New Advertisements.

PAST ALL PRECEDENT!
OVER TWO MILLIONS 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."

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.

B. 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.

MAMMOTH DRAWING

At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, June 16, 1891.

Capital Prize, $600,000.

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	500 are	50,000
200 PRIZES OF	600 are	120,000
500 PRIZES OF	400 are	200,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Prizes of	$1000 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
2,144 Prizes, amounting to		$2,159,600

PRICE OF TICKETS.
Whole Tickets at $10; Halves 20; Quarters 10; Eighths $5; Twentieths $2; Fortieths $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
In the Expression Used by many when buy Sales.
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.

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 ...enth 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 Stuart of the one part, and said William S. Loggie of the other part, and registered in said County Records in volume 66 pages 47, 48 and 49 and numbered 36 in said volume; there will for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage default having been made in payment thereof be sold at Public Auction, in front of the Post Office in the town of Chatham in said County, on Friday, the 17th day of July, next, at twelve o'clock noon, the lands and premises mentioned and described in said first mentioned mortgages as follows:—

"All that piece or parcel of land situate lying and being in the Parish of Chatham aforesaid, on the north side of the Napan River being part of lot number two and bounded on the north by Napan River; on the east by lands owned by Benjamin Sweezey; on the south by lands willed to Ellen Stewart by Charles Stewart, deceased; and on the west by lands willed to Ellen Stewart by the said Charles Stewart, the said lot commencing at the north-westerly corner of Benjamin Sweezey's lot and running along the north line of the said number two lot to the big drain, and the same width from front to rear and containing—acres more or less—being the piece of land willed by said Charles Stewart to Alexander Stewart by will dated the twenty-ninth day of September one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, as by reference thereto will more fully appear, and by the said Alexander Stewart sold and conveyed to the said Charles Stuart by deed bearing even date herewith, as by reference thereto will appear."

"Also all that piece or parcel of land situate in Glenelg aforesaid, bequeathed and devised to the said Charles Stuart by his father Charles Stewart in and by his said last will and testament being part part of lot number two from the westerly line of the said lot number two to the water far, at the east side of sheep cote, and thirty-six rods in width from front to rear, on the west side of the said Charles Stuart's, deceased, rear land as by reference to the said will, will more fully appear; and the lands and premises in the said last mentioned mortgage described as follows:—

"All that piece or parcel of land known as part of lot number 2 on which the late Charles Stewart resided, situate and lying in the Parish of Glenelg on the south side of Napan River and bounded as follows:—On the north by said Napan River; on the west by lands owned by Janet McGinnis; on the south by lands now owned by Alexander Stewart and on the east by lands now owned by Robert Stewart and being in width four rail westerly line to the east side of line known as Sheep Cot, and being same width from front to rear. Also thirty rods in width from front to rear on the west side of rear lands owned by the late Charles Stewart both of which properties were bequeathed to said Charles Stuart by his father Charles Stewart by will bearing date September 25th 1877, as by reference thereto will more fully appear." Together with all and singular the buildings, improvements, privileges and appurtenances to the said lands and premises belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Dated at Chatham, this 8th day of April, 1891.

WARREN C. WINSLOW, Solicitor of Mortgagee. W. S. LOGGIE, Mortgagee.

McIntyre Colt.

A 5-year old colt of the well known McIntyre mare is offered for sale by the subscriber. He is perfectly sound and a fine roadster.

JOHN MORRAN, Bathurst.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - - - MAY 28, 1891.

It Won't Work.

Political papers sometimes resort to ingenious expedients to prejudice their opponents. Referring the governorship of New Brunswick, which is now very satisfactorily held by Sir Leonard Tilley, the Fredericton *Herald* says Judge Fraser's appointment would undoubtedly be a most popular one, and would remove the doubt which has for some years, seemingly existed in the minds of the Dominion government as to whether a dissenter could be safely appointed to that position. That is, we suppose, intended to convey the impression that only gentlemen belonging to the Church of England will be appointed by the present government to the governorship of New Brunswick. In the first place, Judge Fraser is a Presbyterian and cannot, therefore, be called a dissenter. Besides, as there is no established church in Canada, there are no dissenters. The word has no meaning in this country. In Great Britain it has, but as the Presbyterian Church is an established one, presbyterians are not dissenters, even there. The *Herald* might also have remembered that the government of Canada appointed a Methodist citizan of Fredericton—the city in which it is published—to the governorship, in the person of the late Hon. L. A. Wilmot, so that its little attempt to arouse religious predjudices seems to be a very ludicrous misfit. The *Herald* ought to be able to do better, or go out of the "religious cry" business.

