to Mr. Tweedie's re-election, had, at no time, any intention of attempting to defeat him. They hovered about and amongst the few malcontents and made, at times, a show of encouraging opposition, only for the purpose of finally manifesting their power over certain elements that were considered dangerous. Their tactics, however, misled some onlookers of the class who were "willing to wound but afraid to strike" and these, being thus encouraged to manifest hostility, opened the way for the St John, Westmorland and York enemies of Northumberland to enter the fight.

It was, thus, that an opposition was created. It was entirely representative of that which will be arrayed against the government in the Legislature, having no common bond of union and composed of men who have but to sight each other in order to develop antagonisms that would speedily cause them to support Mr. Tweedie or anybody else, so long as they might thereby defeat each other's schemes. For the *Sun* to assert that "the success of Mr. Tweedie was the result of a disagreement among his opponents," therefore means about the same as to say that the reason why the boys had so much fun was because the cats were tied together by their tails and hung over a clothes line.

The *Sun* will do well to let Northumberland and its politics alone. No explanations that it can possibly make will cause the public to lose sight of the fact that it has played a most silly part in connection with last month's election here. It may divide its forces, deny its statements, say spiteful things of its friends, or praise or blame Mr. Morrissy, yet the inexorable fact will remain, that between the foxes and geese of its party here and its outside friends with more money than political sense, it was befooled into adding another to the long list of cases in which its advocacy was fatal to its cause. Its capacity for sustaining defeat is only equalled by the incapacity of those who control it to get in touch with public sentiment, and their presumption in attempting to influence such a county as this was as repugnant to our public men as it was disgusting.

The *Sun* may, therefore, be assured that while its many failures, and its past decepticns practised upon its readers for election and similar purposes, at various times, had given our people a very poor opinion of it, its predictions, threats, slanders and generally disgusting tactics during last month's election, have made its name a synonym for all that is unreliable and unworthy in a newspaper. It is recognised as having done all in its power to injure Northumberland and its best interests, and no amount of wriggling and far-fetched explanations will exonerate it from full responsibility for the malice of its attacks upon us.

A POOR AUTHORITY:—The St. John *Gazette* publishes what purports to be a list of the leases of timber limits sold in New Brunswick in 1883, for the purpose of showing that the rate per mile paid for all was far in excess of the upset price of $8.00. The *Gazette* list is, however, a ridiculously incomplete one and either shows how little that paper knows of the subject, or how unfair it is disposed to be in dealing with it.

The Pulpit and Politics.

Clergymen, who are generally recognized as belonging to a previleged class, are, of course, only men, and subject to the same human weaknesses as their fellow mortals. Some of them, it is true, are known as good "all round men." That is, they are men of the world, as well as men of the church, and, even though they may take part in politics and other worldly matters not directly pertaining to their calling, they "quit themselves like men" and the church suffers nothing from their having thrown the gown aside for a time. No one questions clergymen's right to take part in politics, and it is only on prudential grounds that many think they should not actively exercise the right, as by doing so they might give offence to the portions of their congregations differing from them on the political questions at issue. Every loyal member or adherent of our churches recognises the duty of promot the influence of his particular pastor, but he does so entirely with a view of strengthening the church as a moral and religious force, but if a pastor exercises his influence, not only outside but even in his pulpit in inducing members of his congregation to oppose the favorite candidate of other members, there is danger of the church and cause of religion suffering thereby.

A case in point has arisen in connection with the late election in Northumberland. Rev. Mr. Aitken of Newcastle delivered a sermon on the Sunday before election day, which was generally interpreted by those who heard it to be against the Government. Indeed, it formed no unimportant part of the ammunition publicly used by Mr. Morrissy and his friends in subsequent platform addresses against Hon. Mr. Tweedie. A correspondent of the *Globe* thought it worth while to take the rev. gentleman to task in the matter, and Mr. Aitken has replied to him in the *Sun*, denying that there was any bias in his sermon against Mr. Tweedie, and incorrectly assuming that Mr. Tweedie had appropriated the anathemas of Mr. Aitken against evil doers, as aimed at him. The balance of testimony leads to the belief that the sermon was not a non-partizan one, however innocent in that respect its author may have intended it to be. His letter in the *Sun* disclaiming any political bias, too, seems to convey a different impression from that intended by Mr. Aitken for the St. John *Gazette* says:—

"The Rev. Wm. Aitken, Presbyterian minister, of Newcastle, writes a long letter to the Sun to deny that he preached a political sermon against Mr. Tweedie on the 16th ult. Mr. Aitken, however, in the present case writes a very strong political letter in which he calls Mr. Tweedie "a political jumping jack," accuses him of political dishonesty, of playing a deceitful game and other crimes. He winds up by saying that he holds a commission from above to stand up for the Glory of God, which we should judge in his opinion seems to require him to abuse Mr. Tweedie."

