Legal Notices.

NOTICE OF SALE.

To the executors, administrators or assigns of the late Mary Wynne, late of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, widow, deceased, and to all others whom it may concern.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the day of February, A. D. 1884, made between the said Mary Wynne of the one part and James Desmond of Chatham, aforesaid, master ship wright, of the other part, registered in volume 60 of the County Records, pages 426 and 427 and numbered 467 in said volume, which said Indenture of Mortgage was assigned by the said James Desmond to George A. Blair, late of Chatham, deceased, and by the Executors of the said George A. Blair assigned to Johanna Desmond,—there will for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said Mortgage default having been made in payment thereof be sold by Public Auction in front of the Post Office, in the town of Chatham, on Saturday, the 29th day of August, next, at twelve o'clock, noon, the land described in said Indenture as follows:—The one undivided third part the whole into three equal parts being divided of all that piece or parcel of land situate lying and being in the Town and Parish of Chatham abutted and bounded as follows, to wit:—Commencing on the west side of Water Street at the northeast angle of the store and lands formerly owned by Joseph Samuel, thence northerly along the west side of the said street thirty-six feet or to the southerly line of the land conveyed to Thomas Vondy by Francis Peabody, deceased, thence on a line north seventy-eight degrees twenty minutes west sixty-two feet; thence on a line north eleven degrees east along the rear line of the said Thomas Vondy's land thirty-five feet; thence on a line north eighty-eight degrees west to the westerly line of the lands formerly owned by the said Francis Peabody, thence southerly on a line parallel with the west side of Water Street thirty six feet or to the northerly side line of the said lands formerly owned by Joseph Samuel thence on a line south twenty-eight degrees twenty minutes east or along the north side of the said Samuels lot to the west side of Water Street being the place of beginning and was conveyed to the said Mary Wynne by James H. Peters by indenture bearing date the second day of August, 1870, as by reference thereto will fully appear.

Together with the buildings and improvements thereon and the privileges and appurtenances to the said premises belonging or appertaining. Terms Cash.

Dated 28th May, A. D., 1891.

JOHANNA DESMOND,
Assignee of Mortgagee

SHERIFF'S SALE!

To be sold at Public Auction on Thursday the 8th day of October next, in front of the Registry Office in Newcastle, between the hours of 12 o'clock, noon and 5 o'clock, p. m.—

All the right, title and interest of property, possession and claim of Alexander Fitzgerald in and to all that piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Parish of Northesk in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick, bounded as follows, to wit:—On the south side by the property of James Fitzgerald, on the north side by the property of William MacNutt, on the front by the White Rapids and on the rear by wilderness lands, containing 100 acres more or less—being all that piece of land conveyed to the said Alexander Fitzgerald by one William Fitzgerald, by Deed dated the eighth day of September, A. D., 1866, as will appear more fully on reference to Vol. 63, pages 503 & 504 of the Records of the said County.

The same having been seized by me under and by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Northumberland County Court, on the suit of W. Doherty & Co against the said Alexander Fitzgerald.

JOHN SHIRREFF,
Sheriff of North'd Co

Sheriff's Office, Newcastle, this 20th day of June, A. D., 1891.

CITATION.

NEW BRUNSWICK,
COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER, S. S.

L.S. To the Sheriff of the County of Gloucester, or any constable within the said County, greeting:—

Whereas, Alfred C. Smith, of Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland, Doctor of Medicine, one of the heirs of James Smith, late of Bathurst, in the said County of Gloucester, merchant, deceased, hath by Petition bearing date the eighteenth day of June, instant, represented to me that the said James Smith made and executed a paper writing purporting to be his last Will and Testament, bearing date the eighteenth day of February last past, and thereby appointed one Abel Ellis, of the parish of Bathurst, in the said County of Gloucester, sole executor thereof, which Will hath been filed in the Court of Probate for the said County of Gloucester, and whereas the said Alfred C. Smith, who claims to be interested in the estate of the said James Smith, deceased, hath prayed that the said Abel Ellis may be required to prove the said Will in solemn form and that the said Abel Ellis and the heirs, devisees, legatees and next of kin of the said deceased be cited to attend at proving the said Will in solemn form:

