Cuticura Business.

BEST IN THE WORLD.

Further Great Cures of Skin Diseases by the Cuticura Remedies.

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

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

American House, Hogansburgh, N. Y.

An Unbearable Skin Disease Cured

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

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

Cuticura Remedies

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

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

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

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

PAINS AND WEAKNESS

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

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OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

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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.

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Grand Monthly Drawing

at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, August 13, 1889.

Capital Prize, $300,000.

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

LIST OF PRIZES

1 PRIZE OF	$300,000 is	= $300,000
1 PRIZE OF	100,000 is	100,000
1 PRIZE OF	50,000 is	50,000
1 PRIZE OF	25,000 is	25,000
2 PRIZES OF	10,000 are	20,000
5 PRIZES OF	5,000 are	25,000
25 PRIZES OF	1,000 are	25,000
100 PRIZES OF	500 are	50,000
200 PRIZES OF	300 are	60,000
500 PRIZES OF	200 are	100,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Prizes of	$500 are	$50,000
100 do	300 are	30,000
100 do	200 are	20,000
TERMINAL PRIZES.		
999 do.	100 are	99,900
999 do.	100 are	99,900
3,134 Prizes, amount to		$1,054,800

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

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Never fails to give satisfaction.
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All choice patent flours. OATMEAL, CORNMEAL.

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100 Chests of well selected TEAS

the best value in the market, WHOLESALE and RETAIL at remarkably low prices.

R. HOCKEN.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - AUGUST 8, 1889

Settled.

We publish elsewhere a report of an important meeting at the ancient capital of Canada, between a number of gentlemen representing the citizens of Ontario who were opposed to the Jesuits' Estates Act, and His Excellency the Governor-General. The delegates presented their objections fully and clearly and the Queen's representative, gave them their answer very tersely, yet very positively. The answer was what almost everybody expected it would be, and, whatever effect it may have upon the minds and conduct of those whose prejudices have rendered them blind to the merits of the question from the first, it is satisfactory to the people of the Dominion as a whole.

The agitators who have labored to arouse the religious prejudices of the country over this comparatively small matter, have done themselves and those whom they have assumed to represent a great deal of harm. The people, generally, are not supposed to be in a position to fully understand the merits of such questions, and they naturally look to their leading public men as guides therein. There was, no doubt, as to the decision arrived at by the statesmen of Canada. After the Minister of Justice had advised that the Act was constitutional, the subject was very fully discussed in Parliament, which, by a vote of 188 to 13, supported the Government in its course. With reasonable men, of modern ideas, that would have settled the matter. It was apparently not a settlement that was wanted, however. It was agitation—the kind of agitation that has been going on since the end of March last, and which, we regret to read in some of the papers, is to be continued. Those engaged in it are gentlemen who might be expected to have read history—especially the history of Canada—to better advantage. They have, however, apparently shut their eyes to everything but the one idea of agitation, and it has been even said of them that their protestantism has caused them to forget their professed Christianity. They have, in their press and from the platform, done their best to mystify the people and make them lose faith in their public men. Statesmen and politicians have been represented as sacrificing the rights and liberties of the people from an unworthy fear of a certain religious body. In other words, the country has been invited to make the question one in which a number of Ontario clergymen and their adherents were to take charge of the political affairs of the country on the plea that the provincial government and legislature of Quebec and the Dominion Government and Parliament had subverted the constitution, from unworthy motives. The agitators may sugar-coat their pill as much as they please, but that is the meaning of their position and agitation. The misrepresentation of the question, the imputation of improper motives to our public men and to the press supporting them, the false coloring of the whole subject, the Queen *versus* Pope appeals to "loyal" prejudices and the incendiary attempts, generally, to array the two great creeds of the Dominion against each other, that have been marked features of the agitation ought to make our people sensible of the fact that it is not the professional politicians alone who depart from the straight and narrow path of "truth and righteousness" when they have an axe to grind. One fact has been clearly demonstrated, and it is this, that theologians are not, necessarily, safe guides as constitutional advisers in public matters, and there never was a time, in the maritime provinces, at least, when public opinion was more pronounced than it now is, in favor the desirability of clergymen leaving politics to the politicians. It is gratifying to know that, in the majority of cases, the clergy do this, and it is also apparent that they thereby the better promote the great work which they are engaged in.

