General Business.

NEW YORK STEAMSHIP CO.

THE IRON STEAMSHIP,

VALENCIA

1600 Tons,

(CAPT. F C. MILLER)

LEAVES ST. JOHN (from Co's hart rear of Custom House for NEW YORK, via Eastport, Me., Rockland, Me. and Cottage City, Mass. every

FRIDAY AT 3 P. M.

(Eastern Standard Time). Returning, steamer will leave

PIER 40, E. R., FOOT OF PIKE ST., NEW YORK.

every Tuesday at 5 p. m.

(Eastern Standard Time,) for Cottage City, Mass., Rockland, Me Eastport, Me., and ST. JOHN, N. B.

Freight on through bills of lading to and from all points south and west of New York, and from New York to all points in the Maritime Provinces.

Shippers and importers can save time and money by ordering all goods forwarded by the New York Steamship Company.

TICKET SOLD AT ALL STATIONS ON THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

For further information apply at office 228 Prince Wm. St., St. John, N. B., or at Head Office, 83 Broadway, New York.

N. L. NEWCOMB, General Manager, G. J. MACKRELL, Gen. Pass & Freight Agt.
FRANK ROWAN, Agent, Saint John, N. B.

MUSIC!

PROF. SMYTHE'S CLASSES

will reopen December 30th 1889.

NEWCASTLE:—Mondays and Thursdays.

CHATHAM :— Tuesdays and Fridays.

DOUGLASTOWN:—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

December 23rd 1889. t. f.

ATTENTION!

Great Reduction

in prices of

Dry Goods & Groceries

LOWER THAN EVER!

at F. W. RUSSELL'S,

BLACK BROOK

MIRAMICHI STEAM NAVIGATION CO'Y.

The steamers "NELSON" and "MIRAMICHI" will run daily on their respective routes from and after Friday, Sept. 5th, as follows :—

STR. "MIRAMICHI." Capt. DeGrace, will leave Chatham for Newcastle at 7.30 a. m., and Newcastle for Chatham and points down river at 8-15 a. m.

STR. "NELSON,"

CAPT. THOMAS PETERSON,

—WILL LEAVE—

Chatham	Nelson	Newcastle
for Douglas'wn, Kerr's Mill, Newcastle and Nelson.	for Kerr's Mill, Douglastown and Chatham	Newcastle, (Call's Wharf, Kerr's Mill) Douglastown and Chatham.
SOLAR TIME	SOLAR TIME	SOLAR TIME.
9.00 a. m	9.40 a. m.	10.15 a. m.
11.00 a. m.	11.40 a. m.	12.15 a. m.
2.00 p. m.	2.40 p. m.	3.15 p. m.
6.00 p. m.	6.40 p. m.	7.00 p. m.

carrying freight and passengers between the points named.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Single fare between Chatham and Newcastle, or Nelson or vice versa, 20c. Return tickets issued on board at 30c. Card tickets good for 20 or 25 trips issued at the rate of 12½ cents a trip.

STR. "MIRAMICHI,"

—CAPT. DEGRACE—

will leave Chatham for points down-river, viz.: Black Brook, Lapham's, Oak Point, Burnt Church Neguac and Point aux Carr, DAILY, at 9 a. m., calling at Escuminac on Wednesdays and Fridays, and Bay du Vin on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, carrying Passengers and Freight between all points named, and the "MIRAMICHI'S" passengers for points up-river will be sent thereto by the "NELSON," free of charge. Meals served on board the "MIRAMICHI" at regular hours and at reasonable rates.

EXCURSION DAYS.

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays will be excursion days.

Excursion tickets from all points 50 cents.

☞ Parties having Freight to ship to any points down-river must have it on the wharf in the evening. Freight sent by the "NELSON" must be prepaid and Freight on all shipments by the "MIRAMICHI" for points down-river, amounting to one dollar or less must also be prepaid.

T. DESBRISAY, Manager.

Executor's Notice.

All persons having any just claims against the estate of Henry Wyse, late of Chatham, baker, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested within one month from date to the undersigned executor, and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to him.

DONALD MACLACHLAN, Executor.

Chatham, N. B. Aug. 25th 1890.