The lesson of this whole episode is that no amount of special pleading can succeed in hiding the active politician's work at election times, and that it is well for men of all classes to have the courage of their convictions. Politicians, as well as other men identified with life's public activities, are entitled to fair and open treatment, and it is not creditable to any man, whatever he may profess, that the malice of a candidate's or other public man's enemies should be clothed in the habiliments of pious ambiguity and sent abroad from pulpits to do their evil work in the community. Clergymen assume a great responsibility when they interfere in such matters, for there is no class of men, who from the very nature of their calling, are more open to the impositions of the crafty and malicious.

Gossip from Ottawa.

[By our Special Correspondent.]

OTTAWA, March 5.—The storm of battle over the dual language is ended, and the compromise does not seem to suit the opinions of even the M. Ps. who voted for it, but something had to be done to preserve harmony, peace and concord and to avoid discord and strife. Mr. McCarthy's intention to reintroduce his hobby probably will not come to a focus this season, but as it stands, it is still a real live question. The peculiar composition of the Dominion Parliament will remain so, until the North-West is settled, and it begins to send down English speaking members as its representatives at Ottawa.

The Imperial Federationists are agitating in the direction of a preferential tariff in Great Britain for Canadian bread-stuffs. A Nova Scotia M. P. states that if such was done it would be the greatest stroke ever made for the Canadian farmers and Canada would become strong and wealthy. If England imposed a duty of five or ten cents a bushel upon wheat other than that grown in a British colony, an impetus would be given to agricultural industry in this country such as it never knew before. The idea is to remove a portion of the duty upon tea, coffee and tobacco to compensate the British consumer for the tax on breadstuffs. With this preference in the English market, Canada would become the most important farming country in the world and the North-West would be rapidly filled by farmers and other settlers.

A great deal of interest is being directed to the coming provincial elections for Ontario, which will likely take place after the present session of the Local Legislature. The fight will be a hard one between the two sides, which will bring in a large share of religious feeling. The people of the Province being largely Protestant it is safe to say that if they united both parties they could vote out any Government that ever existed. Archbishop Cleary's letters against Mr. Meredith have been the means of causing a question of creeds. It is claimed in some quarters that the Mowat administration will be swept out of office in the coming fight, as the opposition are on the side of the masses, with their planks of "equal rights", including the abolishing of separate schools and the French language.

The Hon. Chas. H. Tupper is still in Washington taking part in the fisheries negotiations. Mr. Blaine expressed himself to Mr. Tupper that the efforts now in progress would result in an arrangement mutually beneficial to both nations. Mr. Tupper has gone over the whole ground of Canada's contentions with Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British minister, and everyone hopes for a solution, of not only the fisheries question, but of the Behring sea difficulty, to the mutual advantage of the Dominion.

Everybody expected the Orange Bill would pass its third reading and go to a vote without discussion, but this was dispelled when Mr. Curran (Montreal) moved his amendment. The latter had in view propose d Orange demonstrations in Montreal, and thinking Parliament by granting incorporation would give them the privilege of walking in procession everywhere, he desired that, at least, Montreal would preserve her "precaution of peace," as he termed the law forbidding party processions in Quebec. Clarke Wallace, M. P., Grand Master of the Orange body, indignantly refused to entertain such an amendment, preferring rather the defeat of the Bill, remarking with great force, "Are we living in a free country or in the middle ages." Mr. Kenny, Roman Catholic M. P. from Halifax, supported the bill to incorporate the Orange body and referred to the good feeling existing in Nova Scotia between Protestants and Catholics. He thought that in the matter of tolerance, Nova Scotia set a good example to the Western Provinces. Messrs. Davies and Lister also spoke in favor of the Bill, the former characterizing Mr. Curran's motion as "pernicious."