The Governor-General speaks for Her Majesty, and all good subjects who have been misled by the claims set up by the delegation, and elsewhere by others, will realise that their duty is to accept his decision in the matter, and to look upon any further attempts at agitation as only the outcome of a mischievous disposition to mar that harmony amongst the people of the country which is one of the greatest essentials in its national progress and development.

They "Want the Earth."

A Fredericton despatch to the *Telegraph* says:—"Representations have been lately made to the local government with a view to secure aid for another bridge across the Upper St. John river, between St. Leanords, Madawaska county, and Van Buren, Maine. It is estimated that a desirable structure can be erected there for $10,000, such as would be of great advantage to the New Brunswick Railway. The business community on both sides of the river are clamoring for it, and it is thought that a small subsidy from the dominion and local governments would ensure the construction of the bridge, which the promoters are anxious to have for both railway and passenger traffic."

The best thing the government can say to the applicants is that the revenue of the province is now so scant that a stumpage tax out of all proportion to that levied by other provincial governments of the Dominion has to be levied on North Shore lumbermen and that if expenditures that may be avoided are undertaken, the whole North will oppose them. This may sound very inconsistent and childish, but it is quite as valid as the excuse given by the government for its refusal to reduce the stumpage tax.

Canadian Sealing Vessel Seized.

The British Columbia Sealing Schooner "Black Diamond" was seized in Behring Sea on 11th July by the American revenue cutter "Rush". The Captain of the "Black Diamond" reports that when he refused to give up his papers the chief officer of the "Rush" got a screw driver, screwed off the locks in the cabin, took the papers, 105 sealskins, all the vessel's Indian spears, and ten bags of salt, and put John Hawkins, an able seaman, on board, with instructions to the Canadians not to interfere with him as sailing master. As soon as the Rush was lost sight of a southwest course was steered for Victoria, B. C. Hawkins, from the first saw it was impossible to attempt to take charge of affairs in his own hands, and consequently lay in his bunk nearly the whole time, not attempting to interfere.

A Victoria despatch says:—

"Hannley, collector of customs here, said he was of the opinion that when Hawkins was put aboard the "Black Diamond" the people on the Rush did not care whether she came to Victoria or not, so long as she got out of the Behring sea and stopped destroying seals. Hawkins told everything to the American consul here, who wired the Washington authorities."

There seems to be a good deal of humbug over this Behring sea matter, and it is quite evident that while the Americans are in the wrong the British Government allows them to do about as they please with Canadians in the waters referred to. Behring sea no more belongs exclusively to the United States than does the Bay of Biscay, and the offence committed on board the "Black Diamond" by the people of the "Rush" was an act of piracy. If the Dominion authorities are not indifferent to the rights of the citizens of the country in this important matter, and if they wish to place it in a position for settlement, they will put this seaman, Hawkins, whom they have within reach of arrest, on trial, and force his Government, for whom he was acting, to justify its course or pay the penalties it has incurred in this and other cases. We are glad to see that one American paper—the "New York Post"—takes the correct view of the situation. It says:—

The seizure of the Canadian sealing vessel Black Diamond in Behring Sea by the United States revenue cutter Rush, brings up again in an acute form the Behring Sea controversy, and requires a speedy solution of that question. Recent discussions of the question in the columns of the Evening Post by Robt. Rayner, of Salem, Mass., and Professor Dall of the Smithsonian Institution, leaves no doubt in any candid mind that under the terms of international law British, Russian, Japanese, or any other sailors have the same right to take seals in what is called Behring Sea that they have to take whales in the Arctic Ocean. The only sailors, if any, not allowed to do so are Americans, these being restrained by our own laws. It may be worth while to restate the argument which sustains this position.

All nations have equal rights in the high seas. The right of fishing is one of those equal rights. All seas are high seas beyodn a marine league of the shore, except those which are land locked or inland. A land locked sea is defined in these words by Vattel:

"It must be entirely surrounded by the territory of the nation claiming jurisdiction, and must have no other communication with the ocean than by a channel of which that nation may take possession."

