General Business.

DYING WITH HUMORS.

Which Three Doctors Could not Cure, Cured in Four Weeks by Cuticura Remedies.

I wrote you about four year ago of the wonderful cure I made with your CUTICURA RESOLVENT, of a bad humor on my face, which twelve doctors failed to understand or cure. Three years ago last fall my son went to Sacramento, Cal., and after two or three months he broke out with a humor on his stomach and back, suffering very much. He employed three different doctors, and at last they told him to go back to Maine, as his disease was caused by change of climate, and he could not live in California. He wrote me that he was coming home, for he was dying with a humor that the doctors could not cure. I wrote him to get some CUTICURA RESOLVENT and take according to directions, and bathe freely with the CUTICURA SOAP, and in four weeks after he got my letter he wrote me he was entirely cured. He came home a few weeks ago on a visit, and is as sound now. His health is good. I have recommended these remedies to a good many people with bad cases that would not yield to doctors' medicine, and in no case have I known them to fail to make a cure. If you wish to refer anyone to me, I will answer with pleasure.

HARRISON STEVENS, East Jackson, Me.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood and Skin Purifier and greatest of Humor Remedies, internally (to cleanse the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements, and thus remove the cause) and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally (to clear the skin and scalp, and restore the hair), speedily and permanently cure every species of itching, burning, scaly, crusted, pimply, scrofulous, and hereditary diseases and humors, infancy to age, from a pimple to rootfish, when the best physicians and all other remedies fail. This is strong language, but every word of it is true. CUTICURA REMEDIES are the greatest skin cures, blood purifiers, and humor remedies of modern times.

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 cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

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, its franchise made a part of the present State constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

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

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,

WILL TAKE PLACE AT
At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, October 14, 1890.

Capital prize, $300,000.

100,000 Numbers in the Wheel.

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
9,134 Prizes, amounting to		$1,054,800

Price of Tickets:
Whole Tickets Twenty Dollars:
Halves $10; Quarters $5; Tenths $2; Twentieths $1

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

MAKE ALL REMITTANCES BY EXPRESS FOR WHICH THE COMPANY WILL PAY CHARGES.

M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.,

ATTENTION.—The present charter of The Louisiana State Lottery Company which is part of the Constitution of the State, and by decision of the SUPREME COURT OF THE U. S. is an inviolable contract between the State and the Lottery Company will remain in force under any circumstances FIVE YEARS LONGER, UNTIL 1895.

The Louisiana Legislature which adjourned July 16th, voted by two-thirds majority in each House to let the people decide at an election whether the Lottery shall continue from 1895 until 1919—The general impression is that THE PEOPLE WILL FAVOR CONTINUANCE.

Closing Out Sale!

AT THE

GOGGIN BUILDING.

Now is the time to get

HARDWARE CHEAP.

As all the Stock must be disposed of this fall. Purchasers may look for bargains in

Joiners' Tools,

AND ALL KINDS OF

BUILDERS' MATERIALS,

together with all kinds of goods usually kept in a

HARDWARE STORES,

which are too numerous to mention.

CALL EARLY.

TERMS CASH.

This Sale is positive and must be made to settle up business affairs.

Auction.

To be sold by Public Auction, at the Farm of Dr. Street, Woodburn place, Chatham, on

Saturday, 27th Sept.,

commencing at 10.30 o'clock, a. m. the following:—

6 Cows, 1 Horse,
Hay, Potatoes,
2 Bark Canoes, 1 this. bbl. Breech loading Gun,
1 Threshing Machine, 1 Single " " "
and farm implements &c.

Terms—Sums of $10.00 and under, Cash; over that amount 4 months credit on approved joint notes.

E. JOHNSON, Auctioneer.

September 16, 1890.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - - SEPTEMBER 25, 1890.

About the Third Party.

The following is taken from the *Telegraph* and we fully endorse it. The third party should be just, but it is not, if the recently issued circular signed by J. T. Bulmer as president and Rev. A. C. Thompson as secretary, calling a convention to meet in St. John affords any indication of its sense of justice. The 4th section of that circular reads as follows:

(4) Both of the political parties so far have refused in any way to declare for the suppression of the liquor traffic, and their leaders go about the country talking about every thing but the one great question in Canada—prohibition.