Drs. G. J. & H. Sproul,

SURGEON DENTISTS.

Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas or other Anæsthetics.

Artificial Teeth set in Gold, Rubber & Celluloid, Special attention given to the preservation and regulating of the natural teeth.

Also Crown and Bridge work. All work guaranteed in every respect.

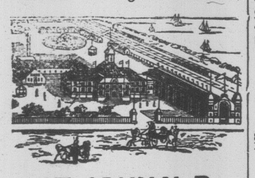
Office in Chatham, BENSON BLOCK. Telephone No. 53.

In Newcastle, opposite Square, over J. G. ESTEY'S Barber shop. Telephone No. 6.

CANADA'S

International Exhibition.

Industrial and Agricultural Fair,



ST. JOHN N. B.

September the 24th

—TO—

October the 4th, 1890.

Entries Close Sept. the 1st.

$12,000 in premiums,
Competition open to the World,
Space and Power Free,
A large Array of Special Attractions,
Ample accom'n for visitors at low rates,
Special Excursions on all Rys.,
and Steamboats.

For Prize List, Entry Forms and full information, address,

IRA CORNWALL,
Secretary Exhibition Association

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 REMEDIES 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 REMEDIES 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 at home 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 pimples to scrofula, 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, and

To continue until January 1st, 1895.

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

FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS.

For Integrity of its Drawings and Prompt Payment of Prizes.

Attested as follows :

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorise 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 ational Bank
A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans National Bank.
CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

Grand Monthly Drawing,

at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, October 14, 1890.

Capital prize, $300,000.

100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each. Halves $10; Quarters $5; Tenths 2; twentieths $1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

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

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

AGENTS WANTED

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

IMPORTANT.

Address M A DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.,

or M A DAUPHIN, Washington, D. C.

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

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

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

REMEMBER that the present charter of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, which the SUPREME COURT OF THE U. S. has decided to be a CONTRACT with the State of Louisiana and part of the Constitution of the State, DOES NOT expire UNTIL THE FIRST OF JANUARY, 1895.

The Legislature of Louisiana, which adjourned on the 10th of July of this year, has ordered an AMENDMENT to the Constitution of the State to be submitted to the People at an election in 1892, which will carry the charter of THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY up to the year NINETEEN HUNDRED AND NINETEEN

FOR SALE.

The two dwelling houses situate on Cunard Street, Chatham, at present occupied by Capt. McLean and Archibald Gamble, respectively.

For terms and particulars, apply to

L. J. TWEEDIE. Barrister

Seine Boat & Rigging.

A first-class American Seine Boat and fittings in first-class order. For sale by

A. & J. ADAMS, Neguac.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Toronto Exhibition.

8th to 20th September.

FOR the above, excursion return tickets will be issued from all through booking stations on this Railway to Toronto, 8th to 10th September inclusive at very low rates, good for return up to and including 20th September.

D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendant.

Railway Office,
Moncton, N. B., Aug. 30th, 1890.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - - SEPTEMBER 11, 1890.

The Shortest Summer Route o Europe.

The Fredericton *Herald* says:—

"No doubt it would be a fine thing to run a line of steamers to Labrador and thence carry passengers west by rail; but it is a scheme of very doubtful practicability. On the other hand, a line of steamers to Chatham to connect with the Canada Eastern would save almost as much time and is perfectly feasible during the summer, for a longer period than the Labrador route would be open. Here is a scheme that is really, worth somebody with a lot of money, taking hold of it."

The *Herald* is quite right, and we believe the time is not remote when the advantages of Miramichi as the summer-port of Canada for transatlantic travel will be recognised. Why a whole day longer than is necessary should be spent by travellers in passing from Liverpool or Queenstown to the great cities of Canada and the United States, can only be explained by supposing that those controlling the great transatlantic travelling interests are not aware of the fact that Miramichi is four hundred and six miles nearer to Liverpool than Halifax is by existing railway and steamship routes, while any of the railway links contemplated in or through New Brunswick will improve Miramichi's advantages in this respect.

