General Business.

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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 GRAD 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.

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

G. T. Beauregard
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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,
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MAMMOTH DRAWING

at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, June 18, 1889.

Capital Prize, $600,000.

100,000 Tickets at $40: Halves $20; Quarters $10; Eighths $5; Twentieths $2; Fortieths $1.

LIST OF PRIZES

1 PRIZE OF	$600,000 is	$600,000
1 PRIZE OF	200,000 is	200,000
1 PRIZE OF	100,000 is	100,000
1 PRIZE OF	50,000 is	50,000
2 PRIZES OF	20,000 are	40,000
5 PRIZES OF	10,000 are	50,000
10 PRIZES OF	5,000 are	50,000
25 PRIZES OF	2,000 are	50,000
100 PRIZES OF	800 are	80,000
200 PRIZES OF	600 are	120,000
500 PRIZES OF	400 are	200,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Prizes of	$1,000 are	$100,000
100 do	800 are	80,000
100 do	400 are	40,000
Two NUMBER TERMINALS.		
1,998 Prizes of	$200 are	$399,600
3,144 Prizes amounting to		$2,159,600

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Garden Peas,
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PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH
PRICE 50 CTS.
IT IS THE BEST, EASIEST TO USE, & THE CHEAPEST.

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Miss Kerr will reopen her studio in Chatham on or about JUNE 12th,

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CHATHAM, N. B. - - MAY 30, 1889.

Temperance.

Whether Temperance, in the abstract, may be better promoted by the efforts of our friends who favor prohibition or by stringent license law, which controls what all agree in admitting to be an evil will, we suppose, always remain an open question. St. Paul was in favor of temperance, as all christians are, but he—like any other educated gentleman would do—was willing to be an abstainer in cases where he felt that his example might lead his weaker brethren to over-indulgence, yet he recommended the use of wine. St. Paul, however, would be shut out from association with our, so called, temperance friends to-day, unless he abandoned *his* ideas of temperance and became a prohibitionist. In like manner his Divine Master would be condemned and ostracised for his manufacture of wine at Cana of Galilee. Christians who endeavor to take St. Paul and the Saviour as their examples in the matter of temperance, and who are ready and willing to do their duty towards their fellow-men on the lines prescribed by their authority, are the objects today of the denunciation of well-meaning ladies and gentlemen, who think that they have discovered a better way. It is nothing to these persons that all history and all experience, from the days of Noah until now, are against them. They do not know and, because they do not know, they do not care. Their most vindictive thoughts and words are against those who would promote temperance on its merits, but who cannot conform to their peculiar views. We believe, however, that men and women will continue to grow more temperate because of the agencies operating to produce the higher civilization of the age, and the progress of the essentials of Christianity, notwithstanding the craze which impels so many who are, otherwise, average christians, to set themselves up as the apostles of a gospel for which neither the Founder of Christianity, his disciples, nor or their legitimate successors gave them authority. We have, our local people who are very earnest advocates of "temperance," as they understand it, and who deliberately shut their eyes to the fact that when the law ceases to *regulate* what it cannot *prohibit*, the result is a deplorable increase of the detestable rum traffic in its worst forms, and as they seem to refuse to accept the example and views of the Founder of Christianity and His apostles, we give them extracts containing the sentiments of some leading Christian ministers and others who are, at least, as eminent as a number of those amongst us who seem to think that their pulpits and parishes do not afford them a sufficiently large field for the propagation of their improved notions of temperance, as opposed to those of their Divine Master. The extracts we give were published on the Queen's Birthday in the Philadelphia *North American* and they were called forth by the efforts of the prohibitionists to have their views made law in that city. We suppose that persons like Mr. Nichols would not agree with those whose utterances we give and condemn them as the friends of "publicans and sinners," but, nevertheless, we quote:—

I always preached temperance by word and example, but regard the prohibitionists as the greatest enemies of liberty, justice and right. Prohibition is an insult to every honest and sober-thinking individual, and the best means to raise drunkenness to the very pitch of passion. —*Rev. A. Nadhe, Ashland.*

The worst rum holes are men's mouths. So long as these holes are open to receive it, rum will find its way into them. Can these holes be closed to rum by constitutional prohibition? No. It can be done only by convincing and persuading their owners to do it of their own free will. That was the method of Father Mathew—the method by which he won the grandest success which the temperance cause has yet gained.—*The Rev. Tranford Nightingale.*