This definition has been universally accepted because it accords with reason, and because any contrary definition would cause endless disputes among nations.

Behring Sea is not entirely surrounded by our territory, and it has communications with the ocean of which we could not take possession. It it bounded on one side by the Russian mainland and Russian islands, and there is a channel of communication between our westernmost island and the nearest Russian island, 183 miles in width. This would seem to establish that what is now known as Behring Sea is a part of the Pacific Ocean, and that we have no more right to seize a British vessel there, if it is more than a marine league from our shores, than we have to seize a British tea ship in the middle of the Pacific Ocean, or a British passenger steamer between the Sandwich Islands and Australia.

The case might thus be disposed of, but it is well to look at the argument on the other side, so far as it can be got at—for the case on our side has not been officially revealed. It is contended that when we bought Alaska from Russia, we succeeded to all the rights of Russia in Behring Sea, and that Russia claimed exclusive jurisdiction in that sea. If Russia's claim, at the time when she held all the islands and the mainland on both sides, was not well founded, certainly our claim, since we have succeeded to only half of hers, is weaker by half. It is a part of the official history of the United States that when Russia set up this claim against our whalers, John Quincy Adams, the American secretary of state, repudiated it *in toto*, and that Russia, while she did not retract it in terms, did so in fact. That is, she took no further notice of our whaling ships in Behring Sea. It is considered important that she did not formally withdraw her claims to exclusive rights? Those who think so should rather ask why we, after getting all the whales we wanted, did not push Russia to say that we had a good right to take them. Nations do not usually behave in that foolish way. England's claim of the right to search American vessels for British sailors was not surrendered in the treaty of Ghent, but, as the claim was never afterwards asserted in practice, it was never again made the subject of contention.

The only other argument much insisted upon on our side is that unless free sealing is stopped in Behring sea the fur seal will be exterminated. Let us ask how this argument would have sounded if Russia had used it when John Quincy Adams insisted on the rights of our whalers in the same waters. Suppose Russia had said: "Even if we have no right to exclusive jurisdiction in Behring sea yet if free whaling goes on the whales will be exterminated." No civilized nation, we believe, has ever exposed itself to contempt by setting up such a plea. If the exclusive jurisdiction does not exist, this is the end of the case. The possible extermination of the seals may be a good reason why all the nations interested should join in measures to preserve the race for the common benefit of mankind. Important steps to this end were taken by Secretary Bayard. Why they were broken off we do not know. The destruction of the seals would be a calamity, but no greater, perhaps, than the destruction of the buffalo in our territory. It would not be so great a calamity as a war in which we would be in the wrong.

And the New York "Herald's" Washington despatch says:—

Section 1,956 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, under which the Black Diamond was seized, pronounces penalties of fine and imprisonment of persons and forfeiture of vessels and cargoes for unauthorized sealing "with in the limits of Alaska Territory or the waters thereof."

No treaty, statute, judicial decision, or executive proclamation or communication has ever defined what waters are or are not "waters of Alaska." At the opening of every fishing season the Secretary of the Treasury sends revenue steamers to Behring Sea, with instructions to cruise therein and to enforce the laws prohibiting unlawful fishing "within the limits of Alaska Territory or in the waters thereof." The captain of each revenue vessel considers this to be an order to prevent any sealing in Behring Sea south of a line drawn southwesterly between St. Lawrence Island and the adjacent Siberian capes, because some years ago, upon a hypothetical case, the then Secretary of the Treasury expressed an opinion that the jurisdiction of the United States in Behring Sea was not, in view of the treaty of cession of Alaska, confined to a marine league from shore, as intimated by Secretary Boutwell, but included all the water on the American side of the boundary line drawn across the sea in the treaty of cession.

There is now no reason why the British Government, under the impulse of the Government of Canada, should not insist that the Department of State should state whether it claims that Behring is a closed sea or admits that it is an open one. In the former case Mr. Blaine will have to reconcile the apparently irreconcilable by maintaining this contention upon the authority of precedent and the recognized canons of international law, and in the latter there will be a nice bill to pay out of the treasury surplus for seizures and condemnations of British vessels and cargoes upon the high seas and fine and imprisonment of British subjects in lawful business there.