Chatham Public Building.

The amount placed in the estimates for the coming fiscal year for a new public building in Chatham, is satisfactory evidence of the intention of the Government to provide the accommodation so long needed for the Post Office, Custom House and other public offices here. It also shows that our present representative is not forgetful of his pledges in the matter and his success in securing the grant is a guarantee of his efficiency. We shall, also, no doubt, not be forgotten in the matter of the wharf accommodation needed down-river. The amount of the Chatham public building grant—$7,500—has been declared altogether inadequate by those who would, no doubt, be glad if nothing whatever were provided for that purpose, but it is not unusual to make a small appropriation at first for such purposes, the larger sums required being secured when sites, plans and other necessary facts are ascertained and satisfactory statements as to probable cost based thereon can be given to parliament by the minister of Public Works. If a grant to cover the whole cost were asked for in the estimates the critics would, probably, be crying out against the money being voted before it was needed. The growlers are, of course, supporters of the gentleman who opposed even a $1,500 post office grant for Chatham last year, and who considered the old rookery for which he made the public pay $10,000 good enough for Chatham.

??

The *Gleaner* says:—

"If the Ottawa municipalities should succeed in having their railway subsidies recouped by the Dominion Government, the people of Fredericton and of the County of York will profit by their efforts, for of course all the municipalities which gave aid to railways must be treated alike. The city of Fredericton would get back $50,000 and the County of York $30,000 given as a bonus to the Fredericton Branch Railway and both City and County would be very glad to be repaid these large sums for which they are now paying interest."

And if justice and equity are proclaimed throughout the land, the $175,000 exacted from the people of the North Shore counties to build railways in the southern counties of New Brunswick will also be repaid, with interest.

The *Gleaner* is in error as to the character of the delegation that presented its claims to the Government. It was a gathering of the township reeves and deputy wardens of the counties, mostly from Ontario. They numbered two hundred and could not, therefore, be merely representatives of the Ottawa municipalities.

British Lumber Trade.

The British Board of Trade returns are out, and the portion of them relating to the lumber trade is thus referred to by the London *Timber Trades' Journal* of 16th inst.

"Turning to the timber imports, the figures furnished by the Board of Trade returns are very reassuring, always recollecting that during the year of comparison, 1890, the import of wood material was abnormally large.

"The import of wood goods, from January 1st up to the end of April, 1891, compared with the corresponding period of the year preceding shows a very important decrease both of sawn and hewn. From Russia we have received less of the former by 33,633 loads, and of the latter 9,688 loads, Sweden and Norway in sawn goods show a decline of 41,205 loads and of hewn 11,399 loads, while the supply from Germany of hewn is 9,592 loads less.

"The East Indies likewise show a decreased import for the period named of 12,903 loads of hewn timber.

"On the other hand Canada and the United States have sent us more during the four months than they did last year, the former being credited with an increase of 1,968 loads of hewn and 8,343 loads of sawn, and the States 4,722 loads of hewn and 1,773 loads of sawn.

"The importation from other countries during the four months shows an increase on last year's figures of 13,941 loads hewn, and 586 loads of sawn, making a total decrease on the quantities of timber received during the four months of 1890 of 64,136 loads sawn wood and 20,631 loads of hewn. The most marked decrease was in April.