You are therefore required to cite the said Abel Ellis to appear before me as a Court of Probate to be held at the Court House in Bathurst, aforesaid, on Tuesday, the sixth day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of proving the said Will in solemn form. And you are further required to cite Christiana Ellis, of Bathurst, aforesaid, the devisee and legatee named in the said Will—the heirs of the said deceased, namely—the said Alfred C. Smith, and George M. Smith of San Diego, in the State of California, in the United States of America, and the next of kin of the said deceased, namely—John Brown, Elizabeth McIntosh, wife of Robert McIntosh, Catherine McIntosh, wife of James McIntosh, William Vance, all of South Tetagouche, in the parish of Bathurst, in the County of Gloucester, Isabella Branch, wife of Samuel Branch, of the parish of Bathurst, aforesaid, Jane Brown, of Burnsall, in the County of York, in said Province, spinster, Samuel Brown of Jersey City in the State of New Jersey, in the United States of America, James Brown, of the city of New York, in the State of New York, in the United States, aforesaid, Robert Brown, William Brown, Alexander Brown, all of Blaine in Washington Territory, in the United States, aforesaid, Mary Smith, of the City of Boston, in the state of Massachusetts, in the United States, aforesaid, spinster, Isabella Smith, Rebecca Smith, Elizabeth Smith, spinsters, and Annie Grove, wife of Sanford John Grove, all of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, Jane Payne, wife of George Payne, of Stanwood in Washington Territory, aforesaid, Eliza Smith, wife of Richard Smith, of Stonewall, in the Province of Manitoba, aforesaid, Janet Brown of (residence unknown) in the Province of Manitoba, aforesaid—Isabella Smith and Eva Smith, children of Annie Smith, deceased, wife of Richard Smith of (residence unknown) in the Province of Manitoba, aforesaid—to attend the proving of the said Will in solemn form at the time and place aforesaid, and to see proceedings.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said Court this eighteenth day of June, A. D. 1891.

(Signed) THEOPHILUS DESBRISAY,
Judge of Probate, Gloucester.

(Signed) D. G. MACLAUCHLAN,
Registrar of Probates, Gloucester.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

George A. Fleet, of Nelson Brick maker successor to G. A. & H. A. Fleet has this day made an assignment of the estate and effects of that firm to me in trust for the general benefit of creditors without any preference and that the trust deed lies at the office of Mr. Warren C. Winslow, Barrister, Chatham, for inspection and signature of creditors of said firm.

Creditors executing the deed within two months from date are by its terms entitled to be first paid.

Dated the 15th day of May, 1891.

ALLAN G. FLETT,
Trustee.

MEDICAL HALL.

The following have just been received direct from the manufacturers and are FRESH:—

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.
SHILO'S CONSUMPTION CURE,
NASAL BALM.
WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS (FOR PALE PEOPLE)
HANSON'S CORN SALVE.
MOTHER GREEN'S TANSEY PILLS.
WILD CHERRY COUGH SYRUP. (WHICH IS GUARANTEED, OR NO PAY)
PLESANT WORM SYRUP.
SULLIVAN'S OINTMENT. (FOR SCRATCHES)
ESTEY'S COD LIVER OIL & CREAM
TONGALINE.

J. D. B. F. MACKENZIE.

Chatham, N. B April 1st, 1891.

Teacher Wanted.

A first-class female or second class male to take charge of Bclestown School, District No. 3, Ludlow, at beginning of term. Apply stating salary to

WILL McMILLAN,
Secretary to Trustees.

Boiestown, North'd Co., N. B.

Teacher Wanted.

A second class female teacher for school No 14 Middle District, Nepan Applicants will please state salary.

JOHN GALLOWAY,
Secretary

Nepan, July 6, 1891.

Teacher Wanted.

A second class female teacher is wanted for district No 2, Parish of Glenelg. Apply to

JAS. CAMERON, Sec'y to Trustees,
Black River Bridge.

Tne 18th, 1891.

SCHOOL TEACHER WANTED.

A first class female teacher to take charge of Intermediate Department of Dalhousie school. Services to commence first of ensuing school term. Salary from district, Two Hundred ($200.00) Dollars.

JAMES S. HARQUAIL,
Secretary to Trustees.

Dalhousie, June 8th, 1891.

General Business.

A BAD FACE HUMOR.

Covering the Face with Disfiguring, Painful Blotches, Cured by Cuticura Remedies.