CONVERSION:—The conversion to the Church of England is announced of the Rev. Mr. Hurley, late pastor of the Reformed Episcopal Church in Moncton. Mr. Hurley was highly esteemed in that place for his qualities and gifts. Upon his change of faith, he resigned his position, and is now assisting the Revd. J. M. Davenport at the Mission Church, St. John. This is the second Reformed Church Minister, in Canada, who has left that body for the Church of England during the last six months, the other being Revd. Mr. Walsh of Ontario.

Mr. Adams' Letter.

We reluctantly publish Postmaster Adams' letter, that appears in another column. Not because it is from Mr. Adams, but owing to its subject being one which must necessarily mar the columns of any respectable journal and, also, because the language employed by Mr. Adans is such as we, on principle, object to. It was, of course annoying to Mr. Adams that the party he addresses so maliciously misrepresented his position at the Jesuits' Estates meeting; and the insinuation affecting the postmaster's official character was as exasperating as it was, doubtless, intended to be, but the malicious untruthfulness of the whole report, as far as Mr. Adams' position at the meeting was concerned, as well as the unjustifiable attack upon his official integrity, was so manifest to every body, that it might well have been allowed to pass in silence. If written about in the press it ought to be done in less strong language than that which we think mars an otherwise logical letter.

Camp Adams.

The season's salmon fishing at Camp Adams, although a good one, has not, so far shown as big a score as that of last year and Mr. Adams attributes the falling off to the river not being protected. He says there is not a guardian on either the Main Northwest, the Little Southwest or the Sevogle. It is a scandal that the Marine and Fisheries Department has, of late years, almost entirely neglected this duty. Its officers are plentiful enough where taxation on the fishermen is to be collected but it takes good care to spend as little money as possible in protecting the spawning beds of the salmon. The fishing season will end on the 15th inst. and owing to the want of protection the net and spear fishermen will enjoy their annual unmolested opportunity for killing the breeding fish.

The visitors to Camp Adams for the season were as follows:—

June 17—R. H. Armstrong, Newcastle.
M. Adams, "
19—Hon. Geo. Hill, St. Stephen.
Wm. A. Park, Newcastle.
James E. Hamilton, St. John.
21—Daniel Dennis, North Esk.
Murd'k Sutherland, "
Thomas D. Adams, New York.
22—R. A. Lawlor, Chatham.
L. J. Tweedie, M.P.P., "
July 4—Mrs. M. Adams, Newcastle.
M. Adams, "
22—W. W. McLellan, "
P. J. Wheeler, "
M. Adams, "
Fred. Lincoln, New York.

The total number of fish caught was 107, being 37 less than last year, covering same number of days—23.

Great British Victory.

Wad-El-Nzumi who warned the British general, Grenfell, that opposition on the part of that officer to his advance would only lead to his annihilation, is himself annihilated and his brave army nearly so. A Cairo despatch of Aug. 3rd, says:—

The Government is in receipt of information that General Grenfell, commanding the Egyptian forces, attacked the Dervishes near Toski this morning, and, after a terrific engagement, routed them completely. Wad-El-Nzumi, the leader of the Dervishes, and twelve Emirs were killed. The Dervishes lost 1,500, killed and wounded.

The number of casualties suffered by the British and Egyptians is surprisingly small. Their loss is seventeen killed 131 wounded. A thousand Dervish prisoners were captured. Gunboats are pursuing the remnant of the Dervish force.

The Khedive has sent his congratulations to Gen. Grenfell upon his victory yesterday at Toski. Gen. Grenfell has decided that the permanent occupation of Sirras will be necessary to protect the frontier from incursions such as the one just repulsed. A movement upon Dongola, he deems useless, unless the Government assent to the views expressed by all the English generals, that Berber should be held as the true key to the Soudan.

A COURAGE WORTHY A BETTER FATE.