To cry out against our present system that it fails to prevent crying evils is only to say that this is the world; and to say that the proposed system will cure these evils is to say in the same breath that this is not the world, but heaven. I cannot see in the new amendment anything but the old prohibition law new vamped, where what is old was a failure twenty years ago, and what is new is only an untried folly.—*The Rev. R. H. Chamberlain.*

I lived too long in Maine, and coming of a Rhode Island family, have blushed too often at the wicked sham and shame of constitutional prohibition in that State also, to wish to see the experiment repeated in Massachusetts.—*The Rev. W. H. Lyon.*

I think that the Constitution ought not to deal with such matters.—*President Eliot, of Harvard University.*

I object to the introduction into our organic basis of a matter properly the subject of statutory legislation, variable and adaptable to changing conditions and circumstances.—*George E. Ellis, D. D.*

The constitution of the State is not the place for legislation on such a matter. A constitution should contain principles of government, not rules, aims and causes of action.—*The Rev. Frederick Palmer, Andover.*

I can find no good or sufficient reasons for the amendment of the Constitution. The manufacture and sale of spirits should be relegated to the statutes. I say, "No." —*The Rev. E. B. Palmer, Boston.*

I myself, as well as our church, consider the proposed Amendment not only to be inexpedient, but an infringement upon personal and religious liberty.—*The Rev. Fred. Lindeman, Lutheran.*

"No;" because Prohibition in practice, if not in theory, interferes with personal rights of liberty, and because it is essentially impracticable to enforce. Discriminating license laws, rigidly enforced, interfere only with personal abuse and are practicable to enforce.—*The Rev. Dr. W. C. Winslow.*

A man may be a total abstainer, and still be need not vote for the Prohibitory Amendment. The anti prohibitionist is not necessarily an intemperate man, nor one who approves of intemperance. The Prohibitionist who pleads for justice leaves justice out of sight when he comes to the liquor dealer. The seller simply supplies the demand. He does not stand in any logical relation to the evils of intemperance. All those diatribes against liquor dealers and liquor interests will surely not further the cause of Prohibition. The man who eats too much or drinks too much only injuries himself. The man who is intemperate in speech injures a great many besides himself. People are taught that intemperance is frightfully common, and so when they see a man who has lost his power of control, are ready to vote away their personal liberties. I have yet to find one man in the ranks of the Prohibitionists who is a moderate drinker himself. They do not know by experience the evils they describe. On the other side of this question there are, I am sorry to say, some who are unable to control their appetite for strong drink, but the greater part of them know by experience that much of what the Prohibitionists say is not true. They are not willing, because a few are weak, to vote away their own personal rights and liberties. No matter what Supreme Courts have held as to the constitutionality of the prohibitory law, it does not touch what is moral right. It is a farce to pass a law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of an article and permit its importation. If liquor is going to be prohibited, the importation should be prohibited. Why is it that as much liquor is sold in Prohibition States as before they had Prohibition?

They ask us why, if Prohibition has resulted in larger sales, the liquor dealers do not favor the amendment? Some of the unprincipled dealers do favor it, but the better class, the honest dealers, do not. The Prohibitionists should pray to be delivered from their friends. In my Bible there is not a word against drinking. In fact, it rather encourages moderate drinking. Abolish rum and it will be replaced with opium or some other narcotic. Every man must fight his own battle for himself. He must know that the responsibility for his act is upon himself. It is a mistake to tell him that the State is to blame because it did not remove temptation from him. Character will never be strengthened by such teaching. The Prohibitionists are like the fox who lost his tail in a trap and tried to get all the other foxes to bite off that member that they might be like him. Adopt the Prohibitory Amendment and the next step will be perhaps to interdict marriage to do away with the social evil. Or we may legislate to compel the atheist to enjoy that heaven in which he does not believe. The inquisition which burned heretics was much more justifiable in its act than is the Prohibitionist party in its legislation, because the whole eternal future of the heretics was at stake, while the Prohibitory Amendment might possibly save a few weak-minded persons during their short earthly existence.—*Rev. Solomon Schindler, Boston.*

The advocates of the proposed Constitutional Amendment assert that "Prohibition prohibits," and that "it is a success where tried." Simple statements of this kind without the evidence necessary to prove them go for naught. Governor Larrabee, of Iowa, says that in his State Prohibition is a success, and makes this statement in the face of the fact that in Dubuque, Iowa, alone there are no less than 170 saloons.