About seven years ago I had a humor break out upon my face; it started in a small blotch and looked like the sting of a bee, then it spread and looked like a ringworm, and became very painful. I at once went to one of the best doctors in the city, and he could do me no good. No less than twelve of the best doctors have had a trial at my face, and all of them failed. I will not give you a list of their names, but will say that they were from Boston, New York, and Maine, also from England, France, and Canada. I have been a hotel cook and steward for years. In the summer I cook at watering places; that is why I have had an opportunity of being among good doctors. They could not cure my face, and I had given up all hopes of ever being any better. Last June, I went to Moosehead Lake, Maine, to cook for the season. My face was so bad I did not like to be seen. At the lake I met a gentleman from England, He told me to use your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and they would cure me at once. I did so. The result was, in three weeks the sores on my face were healed up, I used in all the season. My face is all well, and no scars to be seen. I have recommended it to a number, and in every case it has cured them. It would take a great deal of money to put me back where I was one year ago, providing I did not know what your CUTICURA would do. I shall recommend it as long as I live, and shall ever remain,

H. STEVENS, East Jackson, Me.

Cuticura Remedies.

The greatest skin cures, blood purifiers, and humor remedies of modern times, instantly relieve the most agonizing forms of eczema and psoriasis, are specifically, permanently, economically, and infallibly cure every species of torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply diseases and humors of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to age, whether simple, scrofulous, hereditary, or contagious, when all other methods and best physicians fail.

Sold everywhere. Price CUTICURA, 15c; 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.

OLD FOLKS' PAINS.

Full of comfort for all Pains, Inflammation, and Weakness of the Aged is the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster, the first and only pain-killing strengthening plaster. New, instantaneous, and infallible.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

Its 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.

FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS FOR INTEGRITY OF ITS DRAWINGS AND PROMPT PAYMENT OF PRIZES.

Attested as follows:

"*We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements.*"

Ed Rudman
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 Nat. Bk.
Pierre Lanaux, Pres. State Nat'l Bank.
A. Baldwin, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bk.
Carl Kohn, Pres. Union National Bank.

Grand Monthly Drawing,

WILL TAKE PLACE AT

At the Academy of Music, New Orleans,
Tuesday, August 11, 1891.

Capital Prize, $300,000.

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 are	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	300 are	30,000
100 do	200 are	20,000
100 do	200 are	20,000
TERMINAL PRIZES.		
999 do.	100 are	99,900
999 do.	100 are	99,900
9,144 Prizes, amounting to		$1,150,800

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets at Twenty Dollars; Halves $10; Quarters $5; Tenths $2 Twentieths $1

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

SPECIAL RATES TO AGENTS.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

IMPORTANT.

SEND MONEY BY EXPRESS AT OUR EXPENSE IN SUMS NOT LESS THAN FIVE DOLLARS,

on which we pay all charges, and we prepay Express Charges on Tickets and Lists of Prizes forwarded to correspondents.

Address PAUL CONRAD,
New Orleans, La.,

Give full address and make signature plain.

Congress having lately passed laws prohibiting the use of the mails to ALL Lotteries, we use the Express Companies in answering correspondents and sending Lists of Prizes, until the Courts shall decide Our rights as a State Institution. The Postal authorities, however, will continue to deliver all Ordinary letters addressed to Paul Conrad, but will not deliver Registered letters to him.

The official Lists of Prizes will be sent on application to all Local Agents, after every drawing in any quantity, by Express, FREE OF COST.

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 10th, 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.

PLEASANT AS MILK

To the Expectorator
Used by many when they take

ESTEY'S EMULSION.

Children will take it and ask for more.
Delicate people can take it when their stomach cannot retain the ordinary Emulsions. It is easily digested.

—WHEN BUYING AN EMULSION—
Ask for Estey's.

Sold Everywhere. Price 50c., Six bottles, $2.50.

DR. JAMES' NERVE BEANS.

NERVE BEANS are a new discovery that relieve and cure the worst cases of Nervous Debility, Lost Vigor and Failing Manhood; restores the weakness of body or mind caused by overwork, or the errors and excesses of youth. This Remedy absolutely cures the most obstinate cases when all other TREATMENTS have failed even to relieve. They do not, like other preparations advertised for Lost Manhood, etc., interfere with digestion; but impart new life, strength and energy in a quick and harmless manner peculiar to themselves.

Sold by druggists at $1.00 a package, or six for 5.00, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Address The James Medicine CO., Canadian Agency, St. John, N. B.

Write for pamphlet. Sold in Chatham by J. D. B. F. MACKENZIE.

$20 REWARD!

STOLEN from a trunk between Fredericton and Chatham Station on 7th inst., a necklet with Locket, a Gilt Waist Band and a number of Silk Handkerchiefs, for the recovery of which and conviction of the thief, twenty dollars reward will be paid.