"For the one month Russia sent less by 2,598 loads of hewn and 18,193 loads of sawn. Sweden and Norway 347 more of hewn but a large decrease in sawn amounting to 50,887 loads. The United States are credited with 3,471 loads more of hewn but 3,018 less of sawn, but from Germany we have imported during April 3,821 loads more of hewn than April twelvemonth. The East Indian import exhibits 4,318 less hewn, but Canada, though supplying 217 loads less of hewn, is credited with 5,594 more of sawn, and other countries show an increase of both descriptions, viz. 4 344 loads hewn and 3,319 of sawn. The results of the April import give a total increase of 4,850 loads of hewn and 63,285 loads decrease of sawn. The largest decrease is from the North of Europe ports and may be attributable to the late opening this year, but anyway it is satisfactory to record this large decrease as affording a better opportunity for the markets to harden. But we shall want a reduction of 100,000 loads a month for the next two months to give it a solid character, the adverse influences at work all last year and the year before having shaken it to its foundation."

News and Notes.

CHRISTIAN MUNIFICENCE.

A New Yorker—supposed to be J. Pierrepont Morgan—has given $200,000 to St. George's Protestant Episcopal church in that city for the purpose of extending church work among the down town people.

SWEAR NOT.

A man at Fresno, Cal., named Hutchinson, refused to appear in court when summoned and was fined $75. This made him so angry that he stood and swore at the judge until the penalties against him amounted to $865 or as many days in the lockup, where he is now cooling off.

JAMAICA

The Hon. Adam Brown, while in Jamaica, collected over one hundred photographs of the scenery of the island, which he will use in illustrating the lectures he intends delivering on Jamaica throughout Canada. Mr. Brown advertised Canada well in Jamaica, and as one good turn deserves another, he will now proceed to do the same for Jamaica in this country. Success to his efforts to give an impulse to trade!

THE WORLD'S END.

A despatch from Atlanta, Ga., says rev. E. R. Carswell, a noted Baptist evangelist, after a careful revision of the calculations of Cummins concerning the prophecies of Daniel relative to the world coming to an end, has placed the final overthrow of all things in the year 1891. He makes an ingenious and interesting calculation, and there is a ring of certainty in his predictions that has taken hold of a number of persons.

GOAT'S BLOOD.

The Koch consumption cure is almost a thing of the past now, but the goat's blood treatment is not altogether discredited as yet. Professor Bernheim, in a report on the transfusion of goat's blood for tuberculosis, says that 14 patients have been treated, and two who were in the last stages of anemia, were cured. Ten of the remaing number were suffering from tuberculosis, and have greatly improved, and two, both in advanced stages of consumption, have died. The treatment is said to have an important effect in the first stages, but should not be used in the last stages of consumption.

AN EFFECTIVE REPRESENTATIVE.

It is highly gratifying to find the Jamaicans expressing such friendship for and admiration of Hon. Adam Brown, Canada's Honorary Commissioner to the Jamaica Exhibition. The Kingston *Colonial Standard*, of April 24th, speaks in the following terms of Mr. Brown:—While the Commissioners from other countries have gained the good will and won the friendship of many of our people, there can be no doubt that the prime favorite as well as most prominent figure, so far as Commissioners or visitors are concerned, is Mr. Adam Brown. Among the countries which have taken part in our International Exhibition the place of honor belongs to Canada, and we are sure that we give expression to the opinion not only of the people of Jamaica but of outside exhibitors and visitors when we say that the Commissioner for Canada occupies a similar position to that of the Dominion."

USES OF HOT WATER.

Hot water is one of the best among simple remedies. For instance, headache almost yields to the simultaneous application of hot water to the feet and back of the neck.

A towel folded several times, and dipped in hot water, and quickly wrung out and applied over the toothache or neuralgia, will generally afford prompt relief.

A strip of flannel, or napkin folded lengthwise, and dipped in hot water and then applied round the neck of a child that has the croup, will sometimes bring relief in ten minutes.

Hot water taken freely half an hour before bed-time, is helpful in the case of constipation and has a most soothing effect upon the stomach.

A goblet of hot water taken just after rising, before breakfast, has cured thousands of indigestion, and no simple remedy is more widely recommended by physicians to dyspeptics.

HINTS FOR TRAVELERS.

Nausea, from the motion of the cars, may be prevented in the following way: Take a sheet of writing paper large enough to cover both the chest and stomach, and put it on under the clothing, next to the person. If one sheet is not large enough paste the edges of two or three together, for the chest and stomach must be well covered. Wear the paper thus as long as you are travelling, and change it every day if your journey is a long one. Those who have tried it say that it is a perfect defense.