In Kansas Prohibition is said to be a success. This is the way it is successful:

The open saloon, as such, is gone, the "joint" flourishes; drug stores sell liquor; boys club together and buy it by the gallon and peddle it around among their chums.—*Rev. J. A. Montgomery, Editor Democrat, Clay Centre, Kansas.*

Taxes, well these luxuries are going higher every year and we paid only six and one-half on the dollar last year. Before Prohibition came into effect we paid from two and one-half to three cents. Intelligent people are well aware of the fact that Prohibition does not prohibit, and that people out here are by this time well trained in getting all they want in spite of Prohibition.—*William Becker, Publisher Democrat; Marysville, Kansas.*

Senator Ingalls says: "In Kansas the fanatics have the law and the boys have the whiskey. Both are satisfied."

The books of the express and railroad companies throw no light upon the subject, distilled liquors being invariably billed as "books," "glassware," etc. Beer in barrels and kegs can also be disguised in the same manner, and many country newspapers with a weekly circulation of less than 1000 copies, receive a 100-pound keg of "ink" every Saturday night. Whether the total quantity of liquor consumed be slightly greater or less, the presence of a whisky-jug in a business man's office is certainly a dangerous thing—usually more so than a dozen adjacent saloons would be. Under our prohibitory law, drunkenness is kept a little more out of sight, perhaps, but it is here all the same, and with it are a troop of other evils, notably perjury and bribery.—*T. W. Morgan, Editor Messenger, Eureka, Kansas.*

I have been a strong temperance man, and I worked and voted for the prohibition amendment, notwithstanding I thought it much like burning the barn to get rid of the rats—*i. e.*, it wipes out natural rights to keep men right. Whether there is more or less liquor drunk than under license is a question much debated here. Vast quantities are shipped in by express from Missouri and Nebraska in jugs, kegs, demijohns, boxes, etc. Any man of means can get all he wants in this way, and many club together to receive regular supplies.

In every city and most villages are "joints," where it is secretly sold, and some druggists abuse their privileges and sell a great deal.

Fraud, perjury, spies and blackmail are some of the fruits, and there is much demoralization of the police and judiciary in consequence.—*W. T. Wakefield, Editor Jeffersonian, Topeka, Kan.*

Just three years ago Rhode Island adopted a prohibitory amendment to its constitution similar to that which is to come before the people of Pennsylvania on the 18th of June. This is what the leading editors of that State say of the practical workings of constitutional prohibition.

I have reason to believe that drunkenness and crime have increased since constitutional prohibition went into effect in this State. Prohibiton has not been enforced for the reason that it is against the sentiment of the majority. The revenues of the city have been injuriously affected by it.—*George O. Willard, Editor Evening News, Pawtucket, R. I.*

The intelligent sentiment of the State is against the enforcing of the so-called prohibitory law, and while the people recognize that a man is entitled to his opinion, it is neither wise nor just that the majority should come under the ban of his ideas.

As far as Constitutional Prohibition is concerned, as affecting the general welfare of the State, it must be admitted that temperance, like religion, is out of place in politics, and the general welfare of the State is better with a license system than under Prohibition.—*C. C. Corbett, Editor Dispatch, Providence, R. I.*

Needs Attention.

We have had several complaints in reference to the condition of Big Tracadie Bridge. They are to the effect that the gravel and other material with which its roadway was covered have, in a great measure, been washed away or fallen through the floor of the structure, or been otherwise displaced, so that holes, which are a source of danger to both horses, travellers and vehicles, have, for a good while, existed in it. The attention of the proper authorities has been directed to the need of repairs on this bridge and we hope that something will be done to render it safe and less discreditable to the country, before some person or animal is maimed or killed as a consequence of its neglected condition.

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.

[Progress, St. John.]

Enforce the Better Law.

"The temperance citizens of Fredericton had a grand demonstration yesterday. It was a splendid show, worthy of the great order it represented. We congratulate them heartily upon their complete organization.

"It was held, we suppose, in anticipation of a temperance and an anti-temperance campaign and a Scott act election.

"In our opinion, it would be in the interest of temperance if the Scott act went by the board and the present local law was rigorously carried out.

"It is wrong for the state to license an evil, but it is licensed, and all the temperance influence in the province cannot change it now. What we want then is the better law.