LONDON, August 4.—London is drawing a long breath of relief to-day after the news of the complete route of her enemies in Egypt early yesterday morning. Further details of the battle received here to-day describe it as a scene of revolting slaughter such as could scarcely occur where both combatants are civilized troops. Nor does the responsibility for the butchery rest upon the English troops and their Egyptian allies, for after the fate of the day had been decided, after all hope of recovery of the lost ground must have been abandoned by the Dervishes they continued to hurl themselves upon their foes only to be mowed down as grain before the reaper.

THEY REFUSED ALL QUARTER AND GAVE NONE,

but with a grim determination that know but two issues to a fight—victory or death—they fought as bravely and as stubbornly when the deathly fire of their enemies had cut great swathes through their ranks and every movement was hampered by the piled up bodies of their own dead, as when first with unbroken front and confident of victory they faced their foes. It was while leading the remnants of his brave warriors in this forlorn hope that the Dervish leader Wad El Nzumi fell pierced by a bullet in the brain. His followers, nothing daunted by his fate, dashed themselves over and over again upon the pitiless and unbroken line of rifle barrels in front of them and kept up the fight long after every vestige of organization had disappeared and a little knot of scattered fanatics fought but

TO SELL THEIR LIVES AS DEARLY AS POSSIBLE.

So it came about that fully one-half of the invaders, force was left dead upon the field. The small number of fighting men which Wad-el Nzumi brought into the engagement is a complete surprise. All estimates heretofore credited him with an available force of not less than 6000, while it turns out he could not any time have had more than half that number. The whole Dervish force is now completely wiped out and all danger of an invasion from that quarter is at an end.

The Jesuits' Estates Act.

THE AGITATORS GET A VERY POINTED ANSWER FROM THE QUEEN'S REPRESENTATIVE.

A number of gentlemen representing persons opposed to the Jesuits' Estates Act, and who have, for the purposes of the agitation, banded themselves together under the name of "The Equal Rights Association" secured an audience with His Excellency the Governor-General, at Quebec on Friday last. Principal Cavan of Toronto, Mr. L. H. Davidson, Q. C., Prof. Scringeour and Rev. Dr. Antiff of Quebec Province were the speakers. They presented the petition of the Toronto "Equal Rights" organization, as follows:—

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir Frederick Arthur Stanley, Baron Stanley of Preston, G. C. B., Governor-General of Canada:

The petition of the undersigned electors entitled to vote for members of the House of Commons humbly sheweth: 1, that an act was lately passed by the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, entitled an act representing the settlement of the jesuit estates; 2, that the said act recognizes a right on the part of the Pope to interfere in the administration of the civil affairs of Canada, which is derogatory to the supremacy of the Queen, and menacing to the liberties of the people; 3, that it places $400,000 of public funds at the disposal of the Pope for ecclesiastical and sectarian purposes, as is further evidenced by the papal brief which apportions those funds, an appropriation of public money contrary to the spirit of British and Canadian legislation and subversive of the religious equality which ought to exist; 4, that it, in effect, recognizes the rights of the Jesuits to make further demands by embodying in the preamble a declaration nowhere questioned in the act of the treatment which the Jesuit Society expects in the future at the hands of the government of Quebec, viz.: That the establishment of the Jesuit Fathers in this province are always allowed in accordance with their deserts, and, if they ask for it, to participate in the grants which the Government of this province allows to other institutions to encourage teaching, education, industries, arts and colonization; 5, that the Jesuit Society has been expelled from nearly all Roman Catholic countries, were suppressed by Pope Clement XVI, has been, since the days of Queen Elizabeth, an illegal association, the establishment of which (in the opinion of the Solicitor-General of England, given in 1772,) "is not only incompatible with the constitution of an English province, but with every possible form of civil government"; 6, that the act endows and recognizes the legal status of this society, whose operations are confined to no single province; 7, we respectfully submit that for the reasons herein set forth, the act, so far from dealing with matters of provincial concern merely, is one which affects the peace and well being of the whole Dominion; 8, the undersigned approach Your Excellency by way of petition, because they believe that the majority of the House of Commons, in voting against the disallowance, did not represent the real views and wishes of their constituents, and there is no other way in which the minds of the people can be represented to Your Excellency; 9, never, to your petitioners' knowledge, has a case arisen in which their existed stronger reasons for invoking the power of disallowance. Your petitioners therefore pray: (1) That the act for the settlement of Jesuits' Estates be disallowed; (2) or that Your Excellency do exercise your prerogative right of dissolving the House, so as to enable the constituencies to pronounce on the question at the earliest possible moment. And your petitioners will ever pray.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S REPLY.