Both the gentlemen above named know very well that in 1878 the Liberal party introduced and carried the Canada Temperance act as a government measure, and that it was so passed in response to the petition of thousands of temperance people throughout the dominion. The above statement is therefore not only a rank injustice, but is also quite contrary to the facts, and one to which we are painfully surprised to find the names of Messrs. Bulmer and Thompson subscribed.—*Maple Leaf.*

The ADVANCE received the circular referred to, with a request that it be published. We realised its unfairness in the matter stated and, therefore, did not publish it. One of the difficulties the ADVANCE has to contend with in such matters was presented in this case. If we had published the circular and directed attention to its unfairness—as justice would have required us to do—a number of our readers, who are well meaning enough in most things, but very much prejudiced in anything connected with the question of prohibition, would have at once cried out that we were "attacking temperance." No cause—especially moral—can be promoted by injustice.

Unfair to the Country.

As a good many of our readers know, the *Sun* recently endeavored to impress the public with the idea that the local government had lost much of its former support in the newspapers of the province. It mentioned the Albert *Maple Leaf* as an example in support of its statement, and although it was immediately corrected by that paper, it was so unfair as not only to neglect the duty of admitting its error but it endeavored, by isolating and then misconstruing a passage in the *Maple Leaf's* article, to still misrepresent that paper's attitude. In its last issue the *Maple Leaf* exposes the *Sun's* unfairness, and concludes as follows:—

The *Sun* says that the MAPLE LEAF since election has been silent on provincial affairs worthy of discussion. Perhaps so; but if it has, the *Sun's* remark is too indefinite to enable us to supply the omission and leaves us in a state of perplexity as to what significance the *Sun* would attach to this kind of silence.

We now call the attention of our readers to the *Sun's* silence and leave them to judge of its significance. We said emphatically there were spots on the *Sun*; that in its editorial columns there were distorted facts; that these statements were made knowing them to be distortions; that they were ingeniously arranged and presented to its readers in the form of sophistry, the object of which was to minify the influence of Mr. Blair. Against grave charges of this kind the *Sun* has nothing to say! Is there no significance in such a silence?

We say that dealing out fiction for fact, whether it be used in political or any other kind of argument is a blot on the face of journalism and deserving of condemnation. In the heat of political contests some things are said which would never be said were there time for calm reflection, but that a journalist should devote noble talents to the weaving of fictitious arguments for the purpose of influencing public opinion, that he should coolly and deliberately concoct a scheme of this kind, is simply monstrous.

We are under deep obligation to honest journalists in the past, journalists on both sides of politics, who have recorded the facts as seen through their individual spectacles and thus enabled us to gain an insight of the stirring thoughts of a nation's life. But, if in addition to the allowance we have to make for the color of the spectacles used by the writer, we must make an additional discount for unaccountable bursts into the realm of fiction, our chance of getting at the true inwardness of any situation would be hopeless indeed. In the interests of candid journalism we think we have a right to ask that the boundary line between fiction and fact shall be respected.

All who recognise that we have as good a country and—on the average—as well governed a country as any in the world, and that our public men are entitled to respect and fair treatment because they are the equals in statesmanship and integrity of any similarly circumstanced anywhere, will endorse what the *Maple Leaf* says. The mind that is constantly engaged in devising the most corrupt charges and framing the most bitter denunciations thereupon against public men, in season and out of season, displays a most wretched spectacle of misdirected and mischievous activity, and it is regrettable that the *Sun*, whose writers might do the country much good if their talents were exercised in better paths, is so largely devoted to the work of endeavoring to make the world believe that the province of New Brunswick is worse—politically—than a den of thieves. Such writings are not consistent with an adequate sense of the mission of journalism and, and a conscientious regard for and loyalty to the interests of the country.

The Children's Eyes.