"There is no comparison between the Scott act and the provincial law. The former has been proved a failure, the latter has been more successful than any liquor law ever passed in this province. We have had an excellent opportunity to judge how it worked in this city and cannot find any serious fault with it. The people have it in their power to make it thoroughly prohibitive. Every man before he can get a license must have the signature of two thirds of the property holders in his district attached to his petition. He must be free from the stigma of the police court and he, as well as his petition, must be thoroughly satisfactory to the inspector and the mayor. If the resident real estate owners in any one ward do not want a saloon about them they need not have one. Therefore the law is really prohibitive if the people will have it so.

"For an example of this we need go no further than Carleton. The real estate owners there refused to sign the petition of any applicant for liquor license, and there is not a licensed saloon on the west side.

"If the people of Fredericton will repeal the Scott act and refuse to sign the petitions of any applicants for license, they will have no legal saloons about them. The penalties for illegal selling are so severe that they deter even the reckless from violating the law.

"We speak in the interests of temperance when we place the local law before the Scott act."

The Fredericton Temperance Demonstration.

FREDERICTON, May 24.—The holiday was very generally observed here and the weather was beautiful with the exception of some slight showers of rain after 5 p. m. Nearly every business house in the city was closed and work generally suspended. Visitors commenced to arrive from the country at an early hour, and the morning trains from St. John brought large contingents. The Northern and Western train which arrived at 11 a. m. was packed with people, among whom were large temperance delegations from all along the line, and the Chatham brass band. The principle attractions in the forenoon was the base ball matches and the military review, in the afternoon the children's procession, and in the evening the immense temperance procession and the temperance meeting in the City hall. The R. S. of Infantry commanded by Lieut. Col. Maunsell, D. A. G., marched to the officers' square at noon, went through some evolutions and fired a feu de joie in honor of the day. A large crowd of people, completely surrounding the square, watched the parade of the troops with a great deal of interest.

The whole population seemed to have congregated on Queen street after dinner, and, reinforced by the visitors, completely jammed that popular thoroughfare. The children's procession, which numbered some 200, was marshalled by Sergt. Major McKenzie, R. S. of I., and led by Bryson's band. It was an interesting sight and attracted a large amount of enthusiasm. When the procession disbanded a crowded temperance meeting was held in the city hall, Judge Steadman presiding. The speakers included Rev. Mr. Mowatt, Rev. Dr. McLeod, James Watts of the Carleton Sentinel, Capt. Howe of Stanley, and G. W. C. T. Robinson, I. O. G. T., of Chatham.

This evening's temperance procession was a monster one, reaching nearly the entire length of Queen street. It was formed at the City hall at 6 o'clock and paraded the principal streets meeting in its course the Marysville contingent at the N. & W. railway station. Five bands, the R. S. of I. band, Fredericton brass band, 71st Batt. band and Chatham band and the Marysville band occupied places in the procession and the temperance delegations represented were drawn from Fredericton, Chatham, Nashwaak, Marysville, Keswick, Woodstock, Kingsclear, Lincoln and St. Mary's. There must have been 1,000 persons in the procession, at the rear of which was a boat drawn by four white horses elaborately decorated at the ship of state, with temperance mottoes and filled with little girls in white waving prohibition banners. Sergt. Major McKenzie again was marshal, and his aides were Messrs. W. Rosborough and Reed. The streets through which the procession passed were densely packed with people. On the disbanding of the procession another temperance meeting was held in the City hall, where every seat was filled and many people filled the aisles. Hon. A. F. Randolph presided, On the platform were John A. Nichols, Rev. Mr. Winter, Rev. Job Shenton of Woodstock, J. S. Beek, Ald. Estey, W. Lemont, Coun. Colter of Keswick, Jas. Watts of Woodstock and many others.

Mr. Nichols was first introduced and was followed by Mr. Wilson, M. P. P., and others. The meeting adjourned at a late hour. The Fredericton brass band provided music during the evening.

Divine Healing.