Those to whom the term "sleepe." is a hollow mockery may profit by the experience of salesmen and others who travel frequently, and have the bed made up with the pillow toward the locomotive. Just why this should make sleep easier is not explained, but the plan is highly recommended.

If you are ever in straits for a clean handkerchief or two when no washerwoman is within easy call, try this plan: Upon reaching your hotel take all your soiled handkerchiefs, wash and rinse them, and spread them out smoothly on the window-panes. Be sure that there are no creases, and that the corners form right angles. When dry and carefully folded no one could tell that they had not been ironed. Heavily embroidered handkerchiefs will not look as smooth as plain ones, but will certainly defy detection across a car aisle.

SAM SMALL AGAIN.

The Rev. Sam Small, who is now in Toronto, has addressed a circular to the people of America concerning the troubles with the Ogden, Utah, university, of which he was elected president. He says the telegrams attacking him were sent out by "that infamous liar, the Rev. J. Wesley Hill, of the First Methodist church at Ogden." He goes on to say that the Ogden university scheme was "a private speculation,' and that the aforesaid Hill "lives a double life."

Mr. Small is equally severe on the directors, boldly charging them with getting up bogus subscription lists and "robbing Salt Lake city of the institution." He concludes: "Up to this hour I have stood between the church I love and the exposure of this whole scandalous Utah situation, but now I must let the truth be known." A nice lot.

LIVING CHESS.

The exhibition of living chess recently given at the floral fete of the Alexandra College at the Royal University, Dublin, was a splendid spectacle. The Bristol *Mercury* says of it: "In the large concert hall the largest in the city, amid the wealth and beauty of the floral triumphs and decorations, the monster chessboard was laid in the centre, as it were, of a fairy palace of enchantment. The newly-designed dresses of the chessmen, sparkling with jewels, glittering with gold and silver and the sheen of silk and satin, the imposing sceptres of the stately crowned heads, the heraldic oriflammes of the noble Rooks, the awe-inspiring battle-axes of the valiant and doughty Knights, the pastoral staffs or croziers of the reverend Bishops, the coquettish spears of the sixteen charming Pawns, and the squires clad in the splendor of the Tudor age, together with their graceful actions and perfect movements, and the surrounding floral decorations, were the admiration of all beholders, who will long and pleasantly remember the gorgeous scene. Never before was chess shown to more advantage. Three performances were given."

HOW THE LEPERS LIVE.

At the leper settlement of Molokai writes Sister Rose Gertrude to *The Ladies' Home Journal*, the time hangs very heavily on the hands of even these ease-loving children of the tropics. Some few, in the first stage of the disease, build cottages, some cultivate taro, tobacco, sugar-cane, or other plants in small inclosed patches. In the olden times they distilled strong and harmful liquors, but this is now, happily forbidden by law. The sea around abounds with all kinds of fish, and the stronger ones pass hours in this favorite pursuit. There are a number of horses at the settlement, too, and sometimes there are horse-races, the training for which is an amusement to them for weeks beforehand. The women fish or ride, too. As a rule, they are not much given to domestic pursuits, though some still make hats, and gorgeous quilts with birds and flowers cut out of colored rags, stitched on to the white calico. But those who can work are almost disinclined to do so, by the utter uselessness of their industry. "We are dying," say they; "Why should we waste our time in working to leave good things for those who do not care for us?" The Chinese bear off the palm for industry. They plant taro and rice and establish bread and cake stores, and even make candy for those who have the good fortune to receive money from their friends on the other islands. Of course there are many who from loss of hands or feet are unable to work, and theirs is the saddest lot. They have literally nothing to do but sleep and smoke, and their lives are unutterably dreary.

AN INGENIOUS RASCAL.

