General Business.

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 DRWINGS 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 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 towards all parties, and we authorize the company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.

R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisiana National Bank.
PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank
A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans National Bank.
CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

Grand Monthly Drawing,

WILL TAKE PLACE AT

At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, May 12, 1891.

Capital Prize, $300,000.

100,000 Numbers in the Wheel.

LIST OF PRIZES

1 PRIZE OF	300,000 is	300,000
1 PRIZE OF	100,000 is	100,000
1 PRIZE OF	50,000 is	50,000
2 PRIZES OF	25,000 are	25,000
5 PRIZES OF	10,000 are	50,000
10 PRIZES OF	5,000 are	50,000
25 PRIZES OF	1,000 are	25,000
100 PRIZES OF	500 are	50,000
200 PRIZES OF	300 are	60,000
500 PRIZES OF	200 are	100 000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Prizes of	$500 are	$50,000
100 do	300 are	30,000
100 do	200 are	20,000
TERMINAL PRIZES.		
999 do.	100 are	99,900
999 do.	100 are	99,900
9,124 Prizes, amounting to		$1,054,800

PRICE OF TICKETS.

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

Club Rates, 55 Fractional Tickets as $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 Orders for Tickets and Lists of Prizes forwarded to correspondents.

Address PAUL CONRAD, New Orleans, La.,

Give full address and make signature plain.

Concerns having lately passed laws prohibiting the use of the mails to and Lotteries, we use the Express Companies in answering correspondence and sending Lists of Prizes, until the Courts shall decide our rights as a State Institution. The Postal authorities, however, will continue to deliver 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.

AFTER TWENTY-FIVE years 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 6th, voted by two-thirds majority in each House to let the people decide at an election whether the Lottery shall continue from 1895 until 1910—The general impression is that THE PEOPLE WILL FAVOR CONTINUANCE.

ESTEY'S COD LIVER OIL CREAM

CURES COUGHS, COLDS, WHOOPING COUGH, CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS

PLASMANKAS

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE, 50 CENTS.

BAY DU VIN WHARF.

The building of the Taylor Wharf, Bay du Vin, will be offered at public competition on

Thursday, 16th April,

at 11 o'clock, a. m., at Malcolm Taylor's

Plan to be now seen at the residence of the subscriber, Chatham, and also at M. Taylor's, on the day of the sale. A specification may be seen at Taylor's at any time until sale, and also at the subscriber's.

JOHN CURRIE.

Chatham, N. R., April 6th, 1891.

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT RATEPAYERS.

The undermentioned non-resident ratepayers of the Parish of Chatham, County of Northumberland, are hereby requested to pay their County and Parish Taxes, as set opposite their names, together with the cost of advertising (24 cents each), to the undersigned Justice of the Peace, at his office in the Parish of Chatham, County of Northumberland, Province of New Brunswick, within two months from the date hereof, otherwise legal proceedings will be taken to recover the same.

	1888	1889	1890	Total
Coleman, James	$2.75	$2.85	$2.62	$10.02
Connell, David	2.20	2.12	2.28	6 60
Fielger, Archibald	3.30	3.16	3.43	9.90
Flett, Enoch			9.12	9.12
Kelly, William M. (Estate)	16.50	15.90	5.70	38.10
Kilfoil, J. R.		21.30		21.30
McIntosh, David	3.30		2.85	6.15
Venasgentine, John	3.85	3.71	3.99	11 55
Wilson, Charles	1.20	1.29	1.32	3.81

Dated at Chatham, N. R., this 9th day of April A. D. 1891.

JOHN FOTHERINGHAM.
Collecting Justice.

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.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - - - APRIL 30, 1891.

Parliament.

Parliament opened at Ottawa yesterday. The opening is an unusual one in some ways, being at a later date in the season than any since confederation and also because the opening proceedings occupy two days. Peter White was elected Speaker yesterday, without opposition, but the speech from the throne will not be delivered until to-day. Douglas Hazen, of St. John is to move the address in reply to the speech. The seconder will be Mr. Carbauld, of British Columbia.

Railway Interests.