F. E. WINSLOW.

Special Notice.

The editor and proprietor of the MIRAMICHI ADVANCE contemplates retiring from his present business on the Miramichi and is desirous of finding a purchaser for this paper, its plant and good-will. He will therefore receive proposals from anyone desiring to invest in what is a paying and successful business.

As a purchaser may not be found he will be glad to receive offers from competent and experienced persons who may be prepared to undertake the editorial and business management of the papar.

Address

D. G. SMITH,
Chatham, N. B.

Chatham, N. B., July 23, 1891.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. JULY 23 1891.

A Grievance that must be Redressed.

The prohibition, by the Dominion Government, of salmon-fishing with nets in the fluvial portions of our large rivers is fast leading to results much to be deplored, and that urgently demand prompt remedy. Net-fishing in the smaller rivers should, doubtless, be prohibited but, in large rivers, such as the St. John and Miramichi, which are broad and deep for many miles above the ebb and flow of tide, there is no good reason for depriving the people living along their banks of a privilege which seems as much their right to enjoy as is that of navigation or any other of the natural advantages incidental to their locality. The Dominion Government began its career very badly in respect to riparian rights and privileges, and it has generally displayed a disposition to encroach upon these whenever it could do so on any pretext of authority or reason and, too often, without any tenable excuse whatever. The right to take a reasonable proportion of the thousands of salmon which ascend the Miramichi every year, seems to be a natural one, which the people whose doors these fish pass ought to be permitted to have. It is one which was expressly given in, at least, some of the old crown grants, and has been enjoyed ever since the country was settled. It is one of the important advantages that are incidental to ownership of and residence upon lands bordering on the rivers and, being a natural right, it is rank injustice that the people should be deprived of it.

As generally happens with laws that are unjust and aimed at natural rights and liberties, the attempt to prohibit salmon-fishing, on the Miramichi at least, has led to an assertion of their privileges by the people interested. Officers are, in many cases, openly defied, while there is not a man, even amongst the magistracy of the country, who is not either openly defiant of the law in the matter, or quietly in sympathy with those who break it whenever they can find opportunity to do so. This condition of things is most regrettable, but the Government is quite as much responsible for it as those who disregard the unjust prohibitive order. It would be bad enough if the effect of the law-breaking were only the manifestation of contempt of legal and constitutional authority, but when it also involves the practice of modes of fishing which threaten to deplete our rivers of their fishery stock, the matter is one that demands very serious attention from our public men. From information that has reached us we have reason to believe that those whose fishing privileges have been so unjustly taken from them by the law, are thoroughly organized and that they pursue the fishery regardless of anything save the capture of all the salmon they can get and the evasion of the few officers who are supposed to guard the rivers. Well-understood signals are arranged, so that when an officer appears at any point his presence is made known with a promptness and certainty which enables the fishermen to remove or sink their nets, leaving only the stakes or some other equally valueless and easily replaced portion of their poaching plant to be destroyed, while the next and the next, and all the rest embraced within the district are removed to safe places of concealment, only to be re-set when the officers have passed.

This condition of things prevails on the Southwest Miramichi, where we have reason to believe that even the fishery officers are so much in sympathy with the people that very few of them can perform their duties as required by the unjust Order in Council that has made law-breakers, either in deed or disposition, of everyone with whom they have to deal. It is, no doubt, true that through the carelessness of poorly paid overseers and wardens, the law against occupying more than one-third of the channel with nets has been violated in some cases, but there ought to have been no difficulty in detecting and punishing those who thus offended. There was, in any case, no justification for magnifying any offenses of that kind that may have been committed, into an excuse for arbitrarily attempting to deprive thousands of law-abiding people of the right of taking salmon in a legal way, and by means sanctioned by the rulers of the country for many generations. The effect of this order—made by a remote inland authority as ignorant of the subject as it seems to be indifferent to the claims of usage and justice—is the wholesale and indiscriminate capture of salmon in greater quantities than ever before. The people who have been taught by the experience of more than a century to look upon the river-fishery as a privilege incidental to residence in the country, finding their rights arbitrarily denied to them, say there might as well be no salmon in the river if the inhabitant may not catch one for his own table or that of a neighbor. And the injustice of the prohibition being so manifest, every resident along the river who owns a net sets it regardless of any law, and his neighbors sympathise with and assist him—some in sweeping all the fish from the river in their neighborhood, while others act as outlying picquets to give warning of approaching officers and, if need be, fight them.