At a meeting in Toronto, recently held, among others Mr. Howland, ex-mayor of Toronto, gave his experience as to how he had become a convert to the "faith cure" doctrine, and introduced them to the means of his conversion, in the person of his wife, who is a New Brunswick lady by birth and sister of Lady Tilley. Mrs. Howland said she had been more or less an invalid from a child, and had often wished for one well day to be like other girls. The account of the sudden and dangerous illness that finally overtook her, was given in simple terms, as was also the history of the growth and steadying in her confidence in divine healing. At the middle of a certain week this faith reached out and laid firmly hold of the promise, and she at last fully believed that she would be healed. On this same day her husband, becoming alarmed at her condition, begged her to have a doctor again, if only to see if she were not dying. This she steadily refused, and was told by the Holy Spirit that she would be cured in three days. On Friday she was worse than ever, racked with most severe pains, and on Saturday morning she awoke in perfect health, in which she has continued ever since. Mrs. Howland gave another instance, with somewhat sharper outlines of the power of faith. While very weak, it was necessary that a tooth should be drawn. The physician recommended chloroform, but she declared her intention to depend on the strength of God. The dentist broke the tooth three times in the operation, but Mrs. Howland assured the audience that she did not feel it at all.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Northern N. B. and Quebec Fishing Grounds.

(New York Herald.)

Salmon at $20 a pound, and of your own catching at that. This to say nothing of the chance of getting drowned and the certainty of being bodily mutilated by mosquitoes. That's the attraction which the Lower St. Lawrence salmon rivers offer to sportsmen—an attraction that never fails of drawing hundreds of men from their comfortable homes to undergo the pleasures and discomforts of a six weeks' experience of camping out in the Canadian backwoods.

In a few hours the rush will begin. The unusual early appearance of hot weather this year has made things hum in the resorts of the sportsmen in this city, and soon the hotels will be filled with stalwart men from all parts of the world on their way to the fishing grounds.

As salmon is the king of fishes, so salmon fishing is the king of sports. The sport bears the stamp of royal approval, for did not the Prince of Wales visit the Metapedia when in America in 1860, and do not the Indian guides point out to-day with patriotic pride the "Prince's pool?"

LORD DUFFERIN'S COTTAGE.

Lord Dufferin, when he arrived in Canada, as soon as his official inauguration was over, repaired to the same spot and built himself a cottage on Tadousac Bay, now the property of Sir Roderick Cameron, of New York. The Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise, during their stay in Canada, also made it an invariable rule to spend several weeks in this paradise of Nature, and in spite of other engagements always made it a point to fish the viceregal river, the Grand Cascapedia, for which each Governor General pays an annual rent to the Province of Quebec of $500. The Marquis of Lansdowne and his successor, the present Viceroy, have followed the example set them, and in June the gubernatorial party will leave the capital on fishing bent.

It is not, however, the royal and noble patronage of the salmon fisheries that have given them their fame. Rather has it been the annual influx of American visitors which has caused the opening of the season to be eagerly awaited in New York and Boston, Chicago and St. Louis. To these anxious watchers the news that the season is unusually well advanced this year, that the fish are numerous and in first class condition, and that the prospects were never better than now will be welcome. Already the advance guard have arrived; others have engaged rooms at the hotels.

NOTABLE SALMON FISHERIES.

Billy Florence, the actor, is one of the most notable of those visitors, President Arthur, in his lifetime, was another, and the membership roll of the fishing clubs down below contain the names of men who are best known as busy workers in busy Gotham.

The only way of reaching the salmon country is by the Intercolonial Railway, and the famous line is dotted with stations which seem to be especially built for the reception of the fishermen. At Rimouski if you travel down the St. Lawrence, the sportsmen begin to leave the train, and those who have not been fortunate enough to secure one of the largest rivers step off to try their luck in the numberless small ones. Twenty-five miles travel in a canoe up the Rimouski River brings one, after a more or less heavy portage, to Lake Quatawamkedgick, and thenceforth the fisherman is happy.

The Mic Mac Club have their station on the Rimouski, and although not so lucky as some of the other parties they have a reputation for big catches. Its membership is composed wholly of Westerners, J. L. Hugh, of Chicago, and E. T. Allen and C. B. Burnham, of St. Louis, being its chief spirits.

Further on down the railway is Little Metis, a village of some importance as a signal station for the vessels navigating the St. Lawrence, and here, too, with little trouble, the salmon angler can obtain his heart's desire. The best spot of all, however, is Metapedia—Cedar-Hall is the railway station—and here is the house of the Metapedia Salmon Club, one of the richest organizations in the whole district. Its membership includes such names as Dr. T. Warden, J. H. de Mott, J. L. Cadwallader and John G. Heckscher, of New York. Metapediac, in Algonquin, means musical waters and here in the midst of one of the most romantic regions of Canada., do staid brokers and business men come to recuperate.

WHY THE BEST FISHING IS FOUND.