The subsidies secured to proposed railways in different parts of the northern counties by an act of the recently-closed session of the legislature, will, no doubt, stimulate efforts on the part of those interested to have many of the contemplated lines undertaken at an early day. The aid offered is, of course, only partial, but it is as much as the province can afford to give, and must be supplemented by Dominion subsidies, to the obtaining of which it will be well for our northern representatives at Ottawa to direct their fullest attention. The members for North Shore constituencies in the present local Assembly are doing decidedly better, in this regard, than their predecessors, but however able or influential they may be, now or hereafter, it would be looking for too much to expect them to obtain what equitable considerations demand, after the resources and assets of the province are so largely absorbed in the interest of the southern counties. In seeking aid at Ottawa for our railways, however, it will be only fair that the hard treatment accorded to the northern section of the province during the long period when everything was given for the south and nothing for them, should be taken into consideration. The representatives of Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche should take advantage of the strength that full agreement and a good cause gives them in asking the Federal Government for the simple justice so long witheld from these counties by the majority in our local legislature. They will be able to show by the records of the province that if the southern section had been satisfied with the same treatment in the matter of railway aid that they, as a majority, accorded to the north, the Province would now have assets in lands and cash, of more than $3,500,000, which have been absorbed by the southern counties over and above their fair proportion on the basis of population. The North Shore railways provided for by the recent local Act are, therefore, not only entitled to more Dominion aid than those in the other sections of the province, but also to the Federal Government's first consideration.

Considering the disabilities against which we at the North have to contend in the matter of communication during fully one-half of the year—our ports being sealed by ice and our steamers and sailing vessels laid up, whilst those of St. John and other southern ports are engaged in active traffic—a fair disposition towards us would have led the representatives of southern constituencies to give us at least mile for mile of railway with themselves, according to population. Outside of the Intercolonial, however—which, by the way, discriminates against the North Shore in its freight rates—we, at the north, have only 187 miles of railway, while they have, in southern counties, no less than 791 miles built by provincial aid. It is, thus, clearly demonstrated that in the matter of money expenditure, the discrimination in favor of the southern counties by the local legislature has been grossly inequitable, while it has been quite unfair in the matter of mileage, outside altogether of the consideration to which we were entitled on account of our extra difficulties in winter travel and traffic.

We mention these important facts at the present time, as an intimation to our friends in other sections of New Brunswick that the talk they sometimes have about North Shore demands, serves only to remind those familiar with the subject, of how much more we are entitled to than we can ever hope to get, before we shall be placed on an equal footing with them as sharers in the common heritage of the province. Most of them will, doubtless, be surprised to learn that if the same Railway aid had been given to the southern counties as to the northern, on a basis of population, New Brunswick would now have to help her revenues a capital which, at four per cent. would equal more than $146,000 a year, which is a sum much greater than our whole Crown Land revenue—and yet, when a small and altogether inadequate concession was made in the matter of Stumpage, there was a great outcry in certain quarters against northern demands and northern influence! Justice to the north, however, demands more rather than less of such concessions.

As already intimated, our present northern representatives, with one exception, are pulling together in an endeavor to secure from the Local Government equitable treatment in the administration of provincial revenues and assets, and they have been fairly successful. Northumberland naturally leads in the matter, and so long as she has an undivided representation she will continue to do so. The same rule holds good in our relationships with the Dominion, and it lies within the ability of the four North Shore representatives at Ottawa to urge our claims upon the Federal Government in such a way as to place them in the front rank when railway matters are presented. They can truthfully say, "Our southern neighbors in New Brunswick absorbed the whole of their own share of our public lands and revenues, and the larger part of ours in aiding their own railways. We now look to you to consider us as having the stronger claims to your consideration, because we have been so unfairly dealt with by our own legislature, in which we are a minority."

Meantime, those who are directly interested in the lines for which our local members have secured aid, should lose no time in doing their part in the work that is required before practical results can be achieved. It is a good many years since the Government subsidies were large enough to cover the cost of construction and equipment. The people living along proposed lines can encourage those who are in a position to take hold of the work of building, by offering the right of way. In some cases local aid—either municipal or parish, or from individuals—may be obtained. Anything that demonstrates the public demand for and utility of a proposed railway should be made known to the Ottawa representatives who are expected to use their influence in obtaining the necessary Dominion subsidies. In this county much interest is felt in the four roads provided for, viz., the seven miles from Redbank and the four miles from Nelson towards the Intercolonial; the twenty miles from the Intercolonial, at Newcastle towards Tabusintac and the five miles from Chatham to Black Brook. It may be assumed that there is not much divergence of opinion respecting the routes of any of these roads, although some of the people living on the lower right bank of the Northwest Miramichi, favor a line from Redband that will run as near to them as possible. It is contended by many that a route over the divide between the Northwest and Southwest rivers is the best, because it is the only one which the Dominion Government may be induced to assume control of, for the reason that it may be considered as a continuation of the Indiantown Branch, and might share a common train service with that road. The other proposition as to route is one down through the settlement lying along the river to a connection with the Intercolonial at or near Derby junction, the Redbank line, having no connection, necessarily with the Indiantown Branch. There is much to be said in favor of both propositions. If the Indiantown Branch be utilised as a portion of the Redbank road seven miles of new road through the Williamstown settlement will give the desired connection, and make the whole distance from Redbank to Derby Junction a little less than fourteen miles, but if—as is proposed by some—a road be built via Indiantown and Hell Cat Brooks, it will of course make the distance between Redbank and the Intercolonial about twenty-one miles. The route via Parker's and Williamstown is the most feasible from an engineering point of view, and is only about two miles longer than the direct one following the right bank of the Northwest, which would be the most difficult and expensive of any to construct. It is not well for anyone to become too strongly committed to any particular route, for there are difficulties yet to be overcome before the undertaking can be considered in shape to be taken hold of by practical railway men, and those most interested will, no doubt, realise that a road by any route is better than none at all.