It is important that the true position of affairs be made known to the Government. We call, in the name of the people whose rights the prohibitive order outrages, upon our representatives in the House of Commons and Senate, to demand that the Fisheries Department shall discriminate between our large rivers, where salmon-fishing should be allowed with nets, and the smaller ones, where it should not. The Goverment is responsible for driving people into open defiance of law, simply because an attempt has been made by it to deprive them of rights which they will not and ought not to relinquish. Let the fishery be regulated, as it always has been, and not prohibited, and if the Dominion Government—having undertaken the responsibility—will confess that it is unable to do this, let it place a reasonable sum in the hands of the Local Government for the purpose, and thus secure control and intelligent administration by those who understand the subject best. As it is, the local government, through its lessees, is doing much more than that of the Dominion to guard the fisheries of our best salmon and trout streams, this local guardianship growing more and more efficient, while that of the Dominion is yearly becoming more inefficient and unsatisfactory. A sweeping reform of the whole system is needed, and its first manifestations should appear in the way of an abandonment of the policy that has done little else but encourage poaching and render some of our best people dissatisfied with the country.

Important Lumber Land Transfer.

The tracts of lumber lands in the county of Gloucester, known as the Swinney lands, have, we understand, been bought by Mr. Gilman and others of Bangor, Maine. The property has, for a number of years been a subject of litigation, but a final decision of the supreme court cleared the way to a sale and the transfer to Mr. Gilman and his associates is, practically, effected. There are 10,000 acres—most of which is well timbered. It has not been cut upon for a good many years and is, therefore, a very desirable property from the operator's standpoint. We are not informed as to whether the gentlemen who have made the purchase intend to conduct lumbering operations upon the tracts or not, but it is probable they will, or take steps to have others do so. These United States lumber people while giving due attention to logging operations as carried on generally at the North Shore, are said to place no inconsiderable value upon trees of smaller growth, but which can be utilised for a variety of purposes in the American market. If the purchasers of the lands referred to should work them, or have them worked, so as to fully develop their resources, their operations would not only greatly benefit the locality itself, but, perhaps, materially aid in bringing about changes in the lumbering business here which seem to be not only desirable, but a necessity growing out of the altered conditions of the trade. Our own people have not yet addressed themselves, to any adequate extent, to the evident task before them of determining as to what they shall substitute for the particular branches of the lumber business which have so long and largely employed their energies and capital. It is, therefore, to be hoped that in developing their newly acquired domain in Gloucester, Mr. Gilman and his associates may contemplate the all round operations upon it for which its varied wood products are so well calculated to furnish the raw material, and, if so, it must follow that our own people who are now almost exclusively in the deal business will be enabled to profit by the suggestions and experiences to be placed before them, and gradually turn their attention from what is evidently a waning business to other and as yet undeveloped industries in which our forest products may be profitably utilised.

Miramichi Lumber Shipments.

The condition of Miramichi Lumber trade with the United Kingdom and Continent is such as to attract more than usual attention, although it is, we presume, no worse than St. John is experiencing. The season here opened with a good business, the tonnage for the first month being greater than that of last year. For the last month, however, there has been comparative stagnation and the cry of "dull times" that prevails means something more than mere words. Taking up the returns of shipments for the season, up to a month ago, the exhibit was as follows:—

	June 24, 1890.	June 24, 1891.
Deals,	19,172,170	21,051,544
Scantling,	656,857	659,741
Ends,	972,757	1,141,188
Boards,	820,522	548,880
	21,622,336 s. f.	23,170,059 s.f.
Pallings,	872,521 pcs.	440,075 pcs
Birch Timber,	13 tons.	

These figures show that the transatlantic deal shipments of the Miramichi, up to the last week in June, were nearly a million and a half s. f. greater than to the corresponding date last year. The returns for the past month, however, put an entirely different face on the business. The following represents the season's shipments up to yesterday, 22nd inst., as well as those of the corresponding date last year:—

	July 22, 1890.	July 22, 1891.
Deals,	24,988,281	24,839,669
Scantling,	1,322,031	979,441
Ends,	1,897,463	1,310,461
Boards,	1,997,104	646,322
	32,475,031 s. f.	27,375,912 s. f.
Pallings,	1,093,221 pcs.	452,215 pcs
Timber,	13 tons.	