It is not necessary to refer to any of the railways save the shortest now in operation, viz.—the Canadian Pacific which is the common line of travel between Halifax and points in the upper provinces and United States. Whether the passenger should desire to go via Halifax or Miramichi, he must pass Fredericton Junction, so that the advantage in distance must be found from that point to say Liverpool by the shortest route. Distances are as follows:—

VIA HALIFAX.

	miles.
Fredericton Junction to Halifax,	315
Halifax to Liverpool,	2480
Total	2,795

VIA MIRAMICHI.

Fredericton Junction to Chatham,	138
Chatham to Liverpool,	2251
Total	2389

Difference in favor of Miramichi, 406 m.

Four hundred miles are estimated as a fair rate of travel for a day, and when it is considered that two hundred and twenty nine of the four hundred and six miles saved by the Miramichi route is water travel, and therefore slower than the land rate the gain to be made thereby will appear to all the greater advantage. It may take a few years longer for this excellent port to command the attention it merits in the proper quarter, but its claims as a summer ocean terminus for both United States and Dominion of Canada transatlantic travel must eventually be practically recognised.

Reciprocity.

The New York correspondent of the Toronto *Globe* had an interview on Thursday last with Attorney General Longley, of Nova Scotia, who returned to New York Wednesday evening in company with Erastus Wiman from Washington, where they had been endeavoring to secure some declaration from Congress in favor of reciprocity with Canada. Mr. Longley said: "We had a most agreeable and seemingly satisfactory visit. Through the agency of Mr. Wiman I was fortunate in obtaining interviews with the leading senators and congressman of both parties, and was gratified beyond measure to discover how far a friendly feeling toward Canada characterised all the leading men. When I was induced by Mr. Wiman to go to Washington I had no expectation anything definite could be obtained in favor of reciprocity with Canada from Congress at this late stage of the session, but to our great satisfaction on Monday morning Senator Sherman, one of the strongest of the Republican leaders in that body, gave notice of a resolution which embodied the principle of reciprocity with Canada in a comprehensive form. From interviews with Senator Sherman, and from assurances received from leading men in both houses, I believe this amendment has a tolerably fair prospect of being adopted by the Senate, and if adopted by the Senate I am sure it will have a rapid course through the House of Representatives. The Democratic party are entirely favorable to the principle of expansion of trade and will interpose no objection whatever to the adoption of a resolution in either house, and it is gratifying to notice how many leading Republicans are favorable to this idea. Should closer trade relations be offered to Canada now or during the session of Congress which opens in December, a great issue will be presented for the consideration of the Canadian people. Sir John Macdonald will find it difficult to escape action in the face of such a declaration on the part of Congress, but if he chooses to adhere to the policy of restriction which he has made his own for some time past, then it only remains for the Liberal party to have this issue clearly and forcibly presented to the people at the next general election. Whatever may be the fate of Sherman's motion just now," continued Mr. Longley, "I have no doubt the general sentiment of Congress is favorable to reciprocity with Canada. In this connection I think that it is only fair that Mr. Wiman's unremitting efforts in awakening interest and promulgating information should be understood by the people of Canada. I have no hesitation in saying it is in a large measure due to his persistent effort that so much intelligent interest upon the subject is taken both in Washington and other parts of the United States, nor should the Canadian people be insensible of the excellent services that have been rendered in this regard by Congressman Hitt, of Illinois, and Congressman Butterworth, of Ohio. Both these gentlemen stoutly maintained the desirability of intimate trade relations with Canada at a time when the subject scarcely excited any interest whatever among American public men." "What do you hear about annexation at Washington?" "Just nothing; Americans don't discuss it at all; they have other things to think of."

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

The Big Exhibition.

The work of preparation for the exhibition is making most satisfactory progress, and the number of entries being made is both large and varied. Although the date for receiving entries has expired, the committee is still accepting applications in all sections where it is possible to accomodate them. Arrangements having been made for excluding from the building many articles which are not of domestic manufacture or production, this will enable the Association to accept applications through which a large number of local productions will be included, which would otherwise have been shut out. An extension of the time for receiving entries in the live-stock section, owing to increased accomodation having been provided, has also added a large number of entries in that class. The Association have arranged that all classes of live-stock may be withdrawn on the evening of the 30th inst.