It is to be hoped that, at least, some of the four roads proposed for Northumberland will be undertaken before the year is out, although, as we have already intimated, a good deal of aid not yet in sight is required before any of them can be looked upon as assured.

The Lumber Trade in G. B.

[London Timber Trades Journal, 18th April.]

There still exists a feeling of lethargy in the timber trade—the current business is not so satisfactory in amount as might ere now be expected. Orders are being received very much from hand to mouth, and a very marked disinclination is experienced at the hands of dealers and consumers to make perchases to a greater extent than passing exigencies demand. This state of matters certainly keeps open an outlet for future cultivation in restoring their supplies to a more normal condition, and which, being available, affords hopeful prospects for quick distribution of considerable quantitics of new goods when the season comes round for their arrival, as in view of the near approach of this time no doubt buyers are actuated in the present restricted nature of their purchases.

We hear that inquiries continue to be received from the Colonies, and further business has been brought to a conclusion with the Cape. The low prices and cheap freights have undoubtedly facilitated business with Australia, but considerable difficulty is experienced in getting the required specification of the usual mixed and 3rd qualities in 11 in., of which our Colonial friends always want a good proportion. Amongst freights we hear of the fixture of a 1,000 tons vessel from Miramichi to Australia at the low rate of £4.

The dealers say things are dull, and one or two we spoke with seem to have very little faith in prices advancing. The general complaint, however, is not so much the falling off in the orders, but about the over-competition bringing profits down to zero, everything being cut so fine that when a big order comes in there is very little to be made out of it. No doubt the cheap prices accelerate the consumption—we have evidence of that in the large dock deliveries—but it is certainly not a healthy state of trade. The Gefle deals alluded to, with all the attendant expenses, in addition to a year's rental, must have left a loss on the first cost, though it is possible the last holder may have turned over a trifle on their re-sale. If the shipping season opens late, and the same rapid reduction of stocks continues, we are prepared to see prices of spot goods advance for really good stuff, both at auction and privately. We fear any improvement will be short lived, the first effects of an upward movement in the market being to invite consignments, as there is plenty of stuff available if the shippers see any chance of turning it into money at bare cost.

News and Notes.

Hon. John Carling has been called to the senate of Canada.

The British forces have routed the Manipur rebels in another engagement.

At Iquique, Chili, recently $20 was paid for a can of preserved milk, and beef sold at $10 a pound.

Four mutinous artillerymen at Portsmouth, Eng., were sentenced Saturday to two years in prison.

English military men are denouncing the condition of the sea defences at Portsmouth as disgraceful.

The Haytien government has refused to grant the United States a lease of Mole St. Nicholas for a coaling station.

A woman has been murdered and the body mutilated in New York. The crime is exactly similiar to those committed in the Whitechapel district of London.

Sir Fred Middleton, ex-commandant of the Canadian militia, is living at Mosley, England. He writes to a friend in Canada that he is enjoying good health.

At Colorado Springs on Sunday an operation was performed upon Miss Myra Higbee, who was born blind, which enables her to see perfectly.

A telegram from Valparaiso says the suppression of the rebellion is looked for at an early day. The rebels are said to have no forces of importance on hand.

The Marine Department has been notified that the St. Lawrence is clear of ice as far as Anticosti. St. Paul's island reports the first steamer inwards of the season, the Charington.