The Governor-General, in reply, said: "It is not usual to receive a deputation like this, but it being a case of great importance, I am willing to set a precedent, with the approval of my official advisers. I hope you will consider it no disrespect to those who have so well and eloquently spoken, should I fail to express either concurrence or disapproval with what has been said." The Jesuit Estate history, he said, was so well known that he did not need to refer to it again. He advised them to understand, however, that the Jesuit lands had been lying waste for a long time, because no one cared to buy them with their doubtful titles, and thus they were almost worthless to the Government. He could not agree with the part of the petitions referring to the interference of the Pope. It is true the Pope was called upon to aid in the proposed division of the property to the Catholics, but this had no connection with the legislation of the Province, but only with the division of money after it had been awarded. There was, however, no reference in the body of the act to the power of the Pope, and he did not consider that Her Majesty's authority had been assailed, consequently he could not disallow the act on that ground. In regard to giving money for ecclesiastical purposes, the act does not appear to do more than make a restitution of property of which a certain body had been deprived without compensation. The Government often recognizes moral claims of this kind, not as a matter of legal right, but simple as a matter of grace. There are divers precedents of this to be found in the legal history of the Empire, and the Governor-General remembered that such cases had occurred several times while he was connected with the treasury. The statements made in clauses five and six he would neither admit nor deny. He did not think it was right to hold him as a Court of Appeal against the official advisers of the Government and Parliament and thought that the ministers were right in refusing to send the matter to the Privy Council when they were assured that they were in the right. As to dissolving Parliament, that would only be done as a last resort, and there was nothing in this case to justify such an extreme measure. He ended by saying that he was unable to hold out any hope that he would disallow the act. Neither the Government nor he himself could with any degree of self-respect recommend the reversal of the allowance. Personally, he regretted very much that he had to return such an answer to such a delegation, and he had tried to make it as painless as possible. The Government and all friends of the Dominion had flattered themselves that the country was on the path of prosperity, and animosity of race and creed had disappeared, and he asked of them, as friends of that country, to try and live and let live, that they all, in times to come, may feel that they had promoted the main object of patriotism, the welfare and prosperity of the Dominion.

They have the Scott Act.

Those who are desirious of having intoxicating liquors sold without restriction are delighted with the condition of the traffic in St. Stephen, through the fostering and encouragement it receives under the Scott Act. The *Globe* has the following despatch:—

A special meeting of the City Council of St. Stephen was held on Monday evening to consider the question of appointing a Scott Act Inspector.

Coun. Commins thought it the duty of the county council to make the appointment, or that it would be well enough to leave them to make it. They had had experience of the work of an inspector there. It had caused much annoyance and disturbance, and had done no good. He did not know one liquor shop closed on account of it.

Coun. McKay believed it was the duty or business of the local legislature to make such appointment, under the license law.

The Mayor—The license law is not in force.

Coun. McKay—There does not seem to be any law in force.

Coun. Almond said the police magistrate would not try cases under the present schedule offers. Would the council increase the fees, or make some provisions for having cases tried in another court? If not, why appoint an inspector?

The mayor replied that the Council by appointing an inspector, does not become prosecutor. If the inspector cannot find a magistrate to try cases, it is his duty to report to the government, and the duty of the government to appoint some man who will do his work. The council had asked the opinion of the town solicitor, and under that opinion it was their right and their duty to appoint an inspector.

Coun. Commins—Cannot the council move for the repeal of the Canada Temperance Act? We would be better off if we had a good strict license law. We have tried this long enough, and we had better now try something else.

On motion, the question of making the appointment was postponed to next meeting of council.

Mothers!

Castoria is recommended by physicians or children teething. It is a purely vegetable preparation, its ingredients are published around each bottle. It is pleasant to the taste and absolutely harmless. It relieves constipation, regulates the bowels quiets pain, cures diarrhœa and wind colic allays feverishness, destroys worms, and prevents convulsions, soothes the child and gives it refreshing and natural sleep. Castoria is the children's panacea—the mothers' friend, 35 doses, 35 cents.