The first consignment of Messrs. Paine's fire-works has already arrived and given indication that they are going to produce some fine features in their display. There will be 100 arc lights of 2000 candle-power each for the exhibition buildings, this alone requiring over 1000 horse-power, and which will use over a mile and a half of wire. In addition to this, arrangements have been made for providing gas lights throughout the buildings, which will give brilliant illuminations to the large buildings and grounds. Arrangements have been made for three days special excursions from all points outside the Province of New Brunswick, including all railways connecting with the Intercolonial Railway. Tickets will be issued throughout the entire ten days from all stations on the Intercolonial, New Brunswick and other roads, and steamers at single first class fare, double journey. All exhibitors wishing to visit the City at a date previous to exhibition can obtain certificates on application to the Secretary, entitling them to return tickets at one first-class fare for three journeys previous to the exhibition. These tickets are good between the 10th Sept. and the 4th Oct. to go, and are good to return until the 6th Oct. The Association have recently opened a large office at 150 Prince William Street, where they have now a large staff actively at work preparing for the Exhibition campaign.

Planetary.

Those of our readers who take any interest in celestial affairs have an opportunity at the present time of seeing the three brightest planets in the heavens, all at one time—a rather unusual occurence. These are the planets Venus—to be seen in the south-west, Mars in the south and Jupiter in the southeast at the time mentioned below. The first two can only be seen for a short time each evening, and the best time to look for them so as to be sure of their identity, is shortly after sunset when they will be the first luminous points to appear in the deepening twilight. A person possessing a good opera glass will probably be able to "pick up" Jupiter's moons and possibly also the crescent shape of Venus towards the end of the month.

The Reciprocal Proposal.

(From Toronto Mail.)

The view taken the other day by the *Mail* with regard to the resolution of Senator Sherman on the subject of reciprocity with Canada was that the Blaine element in the United States senate would oppose it; while, should it happen to pass, Sir John Macdonald would lose no time in taking advantage of it and in sending a delegation to Washington to discuss trade concerns. This estimate is sustained by expressions of opinion since made both in the United States and Canada. The American press takes the ground that the proposition is antagonistic to Mr. Blaine's ideas, and is therefore calculated to meet with the opposition of the man who is shaping Republican, if not United States, policy. As a matter of fact, the Blaine doctrine is "nothing for Canada." It has been uttered time and again, and only last week it was hinted at in the secretary's Maine speech. That Mr. Sherman will be able to override Mr. Blaine's opinion in this matter is thought improbable. Still there are business interests in the United States pressing for freer trade and exercising great influence in that direction. The theory advanced as to Sir John Macdonald's possible attitude is borne out by the position taken by leading Conservative papers. The Montreal *Gazette* and the Hamilton *Spectator*, both declare the Sherman scheme acceptable, and add that in the event of its adoption Canada will be prepared to act. But one ministerial journal, and that uninfluential, looks with disfavor upon the proposition. The last reciprocity treaty, it alleges, would have been of no service to us had not the Crimean war, which shut Russian wheat out of the English market, been raging. Therefore, so the argument runs, a reciprocity to be successful must be accompanied by bloodshed in Europe. This is a point the Dominion authorities have probably not yet considered, but of course, if reciprocial relations should be entered into, Sir John will use his influence with the powers in order to ensure the early opening of hostilities. If there can be no prosperity in Canada without war in Europe, war we must have. No one takes seriously the arguments from the source whence this nosense comes. Nevertheless, it is important to be reminded that there is within the party an element which Sir John, if he accepts the Sherman offer, will have to consider.