Miramichi is, therefore, 12,099,719 s. f. short on her deal shipments to date, compared with last season, to say nothing of timber and palings. This exhibit means simply a very large amount of money that ought to be but is not forthcoming to sustain the business interests of the community. The value of deals alone on the wharves is more than $100,000 and if they were shipped it would put many thousands more in circulation in the shape of loading and other charges incidental to the handling of wood cargoes.

Our shippers seem to take the situation philosophically. They say they have, in other years, shipped at a loss, but, this year, the transatlantic markets are so discouraging that they cannot realise much more than the cost of logs, leaving nothing for manufacturing and handling. That is why they do not ship. The outlook is, therefore, not a promising one, by any means, and the effect will be a great curtailment of operations for next season.

Parliament.

Greater interest centres in the McGreevy investigation at Ottawa than in the regular proceedings of parliament, although the debate on the budget has been going on for the last fortnight. The time is approaching for "the other side" to be heard in reference to the charges which implicate Sir Hector Langevin, who still enjoys the confidence of his colleagues and is said to be ready to bring confusion upon his enemies.

Kent County.

Kent County advices indicate that the Government candidate, Mr. Legere, is to be elected, the people there wisely concluding that Mr. Phinney is enough of opposition for them to put up with until they can better themselves. They will, therefore, see to it that their other representative shall be a supporter of the Government and, thus in a position to secure for Kent a voice and influence in provincial affairs, as well as due attention in the matter of her public services.

News and Notes.

It is estimated that 14,000,000 feet of last winter's cut of logs on the upper St. John will not reach the booms this season.

A Chinaman who has been conducting a laundry in New York was, last week, discovered to have had leprosy for eight months.

Mr. Crocket, late Chief Superintendent of Education in this Province has been tendered and has accepted the professorship of classics in Morrin college, Quebec.

Large quantities of wild strawberries are being exported to the United States this season. One day this week 100 barrels from Edmunston were shipped by boat to Boston.

The trial of the petition against the return of Mr. A. F. Campbell as M. P. P. for Algoma, has resulted in the member being sustained in his seat. All the charges were found to be groundless.

The fishery cruiser Dream captured six Yankee boats fishing in Canadian waters at Campobello last week, and towed her prizes into St. Andrews. Capt. Pratt let the crews go ashore at Eastport, Maine. The Dean surprised them in a dense fog.

A commanding officer of a prominent British regiment having requested a drill sergeant to ascertain the religious views of some new recruits, the latter were paraded and the sergeant cried out: "Fall in! Church of England men on the right; Roman Catholics on the left; all fancy religions in the rear."

Sister Paula (Mrs. J. V. Thurgar) has arrived in St. John from England. She is a member of the Anglican Order of the Holy Cross. It is understood that Sister Paula will remain in St. John and establish a branch of the order in connection with the mission church of St. John the Baptist.

The project is mooted in New York of making a bicycle street 50 feet wide, running from the upper to the lower end of the city. It is estimated that 50,000 uptown residents of both sexes would go to and from business on their wheels, in preference to taking the cars, if such a bicycle thoroughfare were made.

Owing to the heavy city tax levied on shipping property in St. John, vessel owners are now forming incorporated companies, with headquarters at Rothesay, King's county. The application appears in last week's *Royal Gazette* for a charter for one of these companies, with a capital of $105,000 to own and manage their own ship, Howard D. Troop, now being built at Glasgow.

A London despatch says:—Mr. and Mrs. Parnell have finally decided to go to America late in the coming fall. Henry Harrison, since his return from his trip to America, has managed to impress Mr. Parnell with the belief that the bulk of the American Irish will rally to his side if he should personally appeal to them. Mrs. Parnell has decided to make a new move somewhere, and it is understood has now persuaded her husband to try an American trip.

It is difficult to get the precise proceedings before the Investigating Committee at Ottawa. The city papers, who get their information direct, have their reports colored according to their respective party views, as if the matters involved were more important as to the direct bearing upon party than as affecting the fair fame of the Government of Canada, irrespective of party. The true patriot wish must be that our Government and its members shall come out from the investigation with untarnished reputation, while desiring that all wrong doing shall be exposed. Carleton *Sentinel*.

Last year Denmark exported nearly 93,000,000 lbs. of butter, of which 83,000,000 went to England. This butter fetches 25 cents per pound, a higher price than either Irish or home made. Canada, with all its splendid natural capabilities, exported less than 2,000,000 lbs. Denmark is not one-tenth the size of the province of Ontario. The astonishing development of Danish dairying is attributed to the centrifugal separator system, by which much more butter can be got from the same quantity of milk, and enables the operators to work greater quantities than was possible under the old system.