The Metapediac has over two hundred rapids, now swift and deep, now gently rippling over golden gravel and silver sands. Here and there are deep pools in which are salmon of astonishing size. For early fishing the Metapediac has especial fame, and it was at the junction of the Causapscal that Princess Louise landed a forty pounder in 1879.

Sir George Stephen, the ex-president of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, controls three of the best rivers, and again this season will have General Sir John McNeill, V. C., and General Sir Donald Stewart, of the British army, as his guests.

The Restigouche Salmon Club, whose grounds are at the junction of the Metapediac with the Restigouche, go in for style.

NEW YORKERS WHO KILL SALMON.

They have the finest club house in Lower Canada, and one befitting their members, who include W. H. DeForrest, A. C. Weeks, G. E. Pollock, J. L. Cadwallader, H. H. Robbins, Robert Goelet, Isaac Catlin, jr., Samuel Thorn and James M. Waterbury, of New York. This is the club of which Chester A. Arthur was for many years president. Catches of salmon weighing twenty to thirty pounds are common, and it is only when they bring the scales over the latter figure that they are considered worthy of mention. The Ste. Marguerite Salmon Fishing Club leases the west branch of the St. Marguerite River at a yearly rental of $310. Their return to the government of the last year's operations shows that they caught 46 salmon, weighing 310 pounds, the largest being 28 and the smallest 10 pounds. Among the members are James Grant, E. C. Berney, W. B. Williams, Henry S. Williams, W. B. Wheeler and Obed Wheeler of New York; Gard T. Lyon of Oswego, and Dr. Ashton, of Dobbs Ferry.

Other rivers are leased by individuals, such as the Escuminac and the Nouvelle by John Maitland, of New York; the Bonaventure by Will H. Thorne; the Grand river by Colonel Walker, British Royal Artillery; the Dartmouth by Will H. Lane, of Boston, who has the distinction of paying the heaviest rent of all—$520—for a catch of 24 salmon, weighing 496 pounds; the York by Charles B. Barnes, of Albany; the Laval by Sir R. W. Cameron and the Matane by Sir Alexander T. Gait.

THE BIGGIST SALMON OF THE YEAR.

The St. Anne des Monts River leased by Henry Hogan, of Montreal, gave the biggest salmon caught last year—a beauty weighing 49 pounds. It was hooked by a New York gentleman, one of Mr. Hogan's party.

The Restigouche River on the New Brunswick side of the border is a prime favorite with the visitors.

Here are "Camp Beatrice," owned by W. J. Florence; "Camp Albany," belonging to J. M. Lansing, Dudley Alcott and Dean Sage, of Albany; "Camp Harmony," on the Uqsolquitch, started by Charles F. Laurance, of New York. Charles F. Fearing, of New York, who had a lease of Brandy Brook last year, will have to miss his salmon this year, as he is on a tour around the world. Dr. Baxter, Washington, has bought a famous spot on the Metapedia, called "Dan Fraser's," and has announced his intention of coming along early in June; and R. G. Dun, of New York, is also expected at an early date.

SALMON FISHING COMES HIGH.

The reader must not suppose that salmon fishing can be carried on without the expenditure of a good deal of money. Two hundred dollars a head for an expedition is a very moderate estimate of the expenditure. In addition to railway fares and clothing Indian guides and camping material, the wants of the inner man have to be looked after. This in itself takes quite a lot of ready cash.

The following is a list of articles ordered by a gentleman for himself and four friends: Salt pork, one barrel; flour, barrel; rice, 15 pounds; sugar, 15 pounds; coffee, 10 pounds; tea, 5 pounds; molasses, 5 gallons; coal oil, 5 gallons; potatoes, 3 barrels; apples, 3 barrels; onions, 1 crate; hominy, 2 tins; corn, 10 two pound tins; ginger snaps, 15 pounds; soda crackers, 20 pounds; 6 hams, 6 pound of bacon, 6 large tins corned beef, 5 dozen conserved soups, 1 dozen cans baked beans, 1 case claret, 2 cases champagne, 2 cases bottled lager, 2 cases brandy, 2 cases whiskey, 6 dozen Bass' ale, 6 dozen soda, 6 dozen Apollinaris, 6 dozen ginger ale, 2 gross matches and 50 pounds of salt. Various other small articles brought the total cost up to near $400. This for food and drink alone. What will their salmon be worth a pound?

District Orders.

THE CORPS SELECTED FOR THE PERFORMANCE OF DRILL IN THE BRIGADE CAMP.