Eleven years ago the national policy was adopted as a means to an end. It was to bring us reciprocity. While it has not yet fulfiled this portion of its mission, it has succeeded in doing something. It has produced a clique within the Conservative organization opposed to any measure of freer trade. This school of thought was found grumbling when reciprocity in fruit was accepted, and applauding when Mr. Colby, in a moment which he must regret, declared against the reciprocity in natural products for which the "standing offer" placed on the statute book as a part of the national policy provides. It is from this corner of the party that we are constantly assailed with the stupid story that it is disloyal to sell our products to foreigners, as if that were not the chief business of England; and that adverse tariffs, as for example the duties imposed under the McKinley bill, are all in our favor, because they make us self-supporting and self-contained. Far from its original moorings has this element drifted. The question is, whether or not its influence with the ministry is strong. Should it be powerful it follows as naturally as night follows the day that we cannot look for reciprocal results, even if the Sherman resolution pass and the Ottawa authorities act upon it. Sir John himself has no particular fiscal views. He has been a free trader, an advocate of reciprocity, a moderate protectionist and a restrictionist. Entertaining no original opinions with regard to tariffs, he is rather a compendium of the views of his followers. Should the absolute restrictionists possess him, then a mission to Washington under his auspices would be a failure, for it stands to reason that no earnest attempt to come to terms would be made. From the point of view of party the preaching of restriction *ad absurdum* was a sad mistake. A sharp turn should be effected without delay if popular confidence in reciprocal negotiations under Conservative auspices is desired.

Gloucester Circuit Court.

DISGRACEFUL CONDITION OF THE DALHOUSIE JAIL.

BATHURST, Sept. 3.—The Gloucester circuit court opened on Tuesday, Chief Justice Allen presiding. The grand jury threw out the bill against Jane Couteur for manslaughter. In his charge to the grand jury his honor used some very emphatic language in reference to the state of the county buildings. He had just been holding court at Dalhousie where he had found the Restigouche county jail in a most disgraceful condition. He would be sorry to see a dog kept in it more than six hours. It had no light, no ventilation, no conveniences of any kind. To keep a prisoner in such a place even if guilty of serious crimes was nothing less than sheer cruelty. The grand jury has acted on his recommendation and memorialized the county council to have a new jail built. He did not know what the council would do, but it would be a disgrace to the county if they left the jail in its present state. At the last session of the legislature a bill had been projected making it compulsory upon the municipal councils to provide in a civilized manner for the safety and health of prisoners, and if something was not soon done in several counties he knew of, he would feel it his duty to recommend the government of the province to introduce a bill compelling the councils to make the necessary assessments.

His honor spoke also of the jail and court house of Gloucester, which greatly needed repairs.

News and Notes.

PROVINCIAL POLITICS.

The newspapers, or most of them, for a week past have devoted much space to Victoria County and the recent election there. If the tales told by the Opposition press are approximately correct then the Government of Mr. Blair is the most vicious and unworthy of any that has ever ruled in New Brunswick and its Premier a veritable "high priest of corruption."

But, on the other hand, the specific charges of corruption and attempts at corruption in connection with the Victoria election, urged against the Government, are specifically and positively denied by the friends of the Government and the press that supports it. It can not be supposed that, if there be any tangible grounds for the charges of such an enormous character as the offer to divert a portion of a proposed railway subsidy from its original intention, and use it for the purpose of buying up voters or buying the support of representatives, the Opposition will fail to demand and secure a Parliamentary enquiry. If they fail to do so it will be evidence of the falsity of charge.

Without having any very strong faith in party politicians, as such, and having a profound contempt for political methods which, as every one knows, are resorted to by all parties, at the same time we don't believe Mr. Blair and his Government to be what the Opposition represent, or to have so far forgotten their solemn responsibilities as ministers as to become mere political barterers and huxters. The future will, we trust, justify the confidence the friends of Mr. Blair have and desire to retain in him. The future will, we hope show the Provincial Premier disproving the grave charges now laid on him and, as a true reformer, doing much to elevate the tone of provincial politics and relieving them from the stigma which is now comprehensively expressed by the term, boodle. Carleton *Sentinel*.

U. S. TARIFF.

The McKinley tariff bill is passing slowly yet surely through the U. S. Senate, where it is not likely to be changed, especially in those sections which bear upon agriculture products.