The House had a little fun over the question of "Pensions" when the item came up. Hurrell, a sergeant of the Midland Battalion, who was wounded in the Northwest rebellion claimed that the Militia Department owed him $200 arrears of pension, which Sir Adolph Caron claimed was not so. Hurrell in the gallery was greatly excited, and when Sir Richard Cartwright asked if Hurrell was a married man, the latter yelled at the top of his voice "Yes, sir, he has a wife unsupported." When Mr. Somerville was reading from a pamplet distributed by Hurrell to the members, the latter again shouted, "It is true," when mention was made of certain trials and tribulations on account of his wounds. Sergeant Hurrell was removed by the Sergeant-at-Arms, by order of the chairman.

Generally Approved.

With the exception of the St. John *Sun* and Moncton *Times* the press generally commends the action of Northumberland in the late election contest forced upon it, chiefly by the St. John and Westmorland opposition, who hoped, by the bitterness and blackguardism of their campaign literature, and bribery funds, to overwhelm the honest sentiment of our people. We quoted, last week, the utterances of a good many leading papers, and make room for the following from a number of others of the same tenor:—

(Fredericton "Herald")

There is good authority for saying that the amount of money sent from St. John and Westmorland to aid Mr. Morrissy in his election was nearly enough to provide $5 per head for every man that voted for him. Not of course that his whole vote was bought, but this is a good way to express the magnitude of the resources which were at his command.

As all well-informed persons expected, the Surveyor General was elected by a handsome majority over his opponent, Mr. Morrissy. It is not usual to oppose a member of the government who offers for re-election, but the extreme bitterness of the opposition combination—it would not be correct to say party—caused a departure from the rule in Hon. Mr. Tweedie's case. The result is more gratifying to the government and its friends than Mr. Tweedie's re-election by acclamation would have been; because it completely disposes of the pretence that the electors of Northumberland are opposed to the government on its whole policy and so declared at the general election. Mr. Tweedie's position is also greatly strengthened by the fact that he has been triumphant in a keenly fought contest. The opposition felt that the opening of Northumberland was their opportunity. If they could gain a victory there, a fuller triumph would, they claimed, be certain when the legislature met. They would have found themselves reckoning without their host, but that is the way they looked at it. They believed they would win, hence they pursuaded Mr. Morrissy to take the field, they backed him with money and oratory, they used every means legitimate and illegitimate in their power. It was a contest of their own seeking and they went into it to win, if winning were possible. But they lost. They were badly beaten. Their tactics in opposing Mr. Tweedie would have been good had they been successful, but since they were not they must be considered bad. It is their first assault upon the government position and the result shows bad generalship and lack of strength. Their position before the country is weaker than it was before they challenged this contest. On the other hand the government is benefited; for an important constituency has in the most unmistakeable manner avowed its friendliness,—a constituency which the opposition claimed they had carried a few weeks ago.

The *Herald* congratulates Mr. Tweedie upon his splendid victory.

(Fredericton "Reporter.")

Hon. Mr. Tweedie, the new Surveyor General, had a rousing majority in the Northumberland election Thursday, and comes to the Legislature with a splendid endorsation of his course in accepting office in the Government. The campaign was one of the most virulent ever waged in New Brunswick, and Mr. Tweedie came in for a large share of undeserved abuse. The people of Northumberland, however, whose opinion of Mr. Tweedie is probably first in his mind, seem to regard the Surveyor General's course as fully justifiable, and we think all reasonable men quite agree with that constituency's verdict. As we have contended before, Mr. Tweedie violated no question of principal in joining hands with the Government. He differed from them seriously on only one point, the stumpage matter, and this having been satisfactorly adjusted, the claims of the lumbermen having been met in a conciliatory spirit, there was no reason why Mr. Tweedie should not enter the administration to represent his county, which since 1883 has had no seat at the Council Board.

We congratulate Northumberland on the wisdom of its decision, and Mr. Tweedie on the splendid vote he received.

News and Notes.

A BIG PROJECT.

The Pan-American Congress is still in session at Washington. At the meeting on Saturday last a very important undertaking was recommended by the committee on railroads, viz.: The building of a line of railway connecting all or a majority of the countries represented in the Conference, "for the developement of their moral relations and material interests." It was recommended that engineers be appointed to survey the possible routes, etc: and report on the cost:

That the railroad, in so far as the common interests will permit, should unite the principal cities lying in the vicinity of its route.