Eye-strain is a frequent cause of trouble to school children, and as the greater part of the school work demands the assistance of the eyes, this is not surprising It is, however, a thing that ought to be carefully looked after. The influence of the eyesight upon intellectual work is becoming more recognized by educators both in America and Europe, and some of the most important discussions among both teachers and physicians bear upon this subject. One of the most lucid articles treating of the varied kinds of eye imperfections is "Eye-strain in connection with headaches, neuralgia and nervous disturbances," contributed to *Baby hood* by Dr. J. M. Mills, of the New York Opthalmic and Aural Institute. The most common causes of annoyance and suffering are far-sightedness, having its origin in the position of the principal focus of parallel rays of light behind the retina; near-sightedness, in which the parallel rays of light are brought to a focus in front of the retina; astigmatism, due to the irregular curvature of the cornea and insufficiency or weakness of the eye ball. It is useful for both parents and teachers to recognize the seriousness of the symptoms of strain due to any of these forms of eye imperfections. From far-sightedness come easy fatigue of the eye, aching sensation of the eyeballs, finally persistent and obstinate muscular irritation and burning pain. The eye-strain is felt more particularly at the end of the week. Near-sighted people suffer equal discomfort from working any length of time. Dr. Mills adds that near-sighted persons squint or blink in order to see at a distance, and that those 'dreamy eyes that haunt me ever,' about which amorous swains become poetic, are usually near sighted, the dreamy or staring appearance being due to the fact that they see imperfectly at a distance." Patients with astigmatism suffer very often and severely with headaches, dizziness, "flickering," and other nervous complaints. Those whose eyes are impaired by muscular weakness have headache, pain over the eyes, neuralgia, dizziness, and vague nervous disturbances. So serious is the effect of any imperfection in the eye that the examination of the eyes of children of school age would seem to be imperative. Many children have been rebuked for stupid neglect of and disinclination for study, when they are simply unable to endure eye-strain. Many have been forced from intellectual labor to less congenial occupation through the neglect of eye imperfections. The seasonable remedy of the occulist is so practicable that its benefit should not be denied the poorest school child. The cause should be looked for and removed if possible. Sometimes a very little thing may cause eye trouble. A tight collar will make the eyes ache in a very short time, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that if worn persistently for a long time that disease would ensue. Too much or too little light will also do injury to the eyes. The school children of to-day are to be the men and women of a few years hence, and they deserve to have every chance to become such with good eyes in their heads.—The *Critic.*

Another "Sun Spat."

Mr. Wm. Murray, M. P. P., of Campbellton, denies that he intends to desert Hon. A. G. Blair, as stated by the St. John *Sun*. He is as staunch a supporter of the Blair government to-day as he ever was. He indignantly repudiates the *Sun's* references to him and says "the *Sun* has no better authority for them than its own faculty for malicious invention." Mr. Murray was elected by acclamation to support the Blair government after the St. John clique had failed to get up opposition to him in Restigouche. Will the *Sun* set Mr. Murray right?

The Policy of Envy.

In connection with the Black River bridge, over which a substantial iron span is being placed, an endeavor is being made to create prejudice against the representatives of the county because Mr. Hayn and two or three assistants have been brought from Fredericton to put the structure together. It appears a matter of regret to some of our friends that a new leaf has been turned over in the county, and that the indifference, in regard to roads and bridges, which characterised those who had the ear of the government in the last Assembly, is being, in a measure, atoned for by the activity of their successors. Those gentlemen now realise what they might have done had they only been more potent in asserting the county's rights in such matters, and less easily put off and made to remain in a back seat. They would, however, prefer not to see any work, at all, going on, rather than know that every neglected bridge that is promptly repaired or restored is a reminder to every user thereof of the difference between having inefficient and efficient representatives at Fredericton. As they cannot stop the work, they endeavor to make such capital out of it as is congenial to such minds as theirs. And that is why they set up the cry about strangers being brought into the county to build our bridges.

The fact is that there never was a period during which so much bridge work was being done by our own people and so little by outsiders.

The case of Black River bridge is exceptional, inasmuch as the span is not of the material usually put into bridges in the county. It will be remembered that an act was passed last winter providing for the expenditure of a certain sum upon permanent bridges in the province. These bridges are made from a number of iron ones which the Government purchased from the New Brunswick Railway Company, and some of these iron bridges had already been erected in other counties in the province. In all cases, Mr. Haynes prepared the work and the structures were erected under his personal supervision. It is a kind of work that requires the services of experts, and that is why these three or four men—who from their experience and skill after long practice can work to advantage in putting these iron spans together and placing them in position—were brought here to work at the Black River bridge. If we had such representatives as the gentlemen whose envy causes them to employ themselves in trying to create a feeling of jealousy over the cry of importing outsiders to work in the county, it is quite probable that they would not have sufficient influence to secure an iron bridge for us, while were we to receive but a small proportion of what was our due in even wooden bridges they would be humbly thankful. Let us be glad to know that our present representatives are not of that kind of material. The iron bridge at Black River will be completed in a few days, and we hope to see another structure of the same kind secured to the county, before long. The Black River people, as well as others who have occasion to use the bridge are satisfied with the work. Such materials as could be furnished by the residents of Glenelg were procured from them. They were also largely employed in connection with the bridge to the extent necessary to properly carry on the work with due regard to making as economical an expenditure as possible and giving the public a permanent and serviceable bridge as value for their money.