There can be no doubt that Canadian farmers are deeply interested in this measure which must materially affect our trade with the United States. The section referred to provides the following duties:—

Barley, 30c.	Honey, 20c. per gal.
Barley malt, 45c.	Straw, $2 per ton.
Buckwheat, 15c.	Hay, $4 per ton.
Corn, 15c.	Butter, 6c. per lb.
Oats, 15c.	Cheese, 6c. per lb.
Rye, 10c.	Milk, 5c. per gal.
Wheat, 25c.	Eggs, 5c. per doz.
Beans and peas 40c.	Apples, 25c per bush
Cabbages, 3c each.	D'sd Poultry, 5c per lb
Live poultry, 3c per lb.	Sheep, $1.50 and 75c. per head.
Hogs, 15c. per lb.	Onions, 40c. per bush.
Flaxseed, 30c. per bush.	Potatoes, 25c. per bush.

Horses, $30 per head; those valued at $150 and over, 30 per cent. ad. val. Cattle over one year old, $10 per head; under a year, $2.

In this connection we note that Senator Sherman has presented to the Senate as an amendment or an addition to the tariff bill, the following important proviso:—

"Whenever it shall be certified to the president that the government of Canada by law or regulation, admit free of duty into all its ports, coal mined in the United States, he shall make a proclamation of the fact and hereafter, while such law or regulation is in force, coal mined in Canada shall be admitted free of duty in all ports of the United States. Further: Whenever it shall be duly certified to the president that the government of Canada have declared a desire to enter into such commercial arrangements with the United States as will result in the complete or partial removal of duties upon the trade between Canada and the United States, he shall appoint three commissioners to meet those who may be designated to represent Canada to consider the best method of extending the trade relations between Canada and the United States.

RED, WHITE AND BLUE.

A wonderful flower has been discovered on the Isthmus of Tehuntepec. Its chief peculiarity is the habit of changing its colors during the day. In the morning it is white; when the sun is at its zenith it is red, and at night it is blue. The red, white and blue flower grows on a tree about the size of the guava tree, and only at noon does it give out any perfume.

FILIAL DUTY.

A remarkable manifestation of filial duty is displayed in the most recent issue of "The Imperial Pekin Gazette," which contains a letter from the Governor of Chinese Turkestan, in which he tenders his resignation of his office, not on the ground of any disagreement with headquarters, or of failure in administration, but solely because he is anxious to stay at home and to devote his entire time to nursing his aged grandmother.

ENGLISH CHANNEL BRIDGE.

Experiments are now being conducted in the channel of Folkestone, Eng., in order to test the geological structure of the sea bed, as it is proposed to construct a bridge across the straits of Dover to France. The process of examination has been finished on the other side of the channel, and as far as it has gone on the English side it has proved highly satisfactory, as it has demonstrated that the sea bottom is very solid and suitable for bearing the heavy weight to which it would be subjected and that the variation in the depth is very little, except where sand banks have accumulated and raised the bed.

A QUESTION OF PRECEDENCE.

QUEBEC Sept. 6.—Quebec society is much exercised over a dispute on the question of precedence between the governor general and Cardinal Taschereau. It is said the cardinal declined to attend the ball last night because he was not given precedence over the admiral of the fleet and commander of the forces in Canada, and these officials refused to give him precedence. The cardinal refused to say anything about it. He added: "The papers here all said that Prince George called upon me the morning after he arrived, but that was all imagination. Remember I do not say he was obliged to call upon me; all I say is he did not." The Canadian authorities on the question of precedence do not make any provision at all for a prince of the Church of Rome. He would therefore take rank at best as a foreign prince, that is, after the commander of forces and admiral who take precedence according to seniority.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

WASHINGTON, D C., Sept. 5.—The President to-day transmitted to Congress the recommendations of the International American conference touching international arbitration together with a letter of transmittal from Secretary Blaine.

In his letter the secretary says: The act of Congress approved May 24th, 1888, authorized the President to invite the several other governments of America to join the United States in a conference "for the purpose of discussing and recommending for adoption some plan of arbitration for the settlement of disagreements and disputes that may hereafter arise between them." In pursuance of this invitation, the conference recently in session at this capital adopted three reports:

1. Recommending a definite plan of arbitration for the settlement of differences between the American nations.

2. Recommending the adoption of a similar plan by nations of Europe.

3. Declaring that the right of conquest could not be recognized by the American nations.

The President, in his letter, says: The ratification of the treaties contemplated by these reports will constitute one of the happiest and most hopeful incidents in the history of the western hemisphere.