The complete census of the Methodists of Great Britain shows them to number 424,303, with 28,095 in probation, and the junior classes number 62,416. The numbers are not as great as many had expected.

It is re-affirmed at Madrid that the insurgent Chilian ironclad "Blanco Encalada" has been sunk as the result of the attack made upon her by torpedoes and that the loss of the vessel was attended by great loss of life.

The Supreme Court of the United States has postponed the hearing of the Sayward case until Oct. 19, owing to the illness of Justice Bradley, the full bench being desired to hear a case of such importance.

Rev. Dr. Talmage's new tabernacle in Brooklyn was opened last Sunday with three imposing ceremonies. The edifice seats 5,500 persons and cost $450,000. The collections during the day amounted to nearly $50,000, and a debt of $200,000 remains.

The Grand Trunk Company has purchased a new kind of machine for sawing steel rails. It is portable, being fixed to a flat car. The saw has no teeth, but is driven by steam at a high rate of speed, and a stream of cold water passes over the saw while it is working. It will cut a rail in 30 seconds.

The Observer, the weightiest influence of London Sunday papers, expressed the opinion that the Government will accept the Newfoundland proposal and withdraw the Knutsford bill. It warns the Government that its oppressive treatment drove Washington and Hamilton into rebellion.

On Wednesday night of last week while Kate Brenner, aged 12, was alone in her father's house, at Clarksburg, West Virginia, a burglar tried to enter through a window. The girl split his head open with an axe, killing him, when he was half through the window.

The Customs Department has been notified of the seizure last week, near Salmon river, Anticosti island, of 42 barrels spirits, two barrels rum, one barrel gin, one keg wine and 150 cases of green seal gin, total value about $5,000. The seizure was made by Customs Officer Trudel. The owners escaped and are not known.

A St. George correspondent of the *St. Croix Courier* writes: Nathaniel Leavitt, of L'Etang, St. George parish, a hard working, industrious farmer, put away $166.00 enclosed in a canvass purse for the purpose of paying a note due this month, and the other morning, on taking up the purse, to his dismay he found that mice had cut up and carried away most of the bills. The pieces left were no good. Moral—Put your money in some regular bank if you want to save it.

Considerable excitement has been created in Irish circles by the reading at high mass in all the Irish Catholic churches in Montreal on Sunday last of a brief pastoral from Archbishop Fabre exhorting the faithful to abstain from attending the proposed meeting in favor of the Parnell movement on 8th May. His Grace instructed the pastors of churches to make necessary comments so that his meaning might be perfectly understood.

Because of the question which has been raised by the Passamaquoddy Indians, as to the right which the state has to prevent them from hunting and fishing at any time in the year, a score of cases against them for violation of the game laws, will be quashed, or continued, at this week's term of the court in Washington county. It will be remembered that under the original treaty with Massachusetts the Indians claim that the right to hunt and fish at all times was reserved to them and good legal authority sustains them in this claim.—Bangor Commercial.

An Amherst despatch of Tuesday, 28th says:—"Judge Morse yesterday decided that David Murray, at the time he shot Mr. McKeen at Oxford station, was insane, and acquitted him of the offence. The judge said that at once in accordance with the law he would lay the case before the Lieut. Governor and, awaiting his decision the sheriff was ordered to keep Murray in close custody. The accused appears to be perfectly sane now, and if released by the executive his Pictou friends will take care of him."

The leading event of the week, historically, has been the death of field marshall Von Moltke, which occurred suddenly at Berlin last Friday. The count was over 90 years of age, having been born at Mecklenburg, Oct. 26th, 1800. For seventy years he was connected with the Prussian army and his strategical powers were of the utmost service to his country in the Danish, Austrian and Franco-Prussian wars. Since 1871 he has been chief marshall of the German empire.

The pressure of the times has induced the British government to prepare a measure giving England free schools which will be introduced shortly and will no doubt become law. Its operation will begin on Sept. 1st. after which time fees in all English Board schools will be abolished. The Chancellor of the Exchequer Mr. Goschen expects that this new educational system will cost the government $10,000,000 a year, but the cost during the current year will be less than half of that amount.

A statistican says: "Few are aware of the vast number of people that can be placed on a small tract of ground. When we speak of millions of men we are apt to picture to ourselves an almost boundless mass of humanity; yet a million of people, standing closely together, each not occupying more than four square feet, could be placed on a patch but little more than a third of a mile square. A square mile will accommodate 7,965,000. At that rate the whole population of the United States would hardly cover nine square, miles and the whole population of the world could stand on two townships."