The following orders have been issued from Head Quarters, Military District No. 8, Fredericton:

(*a*) In accordance with General Order (8) of 10th May 1889, the undermentioned Corps (strength opposite their names) have been selected for the performance of drill in Brigade Camp of Exercise for the year 1889-90 to assemble at St. Andrews the 25th June next:—

Cavalry:—The 8th Princess Louise N. B. Regiment C, E, F, G Troops, Lieut. Colonel Domville, 137 officers and men.

Artillery:—Woolastook Field Battery, Major Dibblee, 65 officers and men.

Engineers:—Brighton Engineer Company, Major Vince, 32 officers and men.

Infantry:—Infantry School Corps, Major Gordon; 67th Batt. (Carleton Light Infantry,) Lieut. Col. Baird, 9 companies, 296 officers and men; 71st York Batt., Lieut. Colonel Marsh, 7 companies, 231 officers and men.

(*b*) The Newcastle Field Battery of Artillery, Lieut. Colonel Call, (65 officers and men) will drill in camp near local head quarters under regulation for Corps in Camp of Exercise as pointed out in General Order.

(*c*) The following Corps will perform twelve days drill at local head quarters under orders relating to "City and Rural Corps:"

Artillery:—N. B. Brigade Garrison Artillery, Lieut. Colonel Armstrong.

Infantry:—62nd Battalion St. John Fusiliers, Lieut. Colonel Blaine, 6 companies; St. John Rifle Company, Capt. J. T. Hartt.

(*d*) The following Corps are hereby relieved from the performance of drill for the year 1889-90:

Cavalry:—The 8th Princess Louise N. B. Regiment, A, B, D, Troops.

Infantry:—73rd Battalion, Lieut Colonel McCulley; 74th Battalion, Lieut. Colonel Beer.

Fatal Steamship Collision on the St. Lawrence.

A ROYAL MAIL ALLAN LINER SINKS A DONALDSON LINER, DROWNING EIGHT MEN.

MONTREAL, May 22.—A serious collision occurred this morning on the river between the R. M. S. "Polynesian" of the Allan Line, commanded by Capt. Hugh Wylie, and the "Cynthia," of the Donaldson Line, commanded by Captain John Taylor, resulting in the sinking of the latter vessel, and the loss of the lives of eight of her crew. The "Polynesian" was proceeding down Varrenes canal, opposite Point-aux-Tremblos, when she perceived the "Cynthia" inward bound.

Several of her crew were seen after their swim ashore, where, penniless, they were endeavoring to obtain a passage by street car to the city, in order to find the Donaldson line office. The conductor of the car, who was a Frenchman, does not seem fully to have comprehended the position, or else to have behaved with great inhumanity. The sufferers had of course no money, having secured nothing in their hasty flight from the sinking ship to save their lives. The captain offered his watch as security and also promised payment on arriving at the office, but the car conductor refused to accept the watch, remarking "me can't put watch in bag," and said he could not take the men. The angry sailors seemed inclined to take possession of the car and force it to proceed, but in obedience to their captain they refrained from doing so.

John Coates, chief officer of the "Cynthia," says he had barely time to observe anything, and the "Cynthia" began to settle down, and it appeared about seven minutes from the time he felt the shock to the time she sank. Capt. Taylor was on the bridge at the time with the pilot, and the "Cynthia" was on her proper or right hand side of the river. This is the rule of the sea, which prevails likewise in the river, that vessels pass each other on the port side. The position in which the "Cynthia" now lies, Coates contends, is proof positive that she was in her proper course, and as the "Polynesian" was struck on the starboard side he contends this shows that somehow or other she was going out of her proper course. He believes that something had gone wrong with the steering gear of the "Polynesian," as otherwise she could hardly have come so astray, or was probably being steered from the stern, which he considered very dangerous, instead of being steered from the bridge, as was the case with the "Cynthia." The "Cynthia" was built by Henderson of Glasgow. Her sister ship, the "Titania," was wrecked about three years ago off Anticosti. The cargo was a general one, comprising about 550 tons of pig iron and 500 tons of coal. Coates spoke in strong terms of the lack of Canadian hospality. Notwithstanding the survivors were dripping wet no one offered them shelter or refreshments and they had to walk all the way to town. When they arrived at the street car terminus at Hochelaga they were refused a ride by the conductor, notwithstanding that Captain Taylor offered him his gold watch in pledge.