One of the meanest canvasses set afloat by the organ of the gentlemen who make a business of finding fault with the bridge work being done in different parts of the County, is that this Black River bridge was not required, but is a "political" bridge. It will be well for the people directly interested, and who know that they needed the bridge to remember this attack upon their interests when they may be asked to support those for whom the organ referred to speaks. These gentlemen think they are doing a clever thing in practically taking the ground that the old Black River bridge should have been left to fall into the stream because the Victoria Bridge was allowed, for years, to go out of repair and be in a dangerous condition. The same attention which our bridges, generally, have received under the new *regime* has, however, been bestowed upon the Victoria. That large bridge is in bad condition and it is necessary that its restoration should be thorough and the needed work intelligently done. The course pursued in regard to it was to have temporary repairs, sufficient to make it safe, effected, pending the preparation of plans and specification for rebuilding it, and tenders for the work will be invited in a few days. Those who have made use of the condition of the Victoria bridge for the purpose of arguing against the new Black River bridge will find that the blame of the long neglect of the former will—in view of the facts—be directed towards the proper quarter. Had the county been always as efficiently represented as it now is, Victoria bridge would have never been allowed to get in such bad condition as it was when the chief commissioner and our representatives visited it the past summer, and the probability is that if we had the easy-going and easily-satisfied representation which supported the Government in the last house we would still have our bridges rotting down and the Government congratulating itself over being able to collect its tens of thousands of dollars from our people, who had to be satisfied with a few paltry grants in return.

We refer to the bridge and other work going on in the county to show that there is no justification, whatever, for those who now choose to sit in the opposition corner and growl because others are doing that which they failed to do in regard to these important matters and we, who favor the government, are not afraid to compare the present with the past record, so far as the policy pursued towards Northumberland in this respect is concerned. We say it, squarely and above board, that the *Advance* as a constant supporter of the Blair administration, has been in the past, handicapped in its efforts to assist in securing just consideration for the county by too many time-serving and fair-weather adherents using their own and borrowed influence to further their personal ends, regardless of the promotion of the public interest. They have been against the government, for it and against it again as the whim of the moment suggested, or those who had them in leading strings directed. Within the year there was a test of the quality of these gentlemen's party fealty. The outcome of the ordeal has been the weeding out of those who were always ready to ruin if they could not rule and a better understanding amongst the people at large who, in the main, are not much concerned as to who their representatives are, but can appreciate those—whoever they may be—who will best serve them and are the most effective in having justice done to the county. We say—and it cannot be truthfully contradicted—that earnest, honest and successful efforts are being made by our present representatives to secure from the government just recognition of Northumberland's claims for greater consideration in the apportionment of the funds available for roads and bridges. It is gratifying to know that through these efforts past neglect and failure on the part of government supporters is being fairly atoned for. As a proof of this and in addition to the Black River bridge, and the preliminary work for the rebuilding of the Victoria bridge, bids are now invited for the construction of a new bridge across the Little Southwest near Mr. James Somers'. This work will, no doubt, cost about $2,000.

The rebuilding of the Bushville wharf is already under contract by Mr. Daniel Baldwin of Nelson, for $464.

The difficulties connected with the Johnston bridge, which spans the Northwest Miramichi some two miles above Redbank have been overcome and a new structure is to be erected at once. We are not informed as to the arrangements made with the former contractor, who had built an abutment and done some other work at the bridge site, but the department had new plans prepared and invited tenders for a substantial new bridge and the tender of Mr. Lawrence Doyle of Douglastown, for $2,985, being the lowest, it was accepted, and the work is now going on.

The steam ferry approaches on both sides of the river at Chatham are being repaired under contract by Mr. Benj. Flood, of Chatham, the two jobs being let, as the Bushville wharf was—to the lowest bidder at public competition—for $350.

The Kerr mill bridge, between Douglastown and Newcastle has been rebuilt by Mr. Gray of that parish who was the lowest bidder at public competition. The cost will be $420.

The Forrest hill, between Chatham and Black Brook, which always made the shore road unavailable for the heavy traffic between those two important points was graded during the earlier part of the summer, under the efficient direction of Mr. Amos Perley, of Chatham, who built up new crib-work at the lower part of the hill to a height of some six feet, striking the plane of the centre of the hill from which the road was excavated upwards and an easy grade thus obtained. The crib-work, culvert and grading are equal to the best work of that class anywhere in the province and show that the selection of Mr. Perley to direct the operations was a wise one in the public interest.

Near Fowlie's at Little Branch, Black River, Messrs. Williston and Taylor have completed a bridge costing $110—a job that is pronounced excellent value for the money.

The City Landing bridge, upper Bay du Vin river, which was burned a month or two ago, was promptly put under contract for rebuilding and the work is going on. Under the old *regime* it would have taken our government supporters a year or two to realise the necessity for restoring such a bridge as that.