The expulsion of the young man, Luigi Tessio, from the Fredericton Normal school for exhibiting an objectionable picture to the students of the institution, has called forth many expressions of dissent from the press. It, as stated on good authority, the picture was taken to the school by one of the young man's class-mates, and displayed against his wishes, the punishment was unjust. Mr. Charles Hemming's presentation of the case in the Sun was a forcible one and worthy of attention. Mr. Creed's anxiety lest his own offspring should be contaminated, is not in the highest degree flattering to the object of his solicitude. His action, however, can hardly affect his popularity; he enjoys the rare felicity of having passed that stage.

A resident of Beauharnois, Que., was called to St. Jerome where a near relative was said to be dangerously ill. He got as far as Montreal, but going out of the Bonaventure depot, he met a convivial acquaintance. The pair started off to "liquor up" at a saloon hard by. They continued at it until it was too late for the man from Beauharnois to catch the train and they decided "to make a night of it." The next morning the man from Beauharnois received another telegram, stating that his relative had just died intestate, leaving about $13,000 to be divided amongst fifty collateral relatives, the Beauharnois man taking his moiety among the rest, but that, had he reached St. Jerome in time, he was to have been left the bulk of the property. His tears at the funeral was likely genuine.

The late Nova Scotia legislature made a law restricting the sale of liquor to quantities of a pint or over, the same not to be drunk on the premises where sold. This at least is what the law makers supposed that they did. But a judge has decided that the true intent and meaning of the act is that selling is no offence except where the purchaser drinks more than a pint. As no one is likely to drink more than a pint of Halifax liquor and survive to give evidence, this construction makes the seller comparatively safe. The judge who has convicted the legislators of this awful stupidity has not yet been supported in his opinion by a supreme court decision. In the meantime it is unsafe to say whether the fool's cap belongs in the legislative buildings or the local court room.

Hon. Mr. Goschen has introduced the budget in the British parliament. In the post office expenditure for the year there was a deficit of £220,000, due to increase in wages. Of the surplus, £900,000 arose from internal revenue duty on alcoholic spirits. There had been 18,000,000 gallons increased consumption of home-made spirits. Tobacco had given an increase of £456,000 and beer an increase of £375,900. The reduction in the national debt had been £6,512,000. He estimated revenue for the coming year at £90,480,000 and expenditure at £88,440,000 with £1,900,000 for free education. Of the remaining £900,000 £300,000 would go for the construction of barracks, and £400,000 would be for the withdrawal of light gold from circulation.

Says the New York Sun: Our English cousins evidently put up a stiff game of football, judging by the list of recorded casualities from Sept. 20, 1890, to March 21, 1891. In an article headed "Butcher's Bill for the Season 1890 91" over 100 serious accidents are cited, twenty-two of which unfortunately proved fatal. The writer says: I have prepared my annual budget with considerable care and research. I think I may say that the list includes all the accidents recorded. But if we add to it the unrecorded accidents, my 'butcher's bill' would be more bloody than it is—and it is horrible enough in all conscience. The six months' list is truly a dreadful record of casualties. Aside from the dead, the most serious accidents were: Legs broken, 20; legs fractured, 6; arms broken, 6; arms fractured, 2; collar bones broken, 10; thighs fractured, 2, in addition to a list of bad cuts, bruises, internal injuries, dislocations, broken noses, etc.

Sir Charles Tupper's reply to Sir Henry Tyler's statements at the meeting of the Grand Trunk shareholders appeared in the *Times* of last Friday. Sir Charles attacks the action of the president of the G. T. R. on every point. He says he would have failed in his duty to Canada and England if he had not exposed the attempt of the Grand Trunk to support a party in Canada whose policy during the recent election was that of annexation. He says Sir Henry Tyler made the fatal mistake of allowing himself to be blinded by jealousy of the C. P. R. Adversity now dogs his footsteps, while the C. P. R. steadily prospers. He regretted that he had ever given assistance to the G. T. R. to enable it to obtain its connection with Chicago, as it is now evident that it has made the road an American institution. In concluding Sir Charles says that Canada has a right to know whether the English shareholders of the railway sustain Sir Henry Tyler and Mr. Saargeant in their admitted policy of looking to Washington.