The following is the list of those of the crew of the "Cynthia" who lost their lives: Hugh Irving, chief cook, Glasgow; Alexander Nichol, sailor, Glasgow; Andrew Vance and Charles McCracken, trimmers; James Low, fireman, Glasgow; James Ferrou, boatswain; David Young, stowaway from Glasgow; Charles Blackstock, mess room boy. The "Polynesian" proceeded to Quebec with 120 passengers.

Stubborn Children readily take Dr. Low's Worm Syrup. It pleases the child and destroys the worms.

[From the Halifax Evening Mail.]

Unprotestant Protestantism.

The presbytery of St. John, N. B., in connection with the Presbyterian church in Canada, has,—following various other presbyteries and synods of the same body—passed a resolution "protesting" against the Jesuits estate bill. And it is proposed, so we are informed, to ask all the presbyteries and synods, and even the General Assembly itself to pass similar delive ances. These it is intended to supplement with resolutions from the various Conferences of the Methodist church, from the Baptist associations, Church synods, etc. Indeed all Protestant ecclesiastical bodies in Canada are to be asked to pass on the subject, and to condemn the Quebec and Dominion governments regarding a measure that passed the Quebec legislature almost without dissent, and with which the people of Quebec are in the main perfectly satisfied. And all this is to be done, we are told, in order to resist "Romish aggression." All this ecclesiastical artillery is to be directed at an alleged "interference" with "protestant liberties."

Now, it appears to us, that genuine protestantism really is in danger. It is certainly being menaced by the very thing against which the original "Protest" was filed. Turning back to the records of the Second Diet of Spires we find that what John of Saxony, George of Brandenburg, and the other protesting princes "protested" against, was ecclesiastical domination in civil matters. The Diet, at the instance of the Emperor, had just passed an edict requiring the various princes and governments of the empire to make themselves servants of "the Church" in its corporate capacity, and to carry out ecclesiastical behests regarding heretics and heresy. Against this decree on the 19th of April 1529,—little over 350 years ago—six princes and the representatives of a number of Imperial towns, "for themselves as well as for all who might thereafter adhere to their cause" entered their formal "protest" and withdrew from the Diet. Hence the word "Protestant" as applied to those christians who "adhered to the cause" of the princes and deputies who refused compliance with the decree of the Diet of Spires. Hence the great schism in the Western Church that marks the history of the sixteenth century. The rock upon which the church went aground was the declaration in the protest of the entire freedom of the State from ecclesiastical dictation and control. And thus Protestantism in its origin was mainly a civil revolt against ecclesiastical assumptions.

It therefore seems paradoxical, that in this year of grace 1889, the denomination that claims to be *par excellence* protestant in its character and teaching, should be taking the lead in an agitation so utterly opposed to the principles of the leaders in the so called Protestant movement. But such is actually the case. Here we have, in the Presbyterian church in Canada, a number of ecclesiastics, that are assuming in their ecclesiastical capacity, to dictate to this country not only how to govern the Northwest, and how to legislate respecting the liquor traffic and Sunday observance, but what provincial legislation the Dominion government shall and shall not vote. And with the grimest kind of irony they profess to be taking all this trouble in the interest of "Protestantism." The bones of John of Saxony would rattle in their iron coffin if they could be made to realize that such arrogant ecclesiastical assumptions were being made by men who profess adherence to his memorable protest.

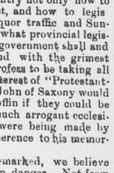
As we before remarked, we believe Protestantism to be in danger. Not from the few score of Jesuits in Canada, nor its any appreciable degree from the Catholic church. But from the spirit of ecclesiastical usurpation and dictation that is rapidly growing within itself. And against that spirit, which rent the church asunder in the sixteenth century, the Protestants of the nineteenth century would do well to take heed. They have far more to fear from that than from any other form of "Romish aggression."

What Am I to do!

The symptoms of Billiousness are unhappily but too much known. They differ in different individuals to some extent A Billious man is seldom a breakfast eater. Too frequently, alas, he has an excellent appetite for liquids but none for solids of a morning. His tongue will hardly bear inspection at any time; if it is not white and furred, it is rough, at all events.

The digestive system is wholly out of order and Diarrhœa or Constipation may be symptoms or the two may alternate There are often Hemorrhoids or even loss of blood. There may be giddiness and often headache and acidity or flatulence and tenderness in the pit of the stomach. To correct all this it not effect a cure try *Green's August Flower*.

EXHAUSTED VITALITY.



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