That if the general direction of the line cannot be altered without great inconvenience for the purpose mentioned in the preceding article, branch lines should be surveyed to connect those cities with the main line.

That to the end of diminishing the cost of the work the existing railways should be utilized as far as is possible and compatable with the route and conditions of the continental railroad.

That in case the work of the commission demonstrates the practicability and advisability of the railroad, proposals for the construction either of the whole work, or of sections thereof, should be solicited.

That the construction management and operation of the line should be at the expense of the concessionaires or of the persons to whom they sublet the work or to whom they transfer their rights with all due formalities, the consent of the respective governments in first being obtained.

That all material necessary for the construction and operation of the railroad should be exempt from import duty, subject to the measures necessary to prevent abuse of this privilege.

That all personal and real property of the railroad used in its construction and operation should be exempted from all taxation, either national, provincial (State) or municipal.

That the execution of a work of such magnitude deserves to be further encouraged by subsidies, cessions of land or guarantees of a minimum of interest.

That the railroad should be declared forever neutral for the purpose of assuring freedom of traffic.

That the approval of the surveys, the conditions of the proposals, the protection to the concessionaires, the inspection of the work, the legislation for the line, the neutrality of the road and the free passage of merchandies in transit, should be (in the case foreseen in article 8) matter for special agreements between all the nations interested.

Provision is made for payment by the nations interested in the cost of the preliminary work. As to the initial proceedings, it was agreed that so soon as the government of the United States shall receive notice of the acceptance of these recommendations by the other governments it shall invite them to appoint the Commission of Engineers in order that it may meet in Washington at the earliest possible date. The envoys of the principal nations signed these recommendations, which have a business air, and something may come of the big project in time.

THE CHARLOTTETOWN POISONING CASE.

Dr. Johnson, in his evidence at Mrs. Weeks' preliminary examination, testified that Mrs. Sutherland was poisoned by arsenic. His patient had two separate attacks. On Jan. 4th, when he called, he said Mrs. Sutherland "told me that on the previous day, as I held up the bottle to pour out her whiskey, she observed a sediment in her bottle, to which she intended to call my attention at the time, but it slipped her memory. She was afraid, she said that this sediment might be somethiug wrong, and did not take anything more from the bottle, but obtained another bottle from which she had drank in the interval. I took the bottle over to the light of the window, and discovered an almost white sediment therein. I also observed one or two small glistening crystals lying on the bottom of the bottle. I requested Mrs. Sutherland to send the bottle down to my office for examination. It was sent in the evening and delivered to my son Arthur in his store." Tests were made and the arsenic was discovered.

On Saturday Mrs. Sutherland's evidence was heard at her own home. Her evidence failed to implicate the Weeks woman in the crime. She told how their relations had been strained for over a year, owing to the intimacy between her husband and Mrs. Weeks. The latter had at different times sent witness ale, chow chow and cakes. The witness's servant girl had previously been in Mrs. Weeks' employ, and Sutherland's hired man, Brown, was in the habit of running with messages for Mrs. Weeks, but she suspected neither Brown nor the servant girl of the crime. She said: "I had sometimes the use of a horse and wagon. I had gone to a garden party and obtained a horse at a livery stable and ordered the boy to call for me, but he did not come. I believe Mrs. Weeks interfered to prevent the team coming. She used to drive with my husband and he has been visiting there. This may have caused a little of the unpleasantness with Mrs. Weeks."

On Monday, Mr. Best, of St. John, testified to having found arsenic in Mrs. Sutherland's whiskey. It was shown that about a year ago Mrs. Weeks purchased strychnine and rough on rats to poison a dog. No evidence whatever has been procured against Mrs. Weeks. She is still quite ill.

MCCORMICK AGAIN VICTORIOUS.

Paulsen and McCormick met for a fourth time last Saturday afternoon and again McCormick was victorious. The race was ten miles on a two-lap track on White Bear Lake, near Minneapolis. The purse was $400. McCormick trailed his opponent till the last lap when he shot ahead and won by a third of a mile in 37m. and 9 seconds. This is excellent time for an out-of-door race. McCormick's friends had lots of money but the Scandinavians would not back their champion.