It shows the modern spirit of cosmopolitanism and its accompanying love of fair play and free discussion without prejudice or sentiment that an article lauding and defending the loyalists should appear in an American magazine. James Hannay, editor of the Gazette, St. John, N. B., in the May number of the New England Magazine, of Boston, takes up the history of the loyalists from the beginning of the troublous times of the revolutionary war. His article shows an intimate acquaintance with the conditions which immediately preceded the outbreak of hostilities, and in the calm spirit of research, he destroys a great many American pet illusions in regard to the men and doings of this period. The article is profusely illustrated by drawings especially made for it during a long summer vacation by Louis A. Holman, a young New Brunswick artist, who is now settled in Boston and is doing much good work for the magazines.—Quebec *Chronicle*.

Election petitions are a crop that never fails in Canada. Fourteen Liberal and twenty Conservative seats have been protested. In most cases this protest business is supported by neither equity nor sense. There is no sense in protesting elections where there is no reasonable prospect of changing the result, and there is no equity in such a course where the petitioner has availed himself of the same improper practices as those which he alleges against his opponent. The petitioner should possess not only clean hands but a clear head.

The only protest entered against a candidate elected in New Brunswick appears to be that of Narcisse Landry against Kennedy F. Burns, of Gloucester. The efforts of Mr. Landry and Senator Perrier to arouse race prejudices in the French counties of this province should be disclaimed by all who have the country's welfare at heart. Fortunately, it is pretty thoroughly disclaimed by the French people themselves.

The P. E. Island government, being unable to command a majority in the Assembly, Frederick Peters, a young Charlottetown barrister who is in the House for the first time, has been called upon to organize a new government. The following cabinet is announced:

Attorney General and leader of the Government, Frederick Peters.
Provincial secretary, Angus McMillan.
Commissioner of works. J. R. McLean.
Members of the executive, without portfolio, Peter Sinclair. Alexander Laird, James Richards, Donald Farquharson, Lawrence Kickham.

The Legislature was summoned to meet this week, but adjourned pending the ministerial elections.

A despatch of 28th says:—The writs to fill vacancies caused by the acceptance of office by members of the new government are out; nomination, 14th May; election, 21st. A writ was also issued for the seat of James M. Sutherland, hero of the Sutherland-Weeks' scandal; election on the 28th May.

An eight-inch well, which is being sunk near Wheeling, West Virginia, by the Wheeler Improvement Company, in a search for oil or gas, has reached, after several months of boring, a depth of 4100 feet. Both oil and gas have been struck throughout in paying quantities. It has gone through several thick veins of coal and has traversed layers of gold quartz, iron and numerous other minerals. Prof. J. C. White, State Geologist, who has watched the drilling closely, has succeeded in getting the Government interested in it. The result is that after the well has been sunk to the depth of one mile the Government will take up the work and, under the direction of two expert officers of the geological survey, will drill into the earth as far as human skill can penetrate. The temperature and magnetic condition will be observed as far as possible, and by means of an instrument constructed for the purpose a complete record of the drilling and all discoveries made will be kept. The record will be placed in the Geological Survey's exhibit at the World's Fair and afterwards preserved at Washington. Prof. White and the Government officers say this will be one of the most novel and important exhibits at the fair and will attract the attention of the scientists of the world.

Some fancy the charms of the lily-white maid,
Who faints in the sunshine and drops in the shade.
And is always "just ready to die."

But give me the girl of the sunshiny face,
The blood in whose veins course healthy and free,
With the vigor of youth in her movements of grace,
Oh, that is the maiden for me!

She is the girl to "tie to" for life. The sickly, complaining woman may be an object of love and pity, but she causes to be a "thing of beauty" worn down by female weakness and disorder, subject to hysteria and a martyr to bearing-down pains. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a sure cure for these distressing complaints, and will transform the feeble, drooping sufferer into a healthy, happy, blooming woman. Guaranteed to give satisfaction in every case, or money paid for it refunded.

Forestry at the World's Fair.

ACTIVE PREPARATIONS FOR ONE OF THE MOST INTERESTING EXHIBITS AT THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

Not the least important of the great divisions of the Chicago World's Columbian Exposition is that devoted to Forestry. Mr W. I. Buchanan, Chief of the Department of Agriculture, who is at present in charge of the Forestry Department, has entered actively upon the work of enlisting the various timber and lumber interests, and state Forestry Bureaus in this important feature of the Exposition. Speaking of the matter Mr. Buchanan says:—

"I am very much gratified by responses received to letters sent out to State Forestry Bureaus; to the journals devoted to forestry and lumber and others interested in this subject. From the general tone of these replies I am encouraged to believe that the Forestry Exhibit will be very full and complete, and will be one of the most attractive ever shown at any exposition.