Extensive repairs have been made to McColl's Brook bridge, Black River.

The Lower Douglastown bridge was repaired under contract, after competition by Messrs. Gray and Jessamin at a cost of $105, besides temporary repairs at the time it was carried away.

The Nelson bridge, near the parish line between that parish and Chatham, has been rebuilt under contract by Mr. Dan'l Baldwin, at a cost of about $250.

Extensive repairs are ordered upon the McLaggan bridge across the main Southwest, Blackville.

The Brown bridge, Blissfield, is to be rebuilt at a cost of about $150.

A block or wharf is also to be built for the protection of the Doaktown bridge, government engineer Beckwith having visited the site on Tuesday of last week, in company with the Surveyor-General, for the purpose of locating the new work.

The Porter Cove bridge, Ludlow, which was put under contract to Mr. F. D. Swim early in the year, at a cost of $1,475, is about completed.

Yesterday, Supervisor Innis contracted, by public competition, for the following work:—

The rebuilding of the bridge at Peter Loggie's Hollow (so called) Lower Newcastle, which was taken by Stephen Campbell, of Bartibog, at $150.

The repairing of the bringe across the mouth of the Bartibogue river, which was secured by Alexander Russell, of Bartibog, at $45.

The building of a new span across Oyster river, upper Alnwick, taken by Dougald McLean, of Bartibog, at $226, while Duncan Morrison is to cut out a temporary road through his field and clear same for $12.

Although all these and other works have been and are going on this year in the county the organs of the government's opponents have ignored the facts, until one of them, which seems to exist only for the purpose of snarling at everything about it, was inspired to say:—

"Six men have arrived from York County to erect an iron bridge, in place of the present one, over the Black river, at Ullock's. That structure was not nearly so much in need of renewal as the Victoria bridge. Election promises, and not the necessities of different structures, governed the bridge builders in this case. It must be cheering to the numerous localities that were promised bridges or wharves, and haven't got them, to know that one promise has been kept."

In view of what is being done in the way of wharves and bridges, the malice and untruthfulness of the paragraph quoted will only recoil upon those in whose interest it is published. If the building of the solitary bridge mentioned cut of the dozens that have received attention, were entered upon for political effect, the tactics of certain envious gentlemen, who were accustomed to display great activity in such matters in the season immediately preceding an election would have been resorted to. The neglect of their duties by these gentlemen has created the necessity for the work now being done by their successors, and it is to the credit of the government and our representatives that they are not putting the people off for the purpose of making the delayed performance of public duties just before an election a bid for political support, but doing the work for the work's sake and because the county requires it. In this, as in all other matters under local government control, the county is receiving such attention as it must always command when represented by men who have its interests sufficiently at heart to subordinate their personal likes and dislikes in many things to the duty of working together for the people by whose confidence and support they are members of the legislature. And so long as Messrs. Tweedie, Robinson, Burchill and O'Brien pursue this policy they may count upon the confidence of the people and be assured that the envious carpings of their opponents will only have the effect of increasing the number of their friends and supporters.

The Stanley Speech:s.

WHAT THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND MR. WILSON SAID TO THE ELECTORS OF YORK.

(Fredericton Farmer.)