Liverpool is greatly excited over the report of the registrar-general, which announces that her population has decreased by nearly 35,000 in the last ten years, and that she is the only great city in England showing no growth. The result of the census is a complete surprise. "The trade of the port has been increasing steadily, shopkeepers and middlemen have prospered, and the working class have been well employed. Moreover there is no apparent decrease in the voters' lists of the different wards. On all sides rises a protest that a great mistake of some kind has been made, and the registrar-general is a target for uncomplimentary remarks.'

Mr. William Henry Smith, First Lord of the Treasury and government leader in the House of Commons, has informed his colleagues in the Cabinet that it will be quite impossible for him to face another session, with the incessant labor which it imposes upon him. His health is rapidly failing, being impaired chiefly by the effects of suppressed gout.

Party talk now assigns the succession to the leadership in the Commons to Right Hon. Charles Thomson Ritchie, President of the Local Government Board. This opinion prevails on the ground that Lord Salisbury prefers a sensible and moderate man like Smith, who will pursue the same course of conduct, rather than a more brilliant and self-assertive man, as would be found in Mr. A. J. Balfour and Mr. G. J. Goschen.

We fear that there may be more zeal for party than for purity in the investigations that are now taking place at Ottawa, but at the same time it will be a good thing to have irregularities of every kind in the public service brought to light and held up to public reprobation. Both parties have it now in their power to put themselves on record against wrongdoing; and Conservatives will be very unwise if they allow the Liberals to take any stronger or higher position than they do themselves in this matter.

There are scores of men on the Conservative benches who have quite as great an interest in honest government as any equal number of Liberals, and these should repudiate at once the idea that they can be required to palliate or condone abuses, simply because they were perpetrated while their own party was in power. —Montreal *Star*.

The schooner "Pubnico Belle," Captain Samuel Bertt, on the passage from Catalina to St. Johns, Nfld., with a crew of four men, has been wrecked. She had five men, five women and five children as passengers. In a heavy wind and rainstorm on the 9th inst. she struck under a high cliff. With the exception of the captain all the crew jumped ashore and left the women and children to drown. Mrs. Burton, one of the survivors, and her family were on their way to New York. The captain tied a rope around Julia Burton's waist and she thereby got ashore. In the act of endeavoring to save her mother she was washed overboard and both were pulled to the beach. Mrs. Burton heard the shrieks of her three perishing children and saw them washed into the sea. The captain says all might have been saved but for the contemptible cowardice of the crew.

It may not be known outside of the neighborhood in which it is situated, but it is nevertheless a fact that in Sonoma, county, Cal., there exists an original and successful piece of railroad engineering and building not to be found in the books. In the upper part of the county named, near the coast there, may be seen an actual railroad bed on the tree tops. Between the Clipper Mills and Stuart Point, where the road crosses a deep ravine, the trees are sawed off on a level with the surrounding hills, and the timbers and ties laid on the stumps. In the centre of the ravine mentioned two huge redwood trees, standing side by side form a substantial support. These giants have been lopped off seventy-five feet above the bed of the creek. This natural bridge is considered one of the wonders of the Golden State and for safety and security far exceeds a bridge framed in the most scientific manner.

Hon. W. A. West-Erskine, of Adelaide, South Australia, who was in Chicago, en route to Europe, on Saturday last, thinks the labor question is bound to cause great trouble in Australia. Referring to the trouble with the striking shearers in Queensland last spring, he said it amounted to a veritable revolution. "You cannot understand," said Mr. West-Erskine, "how calamitous the strike system in the colonies has grown. In northern Australia we grow the finest kind of cotton. I have seen the pods of this valuable cotton dropping to the ground for the want of picking. The whites will not tolerate color labor on the plantations, although they themselves cannot work in the tropics. Vast sugar estates, too, had to be abandoned, and rich mines of silver, gold and tin cannot be worked because of the unreasonable attitude of the laboring folk. In fact a territory teeming with wealth has been turned into what is little better than a desert. The employers have been always most liberal. It is not a question of increased wages or shorter hours. The masses of the laborers are anxious to act fairly, but they dare not do so—they are as potter's clay in the hands of a knot of disturbers who make a profession of agitation. These mischief makers keep up a continual clamor, demanding the different governments to borrow money in England for public works. Men in search of votes take up this ruinous cry with a result that sooner or later must be disastrous. If we include New Zealand and Tasmania, the Australian national debt will reach the alarming amount of $1,000,000,000. Just think of that for three million people. Of course we have railroads, telegraphs, public buildings and schools to show for this, but I can safely say that one-fourth of the money has been invested in non-productive works. The agitators never pause to consider that this money must be paid back. There are breakers ahead, I can tell you."