"The importance of this department of the exposition can scarcely be overestimated. The question of erecting a building for the forestry exhibit, through the co-operation of the various forestry interests in its construction, so as to illustrate in a unique and attractive manner all the woods of commerce in their natural and finished states, is in contemplation and is a question for future determination. The statistics of wood and timber consumption in the United States are full of meaning, and forcibly suggest that the efforts on the part of the general government and the several states to conserve the forest supply, and promote timber culture were inaugurated none to soon and cannot be prosecuted too vigorously. It is intended that the forestry display shall fully illustrate what has been accomplished in this direction, and that State Boards of Forestry will show the most desirable methods of observing Arbor Day, the benefits derived therefrom, and the progress made by them in tree culture. A comparison of notes and a general survey of the situation cannot fail to be interesting, instructive and profitable.

"In a general way it may be said that the forestry exhibit will embrace wood in its natural state from every section of this and other countries, thus affording a most excellent opportunity for comparing the same varieties growing in different latitudes and the climatic effect on forest growth. Worked timber in all of its many commercial forms will be shown by beautiful specimens selected from the wood-working establishments of the world, including the various ornamental woods used in furniture, veneers and interior decorations.

"The advance in the science of preparing timber in various ways to resist decay and the encroachments of animal life, will be appropriately illustrated. There will be an exhibit of dye-woods and barks; of lichens, mosses and ferns; of commercial gums, vegetable ivory, wood pulp, and a curious collection of seeds, and peculiarities of forest growth, such as cypress knees, burls, etc.

"A good deal of attention will be devoted to forest botany, the distribution of forests, of genera and of species, as well as the anatomy and structure of woods, and the diseases of forest trees and timber.

Forest management, maps, illustrations, and instruments for measuring standing timber; growth of different ages and soils; graphic and other illustrations showing rate of growth: influence of various managements on tree growth; statistics of the lumber trade and of forestry; the harvesting of forest products; the turpentine and charcoal industries will all receive proper attention.

"The above is but a partial outline of the Forestry Exhibit, but it will give an idea of how interesting and profitable it can be made by the hearty co-operation which we feel sure of receiving—of State Boards of Forestry, journals devoted to forestry and the lumber trade, and all who are interested in this important feature of the Exposition."

Thousands of Lives Lost.

Poets and novelists go into ecstasies over what they romantically call "beautiful spring," and "gentle spring," and while, no doubt, every one is glad to see winter release its icy grasp, "beautiful spring" is, after all, one of the most deadly seasons of the year. Sudden transitions from warmth to extreme cold, with piercing, chilling winds; from dry to sloppy, "muggy" weather, all combine to make the season a most trying one, even to the hardiest constitution, while to those with weak constitutions the season is one of positive danger. Undoubtedly the greatest danger at this season of the year is from cold in the head, which very few escape, and which if not promptly and thoroughly treated, developes into catarrh, with all its disagreeable and loathsome effects. Catarrh, neglected, almost as certainly developes into consumption, annually destroying thousands of lives. At this trying season no household should be without a bottle of Nasal Balm. In cases of cold in the head it gives almost instant relief and effects a speedy cure, thus preventing the development of catarrh. Where the latter disease has already secured a hold it is equally efficacious, and with persistent use will cure the worst case. From the outset it sweetens the breath, stops the nauseous droppings into the throat and lungs, dispels those dull headaches that afflict the sufferer from catarrh. Nasal Balm is not advertised as a cure-all—it is an honest remedy which never fails to cure cold in the head or catarrh when the directions are faithfully followed, and thousands throughout the country have reason to bless its discovery. Nasal Balm may be had from all dealers or will be sent post-paid on receipt of price (50 cents, small, or $1, large size bottle) by addressing Fulford & Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Farm and Garden.

MANURE FOR THE GARDEN.

It is a common plan for farmers to save each year their best fertilisers from the barnyard for the garden. But even this does not always furnish just the right proportion of different kinds of plant food. Stable manure usually contains proportionably more nitrogen than is needed and less phosphate and potash. A change to either or both of those for a single year often gives better results than will follow the regular dressing from the barnyard. Wherever there is an excess of vegetable matter these mineral manures will be better than others for a single year. Farmers who apply the contents of their hog-manure piles to gardens should remember that ground thus fertilised should not be planted to cabbage, as it often causes club root. It is a mistake to suppose that hog-manure is necessarily richer than that from other stock. Hogs are generally grain fed, and this makes their manure rich. But if hogs are given only grass their manure is only worth more as it is apt to be less mixed with bedding or litter. Fed in the pen, a hog deposits its excrement in one corner, while other animals, often accounted more cleanly than the pig are less particular. This probably gives rise to the popular belief that pig manure is generally very rich. Being nearly pure excrement it heats quickly, and thus concentrates what fertilizing properties it has and makes them more immediately available.