A CAPE BRETON SERPENT.

A correspondent of the Sydney Reporter says. "One of our aborigines, Noel Herney, drinks nothing stronger than tea. A few days ago, feeling that a few eels would be a grand relish for dinner he took his boat and went spearing in Basil's Cove at Eskasoni. As he pushed off from the shore he noticed what he thought was a large log floating in the water, but paid no attention to it, being engrossed in anticipations of the delightful dinner in store for him, in which eels a la maitre d'hote would figure prominently. The cove is not large, and he soon neared the spot where the supposed log lay. What was poor Noel's astonishment to find the log was nothing more or less than a monster snake. As he describes is: "So long fence pole; body so big round stove pipe; head so big my two fists." Just at that minute Noel was about the most badly scared man in Eskasoni. A tired, I-want-to-be-an-angel expression crept over his dusky countenance as his snakeship, raising his head out of the water, indulged in a prolonged what-do-you-take-me-for-stare. It then turned and swam quickly ashore and disappeared in the marsh. There is a tradition among the tribe to the effect that years ago an Indian named Prospere killed an enormous snake in the same marsh. The poor man has long since departed to the happy hunting grounds, so cannot corroborate the story. Noel still lives, though, and is prepared to take any amount of "swear words" as to the truth of "What he see 'em."

WHAT DOMINION MINISTERS SAY ABOUT SHERMAN'S RESOLUTION.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 5, 1890.—All the Cabinet Ministers in town were asked to express an opinion on Senator Sherman's reciprocity resolution. They were, of course, reticent, but displayed no antagonism to Senator Sherman's proposal. On the contrary, they seemed inclined to regard it with some favor, and were of the opinion that if the proposal passed the United States Senate it will be taken up by the Parliament of Canada.

Sir John Thompson, Minister of Justice, said it was a delicate matter to speak of without consultation with the Premier and his colleagues. All he could say was that the proposition, as he understood it, was an improvement on former proposals emanating from Washington, inasmuch as it did not commit either party to any particular method or plan to promote the object in view. In this regard the resolution seemed to him to be unobjectionable. As to the distinct proposal for free trade in coal, Sir John said he did not think the feeling of the mining interests in Nova Scotia, his own province, would be in favor of free trade with the United States in coal. The Toronto papers asserted that the coal trade in Nova Scotia was depressed for want of free trade, but they were mistaken. The coal trade was growing, and was not at all depressed. He did not think there was a coal mine in Nova Scotia, except perhaps the Spring Hill mine, in favor of reciprocity in coal. Sir John admitted, however, that the Spring Hill mine was by far the largest and most important in the province. Its output was enormous. There was a section in Nova Scotia that favored reciprocity in coal irrespective of its effect on the mining interests, but it was not so large as in past years. The Nova Scotia miners were handicapped in their competition with American miners by matters of transportation and could not supply even the New England States, always excepting Spring Hill.

Mr. Foster, Minister of Finance, preferred not to express a decided opinion. The Sherman resolution, he said, was the best proposition made since the old reciprocity treaty. It seemed fair toward Canada. As to reciprocity in coal alone, he was not in favor, as a rule, of these single clause reciprocity treaties. No doubt if the Senate, which was the controlling body of Congress, passed the resolution, it would be considered by the Parliament of Canada.

Hon. Edgar Dewdney, Minister of the Interior, spoke favorably of the Sherman resolution, saying on the face of it the resolution appeared a reasonable one.

A GREAT FEUD ENDED.

HUNTINGDON, W. Va., Sept. 5, 1890.—The famous Hatfield-McCoy feud is at an end. Two men were seen on our streets yesterday conversing together in a friendly manner. One was a brother-in-law of old man McCoy, the other a son-in-law of Anne Hatfield. They spoke freely of the famous feud and said that by common consent it would be allowed to cease. Both the parties have gone back to work and will live quiet lives. West Virginia and Kentucky may both rejoice at the termination of the feud and may hope that their annals may never again be stained with a similar occurrence. A number of the members of both factions are still under indictment for murder and lesser crimes, but will probably now not be troubled by the authorities.