In his annual address, Mr. Geo. Hague general manager of the Merchants' Bank of Canada, said:

The great timber manufacture of the Ottawa Valley that finally centres in Quebec met with a serious reverse last year. Over-production flooded the English market, and such a serious drop in prices ensued as to cause heavy losses to exporters. We had in this department of trade some striking illustrations of the evil referred to, namely, of parties with only moderate capital engaging in enterprises far beyond their means and being completely ruined in consequence. Our own share of loss in this quarter has, however, been very moderate. This trade is gradually recovering itself through a heavy decrease in production. The sawn lumber trade with the United States has proceeded with much more regularity and there is every prospect of a good demand for another season. The markets of the States are not overloaded, and there is no reason why a good season's trade may not be expected. The great question of the conversation of our forests has not come to the front very prominently as yet, but it must receive attention before long. The question of how to make the best use of the trees of every description, large or small, that are growing in the woods, is being solved in a practical manner by a firm in Ontario. It could hardly be supposed that articles so diverse as lumber, paper, terra cotta and alcohol could be produced from our trees, but such is the fact. The development of our various paper-making factories, the raw material for which is largely obtained from our forests, is proceeding steadily year by year. These are only examples of the various new and undreamed of uses to which our forests can be turned; and doubtless as experiments are tried, new developments will await us.

Somebody has condensed the mistakes of life, and arrived at the conclusion that there are fourteen of them. Most people would say, if they told the truth, that there was no limit to the mistakes of life: that they were like the drops in the ocean or the sands on the shore in number, but it is well to be accurate. Here, then, are fourteen great mistakes:

It is a great mistake to set up your own standard of right and wrong, and judge people accordingly.

To measure the enjoyment of others by our own.

To expect uniformity of opinion in this world.

To look for judgment and experience in youth.

To endeavor to mould all dispositions alike.

Not to yield to immaterial trifles.

To look for perfection in our own actions.

To worry ourselves and others with what cannot be remedied.

Not to alleviate all that needs alleviation as far as lies in our power.

Not to make allowances for the infirmities of others.

To consider everything impossible that we cannot perform.

To believe only what our finite minds can grasp.

To expect to be able to understand everything.

The greatest of mistakes is to live for time alone, when any moment may launch us into eternity.

One of the chief indications of material progress in the present day is the extension of railways. In this respect Canada makes certainly a good showing. At the time of Confederation, there were in operation, in Canada, 2,159 miles of railway, carrying some 3,000,000 passengers, 2 1-2 millions tons of freight and earning some 11 1-2 millions of dollars.

In 1890 the number or miles in operation was 13,326, carrying 12,821,262 passengers, 28,787,469 tons of freight, earning $46,843,826.

Our railway mileage is only 11,450 less than Germany; 6,000 less than France; 5,812 less than Great Britain and Ireland; 1,270 less than Austria-Hungary, and, with the present rate of increase, Canada promises to overtake these countries.

In our own province, the development of railways has been as rapid as, or more rapid than in Canada at large. In 1867, we had the N. B. & C. road from St. Andrews to Woodstock, and the E. & N. A. from St. John to Shediac, or in all about 200 miles, and now there are nearly 1,400 miles in operation. The names and mileage of the railways, completed or nearly so, in New Brunswick, are:—

	Miles.
Albert Southern	17½
Buctouche & Moncton	32
Canada Eastern	116
Canadian Pacific	415½
Central of New Brunswick	74½
Chatham Branch	11
Grand Cascade	68
Intercolonial	361
Kent Northern	27
Short Line	82½
Salisbury Harvey	52
St. Louis, Richibucto & Buctouche	7
Semiscouata	15
Tobique Valley	14
Elgin, Petitcodiac & Havelock	28
New Brunswick & P. E. I.	36
Bridge Railway	3½
	1,360½

It will thus be seen that New Brunswick has one-tenth of the entire Canadian railway mileage.

Referring to the present year's operations, the returns show that 2,107 miles of new track were laid on this continent during the past 6 months. Of this, 1,609 miles is credited to the United States, 305 to Mexico and 203 to Canada. The Canadian figures are as follows: Alberta, 70 miles: British Columb