FEED THE SOIL.

The farmers of any section where they are selling hay from their farms, and putting nothing back, "are robbing Peter to pay Paul." They are exhausting the natural source of fertility so fast that they will soon have nothing to fall back upon. A ton of hay takes from the land fully 80 pounds of actual plant food in the form of nitrogen, potash and soluble phosphoric acid. If you take off two tons of hay, you are taking off 160 pounds of plant food, to restore which requires from 400 to 600 pounds of fertility, according to the strength of materials used, or from eight to ten loads of manure of 2,600 pounds each. Now, how long this can be kept up time alone can tell.

CARE OF CHICKENS.

If you want good laying hens in winter, keep an eye on your early hatched chickens and select the best developed and healthy looking pullets for furnishing you with eggs next winter. For several weeks after hatching the young chicks should be fed a little five or six times a day. After they are half grown, three or four times a day—not to fatten them, but to make them grow. Two rations out of three should be soft food, and if mixed with milk instead of water it will be greatly improved. See to it that they have green food of some description and plenty of fresh water and gravel within their reach. By forcing the pullets in this way you will be quite sure to set them laying in the fall, which, if properly housed and fed, they will continue through the winter.

IMPROVING THE SOIL.

There are three methods by which the soil may be improved. These are, drainage, cultivation and manuring. Drainage not only rids the soil of surplus moisture but also places it in a condition to be worked earlier, puts it in a better tilth and adds to its fertility by straining the water as it passes along the ground.

Many fail to appreciate the advantages of thorough cultivation as a means of improving the soil. Preparation and cultivation laid to make plant food available. The finer the condition of the soil the larger will be the supply of available plant food. This is one of the chief benefits of thoroughly preparing the soil for the reception of the seed and then of keeping it in good condition by cultivation during growth.

The conditions of the soil that are most favorable for plant growth are also best for its improvement, and thorough cultivation enables us to maintain these conditions more perfectly.

Manuring adds to the supply of plant food in the soil, but in order to be of the most benefit to the growing plants it is necessary that the fertilizers should be in an available condition. The action of some material is to act upon the soils as to increase the amount of available plant food while others add to the amount in the soil. This fact must be considered in manuring. All three are dependent upon each other in securing the best results and a failure to supply any one of them will effect the general results, while the more thoroughly each is given the greater will be the improvement.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE

ARE NOT a Purgative Medicine. They are a BLOOD BUILDER, TONIC and RECONSTRUCTOR, as they supply in a condensed form the substances actually needed to enrich the Blood, curing all diseases coming from POOR and WATERY BLOOD, or from VITIATED HUMORS in the BLOOD, and also invigorate and BUILD UP the BLOOD and SYSTEM, when broken down by overwork, mental worry, disease, excesses and indiscretions. They have a SPECIFIC ACTION on the SEXUAL SYSTEM of both men and women, restoring LOST VIGOR and correcting all IRREGULARITIES and SUPPRESSIONS.

EVERY MAN who finds his mental faculties dull or failing, or his physical powers flagging, should take these PILLS. They will restore his lost energies, both physical and mental.

EVERY WOMAN should take them. They cure all suppressions and irregularities, which inevitably entail sickness when neglected.

YOUNG MEN should take these PILLS. They will cure the results of youthful bad habits, and strengthen the system.

YOUNG WOMEN should take them. These PILLS will make them regular.

For sale by all druggists, or will be sent upon receipt of price (50c. per box), by addressing

THE DR. WILLIAMS' MED. CO. Brockville, Ont.

NOTICE OF SALE

Under Mortgage.

TO Charles Stuart of the Parish of Glenelg in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick, Farmer, and all others whom it may concern.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the six teenth day of March, A. D. 1881 and made between the said Charles Stuart of the one part, and William S. Loggie of Chatham in the County and Province aforesaid, Merchant, of the other part, and registered in the Records of the said County in volume 60 pages 517 and 518, and numbered 507 in said volume; and also under and by virtue of the Power of Sale contained in a certain other Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the eighth day of May A. D. 1888, and made between the said Charles St