Mr. Wilson spoke from half-past seven until nine o'clock, and in the course of a very excellent address touched upon many of the leading questions, which had been dissussed in the press prior to and since the general election. He said his own conduct as their representative, in some particulars, had been criticized very severely, and he thought without much reason. Referring to the fact that his having been appointed chairman of the Leary committee, and that his rulings as chairman had been attacked by the Opposition, he said the appointment was not of his own seeking, nor had there been any objection taken at the time, to his acting in that capacity. The Speaker had stated to the house that he would appoint the committee according to the principle governing the Speaker in the House of Commons in such cases. The rule there was to select as members of the investigating committee, a fair portion from each side, and those who were concerned in prosecuting the charge, were named as committee men, as well as those who were known to be friendly to the person charged, so that both sides would have an interest in eliciting the facts, both for and against the accused party. On that principle Dr. Atkinson, who made the charge was a member of the committee, and he (Wilson) thought that if the accuser was a competent and proper person to sit on the committee, as the opposition evidently considered he was, he could not very well understand why he (Wilson) should be disqualified because his wife happened to be a cousin of the wife of the Attorney General. As to his rulings as a member of the committee on the admissibility of evidence, he had excluded no evidence which had the most remote tendency to connect Mr. Blair with the charge and was not the merest street rumors. He would gladly submit the questions which were ruled out to the judgment of any fair minded man whom he was satisfied would agree that they should not have been allowed to be asked or answered in fairness to any person whose conduct was under investigation. This Leary dock charge had been the chief staple of the Opposition during the session. It had been whispered among the members in the early part of the session, that a blow was going to be dealt the Attorney general which would crush him and crush his government. The charge was delayed until the session was well advanced, with the deliberate purpose, as he believed, of preventing its full investigation, and in the hope that the session would be closed before the committee would report, and that the election petition would be pushed in the recess, and with this untried accusation hanging over Mr. Blair's head, it was hoped he would be prejudiced before his constituents. The determination of the majority of the House to sit until the testimony was exhausted, and the slanderous charge exploded, had foiled the opposition in their design and after every witness who had had any connection whatever with the Dock contract had given evidence under oath, even the leader of the Opposition not once but several times, in speaking in the House on the report of the committee, expressed his personal satisfaction that the Attorney General was so completely exonerated. Notwithstanding this, malignant spirits whose only aim and study in our provincial politics, was to slander, defame and if possible, poltically destroy Mr. Blair repeated in their local paper, and even during the Victoria election, the exploded charge. It is enough to settle the question for any fair minded person, to note that out of 41 members, not one could be found who had the boldness to say that the charge had not been disapproved; and only eight members who declined to censure Dr. Atkinson for having made a malicious and unfounded charge.

Mr. Wilson discussed the financial condition of the Province; and showed that the administration had been economical and prudent. He dwelt upon the enlightened policy which the Government had exhibited in dealing with the agricultural and other administrative interests of the coun[illegible]d contrasted what they had done [illegible] the absence of any policy [illegible] the opposition, except the policy of scandal. He closed a very forcible and interesting speech of an hour and a half amid applause.

Hon. Mr. Blair then took the platform and delivered one of the most impressive speeches which had ever been heard from him in that parish. He referred to the fact that during the seven years which had preceded the last general election, the government had retained, he might say, the undiminished support of an unprecedentedly large number of the people's representatives. At the close of the session of '89, his government had only lost the support of two members, and these had gone into opposition because of the refusal of the government to embark in another large railway subsidy scheme.

The appointment of the Police Magistrate in St. John had lost the Government six members from St. John, which counted 12 on a division. These six with the two already referred to added to the previous Opposition had increased largely the Opposition strength. The four members from Northumberland had not been elected against the Government on its general policy, any more than the St. John six. Their grievance was the high rate of stumpage, and the present Surveyor General on the hustings had frankly admitted that they had no fault to find with the administration, except on the question of stumpage. He (Attorney General) confessed that when he found the leading members of the Opposition endeavoring to oust the Government by taking advantage of the feeling in Northumberland on the stumpage question, and willing to make any terms to accomplish that end, he felt himself justified in coming to an understanding with that county, if a reasonable basis of agreement could be arrived at, and after conferring with the representatives of the lumbermen, and finding that a reduction of 25 cents per thousand would be acceptable, pending the report of a competent commission to examine into and consider the whole question, the government agreed to lay the proposal before the representatives, consult with their friends and endeavor, if possible, to remove this long standing grievance. It had been charged that the government had persistently refused down to that date to consider at all favorably the pressing request that had been made to them for a reduction. That was not true. It had been felt all along that the northern section of the province were greatly agitated over this issue and had repeatedly made it a question at the polls. The county councils of the four northern counties had memorialized the Government on the question, and in reply to the numerous delegations which waited upon the Government, and the discussions that had taken place in the house, the government invariably stated that it would favorably consider the application as soon as the state of the revenue would permit. The revenue from the stumpage for the year 1888 had still further increased, and so that it was apparent that with a larger cut of lumber for 1890, which the official report showed was going to take place, the concession to the extent of 25 cents per thousand might be made and the revenue still maintained from that source at as high an amount as was realized the previous year. The situation then was this. The revenue would not be less; the grievance was still as great as ever, and it was perfectly apparent that if the government should decline to make any concession and give place to the opposition, a still larger reduction would be conceded than that proposed. He pointed out that no one questions, in the face of the evidence adduced, that the opposition would not scruple at any cost to get possession of the seals of office. Every leading member of that party, and other members who were not leading members, were by personal assurance and by written communication urging the Northumberland members to go into opposition, and that they would deal generously by them in the stumpage grievance. The opposition press was denouncing the stumpage tax as exorbitant and assuring the north of the opposition sympathy and support. Mr. Stevens' own paper denounced the stumpage tax as an onerous and exorbitant tax, and he, as he stated in the house, was delegated to visit Northumberland and assure the members that the opposition would go further in the way of reduction than the government could possibly do. The Sun had made the government's action with reference to the stumpage, a leading ground of attack for years past. At the opposition caucus, which was held in St. John, a committee of two members was appointed to wait upon one of the Northumberland members then in the city and assure him that the Opposition were prepared to meet their wishes, and they did wait upon Mr. Burchill and gave him that assurance. Mr. Smith, another Opposition member wrote to Mr. Adams urging him to prevail upon the Northumberland members to act with the Opposition and that they would see them dealt liberally by in the matter of the stumpage reduction. Messrs. Stockton and Alward assured Mr. Burchill that the party would concede their demands, and as Mr. Burchill has stated, they were willing to pledge themselves, not only to reduce the stumpage to 80 cents but to also take off half the mileage and renew the ten years leases without competition. In every way the Opposition committed themselves to this line of action. The leader of the Opposition and other members had in the House repeatedly demanded that the rate should be reduced, Mr. Hanington even naming 50 cents as a sufficient rate, and as late as the session of '89, Mr. Phinney from Kent, in calling attention to the memorial of the Kent Municipality, praying for relief in the stumpage rate, expressed the hope that the Government would be able to see its way clear to make some reduction.