An ingenious rascal is Edward Pinter, who has recently been conducting some swindling experiments on a large scale in England. He claimed to be able to increase the weight of gold by the use of the philosopher's stone. The manner in which he worked the trick was to obtain a number of sovereigns to experiment on, with the condition that they were to remain in the acid or composition which he used, for a considerable time. He then contrived to produce, by means of materials at hand, such a stench that everyone was glad to clear out. When they came back the man and the money were nowhere to be found. Pinter is an American and has played his trick with success in Liverpool, and later in London. He was under trial in the Marlborough Street Police Court last week for attempting to obtain on false pretenses $40,000 from Edward Streeter, a Bond Street jeweller, who had engaged the man to try some experiments for him, and becoming suspicious, called in the police. People whose anxiety to increase their wealth leads them to adopt questionable methods deserve to be taken in. There is little choice after all between the duper and the duped in such a case. When people have to be taught by adverse experience that honesty is the best policy, the kind of honesty that results therefrom is not of an admirable nature. It is with surprise that we read that a member of the Rothschild family and a member of Baring Brothers, claim to have been victimized by Pinter's philosopher's stone.

A $100,000,000 BRIDGE.

Last week's *Scientific American* says that the new suspension bridge which is to be constructed across the Hudson will start about Twenty-third street from the New York side and will terminate near Twelfth street, Hoboken. There will be five divisions of the bridge, a central span, two land spans, and two approaches. The total length will be 6,500 feet; the central span will be 3,100 feet from centre to centre of piers, or 2 920 feet in the clear. The structure is to be of steel for the roadway and towers, with stone and concrete foundations. Double steel towers 525 feet high, on foundations 180 by 350 feet will carry the cables. The cables, four in number, are to be arranged in pairs, one nearly vertically on the other, and are to be 48 to 50 inches diameter each. They will be 55 feet apart vertically. These cables will be made of steel wire, laid parallel, and bound together at intervals, but they are not to be bound with wire, but are to be surrounded by a cylindrical sheet steel casing bolted on. The casing is to be water tight, and of such size as to provide a clear two inches of space between it and the cables so as to allow for the circulation of air and for the equalization of the temperature. Proper arrangements are to be made for expansion and contraction. It is thought that in the coldest weather the height of the bridge at the centre may exceed the nomial height by four and a half feet. The maximum load which the bridge at any time may carry is only equal to one-quarter the ultimate strength. With 1,300 locomotives loading the bridge from end to end only one-third of its full strength will be called upon. A capital of one hundred millions of dollars is provided for the work. Ten years will be required for its completion.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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, develops into catarrh, with all its disagreeable and loathsome effects. Catarrh, neglected, almost as certainly develops 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.

Parliament.

OTTAWA, May 20.—After routine business and questions by members, Mr. Jamieson took the floor at four o'clock to move his resolution in favor of the prohibition of the liquor traffic. This was a slight variation in the expected order of things, as the resolution of Mr. Cameron (Huron) for a repeal of the Franchise act, was first on the list. Mr. Jamieson began by expressing the hope that the discussion and vote on his resolution might be kept clear of political and party bias. His motion was the natural and logical outcome of the action taken in previous years and of the large number of petitions this year presented to the house. A short review of previous parliamentary action was given with special reference to the occasion when the house affirmed the general principle of prohibition. Assuming it to have been decided that prohibition should come, Mr. Jamieson proceeded to argue that the proper time had come. He referred to the fact that P. E. Island had endorsed prohibition by approving local option, that the greater part of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba were under the Scott Act. He explained the reasons why the Scott Act had not held its own in Ontario and Quebec, and expressed the opinion that while local prohibition might in places be unpopular or unworkable, yet the people of Canada were in favor of general prohibition throughout the whole country. Mr. Jamieson closed his half hour speech by showing that the country would be immensely advantaged by effective prohibition.

D. C. Fraser (Guysboro) who seconded the resolution, admitted that there were honest differences of opinion as to this question. Men who were as conscientious as he believed that they had a right to take a glass of liquor. Men who were themselves total abstainers might honestly believe that the time had not yet come for the enactment of the law. He had nothing to say against these people, but he was strongly of opinion that the country was greatly injured by the use of intoxicating liquor, and that it would be greatly benefitted by the supression of the whole business. The change had to come about in the future, and for his part, he proposed to do what he could to hasten it.