[St. Andrews Beacon.]

Joking a Joker.

SUSPECTED OF BEING A DYNAMITER, —ASKED TO PAY TO SEE HIS OWN SHOW.

"Ha, here comes the dynamiter."

I dropped the paper I was reading and looked up quickly, expecting to see some horrible-visaged, fiendish looking individual. But I saw no such person. The individual whose gaze met mine, and whose eyes twinkled so merrily when the epithet I have quoted was applied to him, would not have injured a flea, unless under very strong provocation,—for he was none other than H. Price Webber, the jolly, big-hearted showman.

"Why, how is this? My old friend Webber a dynamiter! Surely it cannot be?"

"But it is so, or was so," said Price, blandly, as his smile became broader, and the twinkling eyes twinkled still more merrily. "Have you never heard the story?"

"No, I never have, nor could I believe it."

"Well," said Price, as he ran his fingers up through his raven locks until the aforesaid locks resembled the quills on the fretful porcupine; "I will tell it to you.

"Five years ago I came to St. Andrews to give a performance. I had just come from Halifax where the people were greatly excited over the dynamite business. My first task on entering the town was to distribute my show-bills. Almost the first shop I went into was occupied by a party named Hicks, and he very unceremoniously ordered me and my bills out. It hurt my fellings not a little, and when I went back to the hotel I told my landlord so.

"The landlord, who loved a good joke then as well as now, immediately paid Mr. Hicks a visit, and succeeded in impressing upon that individual that I was one of the dreaded dynamiters. Hicks at once applied to the magistrate for a warrant for my arrest, but the representative of the law said he could not grant it, until some overt act had been committed. The applicant for justice thought that the proper time to cage me was before the overt act had been committed, and he went away very mad. Another justice was sought out, but with no better results, and Hicks went home and went to bed, feeling that it was a queer law that would allow a man to be killed and his property destroyed, without so much as a hand being raised to prevent it.

"Filled with vague alarms he returned to his store in the morning. When he inserted his key in the door he was astonished to find a wire suddenly protrude therefrom, and his astonishment was still further intensified when he discovered that the wire extended into his celler, and that there was a clock-work attachment to it. The horrible suspicions that had disturbed him now became a dread reality. He was sure that he was harboring an infernal machine or a deadly dynamite bomb on his premises, and fearing that he would be blown into atoms, and the town destroyed, perhaps, he raised a fearful hue and cry. I was going off that morning, and Hicks, determined that I should be arrested, followed me down to the station. Such a mob as accompanied me you never saw in all your life. I was glad when I got into the car.

"The worst of it—or the best of it was—that I knew nothing of the cause of the disturbance."

"But who put the infernal machine in the cellar?"

"Ah, you will have to ask the landlord that question. I guess he can tell you. The infernal machine consisted of an old clock, which was neatly tucked into a box of sawdust. It had been introduced into the cellar the night before by a couple of jokers, with the results I have narrated. That is how I became known as 'the dynamiter.'

"But the best joke," said Mr. Webber, "that was ever played upon me was in a little mining town in Vermont. I had given one performance, and having been subjected to a good deal of annoyance, I told the hall proprietors they had better engage a constable to keep order. They did so, and thereby hangs a tale.

"They hired a gigantic Irishman named Mike Starr, and instructed him on no account to let a man or boy go up the stairs until he had either shown his ticket or handed over a quarter.

"It was just eight o'clock and the hall was full when I trotted up the stairs to open the performance. I had got up one flight, and was about placing my foot on the second stairway, when the Irishman snatched me.

"Hould on, me fine young fellow, you don't go up these stairs until you show me your ticket or give me a quarter."

"But I will."

"But you won't, me young duck. Come now, your ticket or a quarter, or down the shtairs you go."

"But I'm the manager of the show."

"The manager of the show, eh! That won't go down, young man. I've heard of that little game before, and you can't work it on Mick Starr. Show your ticket or your money, you spalpeen, or I'll bounce you out. Manager of the show, eh!"