Mr. Blair claimed that the attitude of the Government was not so hostile to the lumber interest of the north as is now represented, and it could not be such an inconsistent and unjustifiable act on its part to relieve the industry, or those gentlemen in opposition would not thus have been expressing the hope and expectation that their requests would be at an early day complied with. He (Mr. Blair) said the matter just settled down to whether they should fix the stumpage at a dollar, or the Opposition come into power and make it 80 cents. There was no matter of policy involved; it was a mere question of detail, and was similar to questions that are frequently dealt with by the Federal Government, which puts on and takes off, increases and diminishes, the taxation on the same class of imports, as pressure from their friends, and the condition of the finances from time to time may warrant. Anything however will answer an opposition for a grievance when they have no larger or graver subject.

The Attorney General then turned to the next question about which Opposition clamor had been very loud, namely the so-called Whitewash Bill and dealt with that at considerable length. He showed that the legislation was in line with what had been enacted in Ontario, and although it had been said that the Act was passed to kill out existing election petitions there was not a syllable in the Act to that effect and its provisions were very much less objectionable than similar Acts which had been passed in the Dominion parliaments, expressly declared to be applicable to proceedings that were then pending.

The Attorney General then took up the finances of the Province, and showed that they were in a healthy condition, and that the public expenditure had been prudent and economical. He said it would be remembered that the Opposition had accounted for the bringing on of the election in January by the dread of the Government to have their expenditure for the previous year exposed if the session was held before the elections; and no doubt may have been led to believe by the repetition of this charge that there was something in it. The expenditure, however, which the Government have been afraid to have investigated was all critically examined by the Public Accounts Committee at the recent session. The vouchers, details and full information were laid before the committee. Officers were examined and everything minutely gone into, although that expenditure covered thousands of items, was disbursed through hundreds of different hands, and to the sum of $650,000, the only item that could be found to object to, was the price of some poultry purchased by the clerk of the Asylum for the Christmas dinner of the unfortunate inmates of the institution. Better evidences could not be forthcoming of the absence of extravagance than that.

Mr. Blair then took up several of the important items that the Legislature had passed, criticized the want of policy of their opponents, showed what a want of principle there was in the opposition and expressed his readiness to meet all these questions and discuss them fully. He did not pretend to claim that the government had been free from faults, but thought that the interests of the people of the county, and of the country generally would be as safe in the hands of his government, as they would be had the St. John element been able to get into power.

Mr. Blair closed his speech of two hours and a quarter, at a quarter after eleven amid the hearty applause of the large audience.

Arrests in Ireland.

The latest political sensation abroad is the arrest of William O'Brien, John Dillon and some other members of the Irish party, at the instance of the Government. The charges against Dillon are conspiracy and inciting tenants not to pay rent, and that against O'Brien is that, in speeches at Limerick he advised the non-payment of rent. A despatch of 18th says:—

"In the Tipperary court formal evidence of the arrest of O'Brien was given before Magistrate Irwin, and Mr. Ronan, who conducted the prosecution, asked that O'Brien be remanded until Thursday. Counsel for O'Brien cross-examined Inspector Raffer with the view of showing that, although O'Brien had committed the alleged illegal acts in June, no steps had been taken for his arrest until it was heard that he was going to America. The inspector denied that the mission to America had anything to do with the case of Mr. O'Brien. He remarked that the whole world knew the Government's motive for making the arrests. Mr. O'Brien was admitted to bail, Canon Cahill being the surety. On the application of Mr. Ronan warrants were issued for the arrest of other members of the National League.