Colonel O'Brien, of Muskoka, was the first speaker against the resolution. He began by complimenting the mover and seconder of the resolution on the good sense they had displayed in their reasonable way of putting the case, yet nevertheless he took issue with them. The promoters of the resolution were contending on illegical and unscriptural grounds. The use of liquor was charged with crimes really attributable to sinful human nature. He had as low an opinion of Ontario local government officials as any man in the house, but the real cause of the failure of the Scott Act in Ontario was not due to the conduct of these officials but to the fact that they had not public opinion behind them. He urged that the prohibition of the importation of liquors would lead to smuggling, and that the prohibition of the manufacture would lead to the illicit distillation, and prohibition of the sale would lead to illegal selling. The law could not be carried out, and, if it could, it would be a suppression by the majority of the liberty of the minority. He would, however, have been willing to yield his own personal liberty if it could be shown that a great national end could be attained.

Mr Amyot raised the objection that the enactment of a prohibition law, as proposed, would deprive many people of their religious liberty, inasmuch as wine is used in the mass. He told the story of a priest who forbade the use of liquor, and being reminded by his bishop that the founder of religion used wine, replied: "True, but it was by no means the best thing he ever did."

Mr. Coatsworth, the member for Toronto East, replied to Messrs. Amyot and O'Brien. There was no desire to shut out liquor used for sacramental, scientific and medicinal purposes. He admitted the great difficulty of the enforcement of a prohibitory law and had no doubt that there would be illicit business, which however would be no new thing, for difficulties arose in enforcement of all great measures and reforms, as, for instance, the abolition of slavery. Mr. Coatsworth did not think that the loss of revenue was a serious objection, yet he was in favor of compensation to manufacturers, though not to dealers. Mr. Coatsworth was speaking at six o'clock and will have floor when the subject comes up again in the regular order of business some day hence.

Mr. Gilmor has dropped his question about imperial load line matters, having learned that the government has long ago taken the action required.

In answer to Mr. Lepine, of Montreal, Mr. Chapleau stated that the type setting machines in use in the government printing offices cost thirty-five hundred dollars each. The cost of composition by use of these machines was six and two seventh cents per thousand ems.

Mr. Laurier was in the house this afternoon looking quite ill. Sir John has been in attendance these two days.

This evening Mills leads the opposition.

EVENING SESSION.

After recess private bills were advanced a stage. Mr. Cameron, Huron, then moved the second reading of his bill for the repeal of the Dominion franchise act. He cited cases in great numbers where under the franchise act wrongs were alleged to be done to individuals, candidates and parties. He objected that the measure was not uniform as between the provinces, expensive to the country, expensive to candidates, and unsatisfactory all around, that it was devised for political purposes, forced through parliament for the benefit of one party and to the injury of the other, and that it is maintained for party reasons.

Sir John Thompson, replying to Cameron, pointed out that the proposed bill would restore the control of the franchise to the provincial government. This in Ontario would give less guarantees than the present law for uniformity of divisions in any province, or uniformity of franchise between different provinces. He said the Cameron bill provided that the present local franchise should for all time be the franchise for Canada. Perhaps, however, it was the intention of Cameron to change his bill in committee so that the provincial franchise for the time being would be the Dominion franchise. In two provinces it was decided by the local legislature that to serve her majesty in any federal office was so serious an offence as to dispossess individuals of the right to be represented in parliament. For one citizen, he protested against a franchise system producing such results as these. Referring to expense, the minister of justice said that matters were now in such condition that the cost of revision would be much less than at the first or even second revision. In conclusion he would observe that the present parliament was fresh from the people. If a new electorate were now created it would probably be urged that the house ought to be dissolved and a new appeal be made to the new electorate. He (Thompson) did not claim that the franchise act was a perfect measure. If it were not, necessary changes could be made, but he did not think parliament could be expected, within three months after election, to repudiate the right to vote of the people who sent them there. He moved the six month's hoist.

Mr. Mills followed and speaking at considerable length, claimed that the provincial legislatures were essentially representative of the people, and declared that the resolution was not brought in for party reasons, but for the general good.

A reply was made by Desjardine, the new member for L'Islet, who entered into a vigorous discussion of the system of provincial control as he had occasion to observe it in Quebec. Having fought in the Quebec legislature against the unfair and unjust franchise measures of the government of that province, and having had the satisfaction of seeing four or five supporters of Mercier forced by their convictions to desert their leader on this question, he was not likely to be persuaded to place this parliament, so far as the Quebec members were concerned, under the control of the Quebec provincial legislature. He affirmed that municipal control of the franchise introduced party fights in municipalities, and maintained that parliament ought to keep in touch with the people by providing its own franchise law.