The feud has been in progress nearly twenty years, and in that time at least a score of the Hatfields and McCoys have been murdered. Only one member of either side has been legally punished. That was "Cap" Hatfield, who was hanged at Pikeville, Ky., some months ago for the brutal murder of Alfaro McCoy, a young girl, whom he shot down as she was trying to escape from her father's house, which the Hatfields had fired.

John Melville, of Clarence, Ont., and John Brown, of Cumberland, on Monday night last, in company with Melvill's son, started to hunt bears which had been destroying their grain. According to custom, the hunters each erected a scaffold, to obtain a wider range of observation, and to give shelter in case of attack. It was previously agreed that no one should descend to the ground without first signalling his companions. This was about 8.30 o'clock. For over two hours, with his gun loaded with two bullets, Melville, sr., watched patiently. Seeing some dark object moving among the grain, he took aim and fired. The report was followed by a human shriek. Horrified, he rushed to the spot, and found John Brown bleeding, speechless and dying, one bullet having penetrated his breast and the other the neck. Brown soon expired, and his companion took the body home.

THE CONFESSION.

"The Evangelist," organ of progressive Presbyterianism in the United States, takes a very cheerful view of the present status of the revision question. Those who either hope or fear that the wheels were set in backward motion at Saratoga, or that they were blocked at the recent meeting of the General Assembly, see things in a very different light from that which illuminates the "Evangelist's" editorial sanctum. Here is a paragraph from a recent number of that paper:

A great point has been already gained, viz., that the Presbyterian church has declared, by an overwhelming majority, that it desires some revision of its Confession of Faith. That of itself lays low and destroys forever the Dagon of infallibility attached to that Confession. It is settled that it is not, like the Bible, given by inspiration of God, nor even the work of angels, but of man, fallible man; and that what men in past ages have made, other men in latter and perhaps wiser ages can revise and amend. And when this committee have once put their hands to this service, we have faith to believe that they will not do the Lord's work negligently, but wisely and well. The mountain of Presbyterianism has not been violently shaken for a whole year only to bring forth a mouse. The result, we believe, will justify all the labor it has cost, not only giving relief to our faith, but removing difficulties in the way of the Presbyterian church that will add greatly to its strength, and prove a gain to our common Christianity.

TOO MUCH LEARNING.

Not from the college alone," complains the Boston Pilot, "but from the academies and high schools, public and private, are rolling streams of young men and women whose purely literary education has turned them from the ranks of skilled labor and sent them to recruit the standing army of clerks, book-keepers, salesmen, teachers, bad lawyers, typewriters, copyists, etc. Out of the academies and high schools we are getting absolutely no recruits for the manly skilled trades and crafts, such as blacksmiths, carpenters, moulders, turners, glass blowers and mechanics. The average graduate is above a trade; but he will learn as the years pass and the cares increase that the tradesman and the craftsman are above him in wages, comfort and independence. The clerk and salesman and typewriter are helpless people when employment falls. The skilled man has no fear of want; he is always in demand here and there. There is a risk of having too much learning of the unskilled kind."

POCKET IT ALL.

The majority of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania decided a very curious case recently which cannot fail to interest all hotel keepers, as well as the travelling public at large. After a full argument of the case on both sides before the bench, the court held that "at the table of a hotel or restaurant the guest is entitled to all the food that is set before him at table, and that he is privileged to carry away for future consumption whatever he may not be able or disposed to eat at the time." This decision of the highest court grew out of a curious case where a traveller, not having a good appetite at breakfast, gathered up nearly all of the porterhouse steak and other substantials before him which he did not consume, and wrapping them in a newspaper proceeded on his way, determined to digest them when his appetite grew better. The hotel man indignantly protested against such liberty as well as bad manners, and hence the trouble.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Some Ministers Advised to take to Ploughing.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—There was a lively time at last evening's session of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church Conference. The church steward complained bitterly that many ministers were not turning a proper amount into the general fund, "although they don't fail to collect their own salaries." He named three pastors and an uproar followed. After much talk the presiding Bishop, Lomax, took the floor and scored the delinquents. He added:—

"Unless you all collect and pay in your proportion to the general fund you will compel me to leave some of you at home and get younger men, who, perhaps, cannot preach as