"I saw the fellow was determined, and as it was considerably after 8 o'clock, and I could here the impatient audience stamping upstairs, I search in my pockets for a ticket or a quarter, but not one could I find. It nearly drove me wild. I made another bolt to get past the burly Irishman but it was no go. I turned about to go down the stairs, when a roar of laughter from an adjacent room caused me to stop. I could see nothing to laugh at just then, but when the proprietor of the hall came out and told me the joke I had to laugh, too. You see, when he had given the door-keeper his instructions, he warned him particularly to watch a young man, who would probably say that he was manager of the show. On no account was he to let this man pass, unless he had produced his ticket or his quarter. The Irishman obeyed his instructions to the letter. It was the first time that I was ever asked to pay to see myself play."

A Will Case.

The only business before the equity court at St. John on Friday last, was an application for directions by the executors and trustees of the last will and testament of Thomas Keillor, of Dorchester, deceased. The clauses requiring construction were as follows: "To the children of my deceased sister, Ann Chapman, now living, and the children of those who may be dead, the sum of $1000," and "the residue of my estate after the death of my wife to be divided into seven parts and shares, each amount to be divided among the families of my brothers and sisters. The questions raised were whether under the first mentioned clause great-grandchildren were entitled, His Honor decided that they were not. Under the other clause it was asked whether the representatives of Sarah Kelly, a grand niece of the deceased, were entitled. His Honor reserved decision on this point.

Like other will cases this affords one of the excellent opportunities for the lawyers to turn "an honest penny," and we, therefore, find the following gentlemen looking after the interests of the different parties:—

W. B. Chandler for the trustees.

Mr. Wells for Mary Turner, the wife of William Turner.

Hon. D. L. Hanington for Clarence and Walter Ripley.

C. A. Palmer for the Gilbert McKinney, Long and Dickie infants, and

H. A. McKeown, for Fred Fraser Kelly and Charles Kelly of Montreal, William Moore Kelly, Florence Kelly, Margaret Kelly and John Carling Kelly of Toronto.

Pastoral Letter.

Archbishop O'Brien of Halifax has issued the following Pastoral Letter, which will, no doubt, be of interest to a very large number of our readers:—

DEARLY BELOVED:—We are told in Holy Scripture that God wishes "all men to be saved, and come to a knowledge of the truth." (1 Tim. ii., 4.) Nor is it by words only our loving Father has manifested this wish of His Heart. He sent His beloved Son, born of a Woman, that he might redeem all mankind, and thus gave an incontestable proof of His love for our race. "God so loved the world as to give His only begotten Son." (John iii., 16.) Not one human being was passed by; not one soul was foreordained to perdition; no necessity coerced the will to evil doing, nor did any act on the part of God stamp the seal of reprobation on a human soul. "As in Adam all die, so, also in Christ all shall be made alive," (1 Cor. xv., 22.) inasmuch as a sufficiency of means of attaining happiness in accordance with their condition is concerned. Endowed with intelligence and free will, man was placed here for a term of probation. Eternal happiness was to be won through the aid of God's grace, and a right use of free will. Before Him were good and evil; he could choose whichsoever he would. Just as the joys of heaven are not given to the adult without the co-operation of his will, so the woes of perdition are not incurred without wilful misuse of our freedom.

These primary truths of our Holy Religion to-day, more than ever, need to be clearly set forth for the world. Owing to our mode of life, and our many comforts and conveniences, a great shrinking from physical pain has been developed. Supernatural charity may not abound; but a readiness to alleviate pain, and to relieve distress is very general; and no one delights in inflicting bodily torment on his neighbour.

The advance of material science, the many discomforts it has removed, and the sensitiveness to pain thus developed, have produced various effects.

The unthinking, and the class of idle pleasure-seekers have, unconsciously, perhaps, come to the conclusion that the road to heaven has also been made easy and pleasant. If they can now glide swiftly in a sleeping car over tracts of country through which their fathers slowly lumbered along in jolting wagons, why should they not have an easier road to heaven than that of duty, self-restraint, and irksome obedience to God's law? In their selfish effeminacy they delude themselves with the idea that nothing disagreeable should be required of them by their Creator. They forget that they are running in the race, and that those who strive for even a corruptible crown restrain their passions. They forget, in a word, they are here on trial, and live as if life held no duties, and exacted no sacrifices.