Amyot replied somewhat hotly to Desjardine and was followed by Daly, of Manitoba, who described the recently enacted law of Manitoba and begged to be delivered from the Cameron measure, which would send him back to an electorate created by a measure which even liberal journals at Winnipeg pronounced to be a most iniquitious law.

Watson, of Manitoba, followed Daly, and was followed by Charlton.

THE FIRST DIVISION OF THE SESSION.

took place at 11.30, with the usual accessories of noize, consisting of solos by Prior, of British Columbia, and Joncas, of Gaspe. The counting of the votes went on amid intense excitement. It was finally declared that the vote stood 110 to 85. Attention was called to the fact that Gillies, Dickinson and Robillard had not voted. It was ascertained that the two former had been in when the question was put and desired to vote for Thompson's amendment, but failed to do so through inadvertence. Their votes were, therefore, recorded for the amendment, making the government majority twenty-seven. Robillard came in a moment too late or the majority would have been twenty-eight. There were a number of pairs. Corbould, Grandbois and Kenny are away without pairs, the opposition having refused to accomodate them. Casey, opposition, is away without a pair, and the new member for Algoma (government) is not yet here. The majority, in a full house, on the basis of this vote, is, therefore, thirty-one. Joncas, Tarte and Dupont, who have been claimed by the opposition, voted with the government. Vaillancourt (independent) voted with opposition.

OTTAWA, May 21.—After routine the prohibition debate was resumed by Mr. Coatsworth, who after a few remarks was followed by Mr. Flint, of Yarmouth. The latter argued that the number of petitions for prohibition showed that the country was in favor of such a law. He referred to the claim made by the government at the time of the introduction of the national policy that the measure was in response to the demand of the people. He thought the same reason applied to this matter. He regarded the fact that the great bodies of church members had signed petitions was all the answer required here as to the scriptural argument. He believed the proposition to submit the question to a popular vote to be un-British and wrong in principle. He dealt at some length on the question of revenue, contending that the six million dollars loss could be made up easily by reason of the increased prosperity of the country. He took strong exception to the position of his predecessor on the same side (Coatsworth) who favored compensation to manufacturers.

Mr. Mackintosh, of Ottawa, said that the house could not ignore the demand of the country for action in respect to the liquor traffic. The great number, great influence and respectability of the petitioners may be recognized. He could not, however, overlook some of the objections which were in everybody's mind. No full explanation had been given as to the question of revenue. No agreement had been reached, even by the friends of prohibition as to the question of compensation. He, therefore, proposed that an effort be made, and speedily made, to get at the bottom of the question, and moved an elaborate amendment, setting forth the importance of the question and recognizing the public demand for action, and asking the appointment of a strong select committee of this house to enquire into the probable loss of revenue to the Doninion of Canada by the prohibition of the liquor traffic; also the loss to the provincial governments and the loss to the municipal treasuries; also the probable amount which would be required for compensation to manufacturers and dealers, in case it should be deemed desirable to compensate them. The committee should also enquire into the probable effect of prohibition on the cost of public institutions for charity and the prevention of crime.

Dr. Roome, who seconded the amendment, dwelt at some length on the great necessity for some effort to sweep away the evils of intemperance. He thought it desirable to avoid the mistakes of the past in the enactment of laws which it has been impossible to enforce.

Mr. McDonald, of Huron, delivered an eloquent temperance address, declaring that the liquor traffic was a "blighting, damning curse," and quoting a great number of authorities in proof of his contention. He objected to the amendment on the ground that it would, if passed, be a compromise of principle and therefore a victory for the devil.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Mr. Taylor, of Leeds, moved a second amendment affirming the decision of the previous parliament but expressing the opinion that in a question of such far reaching importance, changing the long established usages and affecting many interested, it is desirable that the electorate should first pronounce a definite opinion on the subject. In his speech supporting the amendment Mr Taylor stated that he had passed a prohibitory law for himself two years ago and that he had lived up to it. He considered that the people of Canada had for many years been partners with the manufacturers of liquor and equally blameable with them. If the people chose now to withdraw from the partnership they should share the loss by giving compensation. In any case he believed in referring the whole matter to the people of Canada.