"Dillon also was bailed, giving £1,000 as security. He was remanded until Thursday. The warrant mentions offences occurring between March and September. There was a slight disturbance outside the court house. A constable served a summons on Mr. Sheehy at his residence, but did not arrest him."

LONDON, Sept. 19—The *News* says: Balfour has met Ireland's famine appeal after his fashion and has committed an act of stupendous folly. We are slow to believe him stupid enough to desire to prevent their mission to America, because others are going in their stead and will meet a splendid reception. It is difficult indeed to assign any rational motive.

The *Chronicle* says: The Parnellite taunts regarding Balfour's indifference have at last drawn the badger. He probably intended to avert disorder in Ireland, for it is unlikely that he wanted to prevent Dillon and O'Brien from going, and to send Parnell or others to America.

The *Telegraph* justifies the arrests. It says the Parnellites are becoming more daring in the face of the supposed sapiendness of the Government.

The *Times* says the only cause for surprise is that the arrests were delayed so long. The resolute action of the Government will be eagerly welcomed by all clear-headed friends of civil order.

W. C. T. U.

The W. C. T. Union convention at Amherst closed on Friday evening after three days' session. The business of the day was the hearing of reports of the superintendents of departments, reading and discussion of some interesting papers and election of officers as follows:—President—Mrs. Turnbull, St. John. Vice-presidents—For Nova Scotia, Mrs. T. B. Smith, Windsor; for New Brunswick, Mrs. Trueman, St. John; for Prince Edward Island, Mrs. Johnson, Charlottetown. Corresponding secretary—Mrs. Steadman, Fredericton. Treasurer—Miss Jane Lockhart, St. John. Recording secretary—Miss S. Robinson, Wolfville, N. S. Auditor—Mrs. McFarlane, St. John. The superintendents of departments were also appointed. It was decided that the next annual meeting take place at Summerside, P. E. I., next September. A social farewell meeting was held at night, the large hall being filled, closing with the hymn, "God be with you till we meet again."

The Methodist General Conference.

The touching incident of the conference was the introduction of a black Bishop. "Mr. President" (and here he paused a moment,) "will you suffer me to call you brothers?" "Yes," "yes," "yes," burst from the conference like the voice of one man. "Thank God," said the black Bishop, simply. Many of the ladies of the gallery put their handkerchief to their eyes. "You let me call you brothers in Christ; it seems like a dream. Here I am in this beautiful church and in the presence of the best intallects in the country. You were born to all the advantages and refinements of Christian civilization. I was born a slave. I have heard that heaven is a beautiful place. I can well believe it. I must be near heaven now. Yes. It seems just like a dream to be standing here. You were indeed in the midst of every elevating influence. I come from the auction block, an' dunno most how I got here. I am a little blacker than you are, but"—(Here he paused and placed his hand on his heart. His eyes grew moist.) "but my soul is whiter than snow; washed in the blood of the Lamb sixteen years ago." (Loud and prolonged applause.) "We are on a level, as far as Christianity is concerned, and I am looking forward to a time when complexion will be done away with. I'm a little darker, but we're one in Christ Jesus. I remember when I first heard that a negro might have a soul, and that if he were good to his master and mistress he might get into the kitchen of heaven. But I propose to go into the parlor of heaven with the president and the brethren."

The recital of the above remarks touched the conference, which smiled, applauded, laughed and became visibly affected alternately.

The report of the committee on the course of study called for long discussion. Rev. Dr. Burns' speech went to show the danger of admitting scholars and keeping out preachers if the examination were too abstruse. Dr. Burns wanted the admission of preachers to be in accordance with the law of nature rather than have classical knowledge as the test. A fellow might be 98 in Greek and Latin, and not be able to speak at all. The committee's report was defeated by about two to one.

A warm and animated debate took place at the evening on the itinerancy question. The report favored the enaction of such legislation as would permit a minister to remain in a circuit for four years. It being put to the conference, it was carried by 131 to 104 that there be no extension beyond the present period of three years.

Charming people, these exceptional people! Here's a medicine—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for instance, and it's cured hundreds, thousands that're known, thousands that're unknown, and yet yours is an exceptional case! Do you think that bit of human nature which you call "I" is different from the other parcels of human nature? "But you don't know my case." Good friend, in