Others, again, recognizing that life is a time of probation, but not grasping the grand truths of our Holy Church, seek to establish a future place, or time, of trial for those to whom, as they assert, a sufficient opportunity had not been afforded during life. This is called "Progressive Orthodoxy," and is not to be confounded with the Catholic doctrine of Purgatory.

Yet others there are, and for them as for the class just mentioned, we have sincere sympathy in their efforts to free themselves from the fatalistic chains of Calvinism, who are endeavouring to eliminate the harsh errors from their "Confession of Faith." Whilst we sympathize with them in their struggles for the freedom wherewith Christ has made us free, let us pray they may understand that a Confession of Faith which needs revision cannot be God's message to our race, otherwise revision would be rank impiety and treason to the Almighty. It can only then be a device of man, and as such can be no guide on the road to heaven. To us who enjoy the light of divine Faith, whose creed develops, indeed, on the same lines, and in the same nature, even as a human body waxes stronger and more symetrical, but which can never be revised or changed, being God's own word, it seems strange that earnest men cannot recognise this, to us, so apparent a conclusion. Let us hope and pray that a ray of divine Faith may enlighten their souls to see the errors of a system to which they may have clung, believing it to be true, and show them the beauty, the harmony and consistency of Catholic doctrine—for God wishes "all men to come to a knowledge of the truth."

It is because men do not know the truths of our religion that they are restless in mind, "tossed about by every wind of doctrine," skeptical, or downright unbelievers. So many generous souls and highly cultured intellects, have known from childhood no higher form of worship than the cold formalities and judaical observances of Calvinism and its kindred sects, and no more noble presentation of dogmatic truth than the dreary fatalism of their creeds, that it is only natural their hearts should be dissatisfied and their intelligence filled with unrest. It is only natural, too, that hearing the inconsistencies and sensationalism of so-called teachers of religion, they should gradually lose all respect for a revelation that was presented to them in such a contradictory guise. Their intelligence enables them to see the fallacy of such teaching, and knowing nothing of Catholic truth they would easily enough conclude that God had not spoken,—perhaps even there was no God to speak.

It behooves us then to endeavour to lead men to the truth by word and example. The never-changing creed of the Catholic Church, understood by the light of Faith, consoles the heart, satisfies the intellect, vindicates God's mercy whilst upholding His justice, and fills the soul with peace and hope. It proclaims man a free and responsible agent, created by God for everlasting happiness if he use aright the graces received. It teaches that to everyone a first grace, or the grace of prayer is given, which gift may be used to obtain an increase of grace, and this increase to acquire still further blessings. And thus in an ever-progressive series the soul can go on from grace to still higher grace, from perfection to perfection until it attains after death its final goal, namely, the fruition of God's vision. But since man's will is free he may elect to use, or not to use, the first grace, or any succeeding one, and instead of rising nearer to God by a holy life, he may degrade his soul by sin, turn away his face from the light, make animal pleasures the aim of his existence, harden his heart by vice, close his ears to the pleadings of divine love, and choose as his portion the things that are hateful to God. Dying in this state, thus wilfully turned away from his Creator, the poor lost soul has elected its own bitter lot of separation from God, and the Almighty, who made it for Himself, is sorrowfully obliged to ratify its choice, and to execute the sentence which that soul had passed upon itself. Perdition is its never-ending portion, but perdition not from God's will, not from lack of means offered on His part, but from the free choice made by the soul during life. God's mercy cannot be impugned, for He gave it an initial grace by which more might have been obtained. He respected the dignity of man as a free agent; but man misused his freedom and must abide by the consequences; and far from being able to blame his Creator, as many foolish ones in life fain would do, the lost soul will have to exclaim—"Thou art just, O Lord, and Thy judgments are right." (Psl. 137.)

The future as well as the past and present is known to God, rather there is no past or future for Him; for all knowledge is in Him in one permanent act. He indeed knows who will be lost and who saved. Yet this knowledge does not interfere with our freedom of choice nor determine the acts of our will. We do not elect to act in a certain way on account of God's knowledge; rather God has this knowledge because we are so elect; for although as regards us God's knowledge is prior to our choice, still in the order of causality, the choice must be antecedent to the knowledge thereof. There is therefore no difficulty in reconciling human freedom of choice with the foreknowledge of God. A rejection of Catholic truth necessarily clouds the intellect, diminishing its power to grasp fully and clearly the principles of science, or to deduce