News and Notes.

The conversion to Catholicism of the aged widow of Emperor William First of Germany is now definitely announced, and has created a great flurry at court. The Empress has been leaning toward the Catholic Church for more than twenty years, and she has been unable longer to resist her inclination. The present Emperor appears to have made no public comment upon this change of faith, which was officially announced to him.

One of the prominent phases of the campaign in London for a more rigid observance of the Sabbath is the demand of the campaigners that the public houses be closed on Sunday. Lord Salisbury has felt called upon to declare himself on this topic, and in a little speech in the House of Lords the other evening, said he was inclined to back Sunday closing. He took occasion to observe, however, that he did not think the prohibition movement in England was very powerful, and that the only reason for its making any headway just now was its accidental association with the Sabbatarian agitation, "which has acquired considerable strength, and may acquire greater strength yet."

Miss Jessie Croucher and Miss Ella Olive Parr, of Boston, were drowned at Woburn, Mass., Saturday, by the upsetting of a boat. D. P. Foye was drowned at Canton, Me., on the same day. Geo. C. Hitchens fell overboard from his yacht in Portland harbor on Saturday, and was drowned. Miss Falida Lavigne was drowned at Biddeford, Maine, on Sunday. John Roach, of Arlington, Mass., was drowned in Mystic Pond, on Sunday, while bathing. J. Puavis Bruce, a famous bicycle rider was drowned at Westboro, Mass., while swimming on Sunday. James Corrigan fell from a boat into Lake Quinsigamond, Mass., on the same day, and was not picked up until he was dead. Daniel Dullea was drowned at Providence, R. I., on Sunday while taking a sea bath Fred Allen and Marcus Howe were in a boat at Silver Lake, Plympton, Mass., on Sunday, which upset and they were drowned, Mrs. McMurchy of Toronto was drowned while bathing near Bathurst last Monday.

Dr. William A. Hammond's recent rather alarming article on the evil effects of ice water on humanity has failed to lower the cost of ice in the community. Nor do the doctors and druggists agree with Dr. Hammond. By a vote taken by a Boston paper it was shown that the latter are unanimous in its favor, while twenty-eight physicians voted for it to ten against it. The merit of ice water as a beverage is that one drinks less of it than of warmer water. This does not hold true of such cooling beverages as iced lemonade, champagne or beer, which may be quaffed indefinitely. It is then alone that ice can possibly be harmful.

A Horse with Hydrophobia.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 1.—A horse with all the symptons of hydrophobia ran amuck on Robey street yesterday afternoon. No tiger of the jungle could have created more of a sensation or shown a more vicious desire to exterminate man and beast. Two men were bitten and eight horses were torn by the teeth of the maddened animal. A thousand people joined in the hunt to destroy the animal, and for two hours they chased up and down streets and alleys pursuing and pursued. Four policemen and a lieutenant joined the crowd. The infuriated beast put men, women and children to flight. He charged at everyone he chanced to meet or overtake. In rushing after three women and several children he ran over two little girls, knocking them down, but only slightly bruising them. When nearing North avenue, a man named Duffy caught hold of the animal's halter, supposing it was simply a runaway horse. The animal made a vicious snap at him and caught his right hand and inflicted a terrible wound. As the horse went down Milwaukee avenue, he ran at everything he saw, and took a peculiar fancy for attacking his own kind. Every horse he passed, and there were eight of them, he nipped in the side. He tore large pieces of hide from the ribs of some. Others he caught where he could, but always left the mark of his teeth. The animals thus injured in turn became demoralized and added to the excitement. The police finally drove the horse from the street to a vacant lot, where he was finally killed The horse was bitten by a mad dog two weeks ago.

A Praiseworthy Institution.