Mr. Mills, of Bothwell, said he would support the amendment if it were made more definite so as to require an appeal at once to the people. He wanted the question given to the people in a definite form. It was his view that a scheme of prohibition should be prepared in a completed form for their adjudication. In advance of such expression of opinion he was not prepared to adopt a resolution for the enactment of a prohibitory law. He objected to Mr. Mackintosh's proposition for a committee as relieving the government of the duty of making provision for the financial exigency.

After recess a motion for the adjournment of the prohibition debate was made by Dr. Sproule and defeated by a vote of 74 to 64. Dr. Sproule then proceeded with the discussion. He spoke against the prohibitory resolution; Mr. Watson, of Manitoba, in favor.

Mr. Davies argued in favor of the popular vote, separate from a general election, before action is taken in the direction of prohibition.

Mr. Curran addressed the house against the original resolution, and Mr. Devlin spoke at some length on both sides, but wound up by expressing his desire for a popular vote.

Mr. Gillis moved the adjournment of the debate at 10.30, when motion was again challenged, but carried by a vote of 90 to 80.

Mr. Charlton gives notice of a resolution in favor of a reference of the prohibition question to a vote of the people at the polls.

Adjourned.

OTTAWA, May 22.—After routine business to-day Sir John Macdonald nominated Joseph G. H. Bergeron, of Beauharnois, for the office of deputy speaker. Mr. Laurier stated that he had some doubts as to the necessity for the office, but as parliament had once settled this question, he would not now raise it again. Speaking for his party he would say that Mr. Bergeron was a satisfactory person for the position, for himself he had found himself in the past usually in agreement with Mr. Bergeron on all matters not political and sometimes on matters political, as for example, on the Riel question.

Before going into supply Mr. Edgar complained that the department of public works had not yet produced the papers called for by the privileges committee in connection with the McGreevy charges.

Sir Hector Langevin explained that the clerk in his department has been working diligently procuring and copying the papers during the five days since the papers were asked for. The correspondence asked for went back thirteen years and was scattered through a great mass of papers. When the house should see how large a quantity of correspondence and how many documents there were, it would be understood that all poseible expedition had been made. He had every day urged his officials to greater speed. He produced a letter from the chief clerk explaining the state of affairs and expressing the hope that a large quantity of the papers would be produced to-day and the balance on Saturday and Monday.

Mr. Davies proceeded to condemn Sir Hector, Mr. Perley Mr. and McGreevy, and claimed the ministers generally were accessories. Nobody answered him and business went on as before.

The house went into committee of supply. On the item of salaries for public works department; Sir Richard Cartwright again raised the objection to voting a salary for the chief engineer until the charges against Mr. Perley were proved or disproved. He also maintained, and in this he was backed by Mr. Mills, of Bothwell, that Mr. Perley should be suspended.

Sir John Macdonald explained once more that the vote was for the office of engineer and not for Mr. Perley. If Mr. Perley did not remain in office another would be appointed in his place to whom the salary would be paid, as to Mr. Perley's suspension he would say plainly and squarely that he would not be a party to the suspension or dismissal of a tried and reputable officer in advance of inquiry or trial. If any government in Canada took that course it would be a government of which he (Sir John) wasn't a member. All English precedents were in favor of a fairer and more generous course.

Mr. Mills quoted an English precedent where an officer resigned when a charge was made against him.

Sir John however showed that in that particular instance, which occured in Pitt's ministry, the resignation did not take place until after full enquiry and hearing of evidence, and the passage of a criminating vote by parliament.

At this point Mr. McNeill rose to say that he had found Engineer Perley far from conciliatory and sometimes even scantily courteous on occasions when he had official requests to make of him, yet he had formed such an opinion of Mr. Perley's character that it would be hard to make him believe that he was anything else than an honorable man and an ornament to his profession. He begged the gentlemen opposite to refrain from hasty and premature aspersions of