A despatch to the *Telegraph* says:—

FREDERICTON, July 31.—The "Farmer" publishes to-day a statement of Lady Tilley's apportionment of funds for the equipment and maintenance of the Victoria Hospital. While ample details are given of the receipts and expenditures for the current year the report does not profess to give any summary of the vast amount of work accomplished since the founding of the institution by this lady. Week in and week out patients have been, and are still, coming and going and one and all receive regular attention gratuitously from the best medical and surgical skill the city affords. Only those persons who know of the hosts of applicants that have been successfully treated (many of them carried to a cure through experienced nursing and care that they would have never enjoyed but for the free service the hospital afforded them) can realize the boon it has been to the country around. On Friday next the separate department endowed by Mr. Asa Dow for contagious diseases will be finished, and then the institution will be complete in every particular. The superintendence and general administration of affairs down to the 1st inst. has been a willing charge upon the worthy founder, and the executive now devolves upon the trustees. In handing over the institution to them Lady Tilley hopes that the public will feel that the little hospital is their special care, knowing as they now must, it was one of Fredericton's greatest needs.

Eczema, Itchy, Scaly, Skin Torture.

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

AT WIMBLEDON:—On the 25th ult., Lieut.-Colonel Bacon and the team held an "at home" in the Canadian enclosure. The reception was largely attended, and was in every sense most successful. Colonel and Mrs. Bacon received the guests in front of the reception tent, which was surrounded by the gayest of flowers, looking their best in the July sun. Excellent music was played in the enclosure, where also refreshments were served. Among those present may be mentioned: The Marquis of Lorne, Sir Charles and Lady Tupper, Sir Donald and Lady Smith, Hon. Judge Chauveau, of Montreal and Madame Chauveau, Hon. Oliver Mowat, premier of Ontario, Mrs. the Misses and Mr. Mowat, Hon. Senator and Mrs. Kaulback and Mr. Caulback, Nova Scotia; Mr. John Small, M. P., and Mrs. Small, Toronto; Mr. A. W. Ross, M. P. and Mrs. Ross, Vancouver; Mr. James I. Fellows, Mrs. and the Misses Fellows, Major-General Oliver, Captain Clark, Mr. R. D. McGibbon, Montreal; Mr. G. W. Grant, Ottawa; Mr. McLeod Stewart, Ottawa; Mr. J. J. Stewart, Halifax; Alderman Lyons, Halifax; Ald. A. G. Hesslein, Halifax; Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Leckie, Nova Scotia; Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Brydges, Winnipeg; Mr. H. J. Philips, Montreal; Mr. A. W. Reynolds, Mrs. Bulmer, Montreal; Mr. J. Howard.

A Sensible Utterance.

On the 12th of July, at St. Mary's, near London, Ontario, Major H. A. L. White, Past Provincial Grand Master of the Orange association in Ontario west, in addressing the brethren, said: "To his mind the province of Quebec acted entirely within its constitutional powers when it passed the bill. It is all very well to harp about equal rights, but Orangemen were liberal enough to allow any province in the dominion, no matter what its religion was, the full privilege to exercise the rights conferred upon it by the British North America Act. To endeavor to create dissensions was not the way to build up a country. If Canada was ever to take a stand among the great nations of the earth it could only be brought about by all the provinces and all her people standing shoulder to shoulder."

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles.

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

THEY ALL DO IT:—Up to date President Harrison's appointments of his relatives to office number 13. The lucky objects of his nepotic favor are given in the order of their appointment, as follows: Brother, brother-in-law, father-in-law, son's father-in-law, wife's cousin, nephew, daughter's brother-in-law, brother's son-in-law, wife's niece's husband, son's father-in-law's niece's husband, and brother-in-law. It is recalled by the Philadelphia Telegraph that shortly after his inauguration the president laid down the broad principle that "the only way to get satisfaction out of a public office is to please yourself while you are in it." He is manifestly trying to live up to that great conception.

THE BIGGEST AND HIGHEST:—Our American cousins are not going to let any other nation get ahead of them in the little matter of a tower. A Committee has met to further the project of Mr. Charles Hinkel, a Washington architect, who has constructed a plan of an American exhibition tower to surpass the French tower. The plan represents the tower in half elevation and a half section. It is to be 1,500 feet high, while the Eiffel Tower is only 1,000 feet high and the Washington Monument only 507. The tower would weigh 30,000 tons. The cupola at the lower part of the tower is 260 feet high and 280 feet in diame