General Business.

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

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

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MAMMOTH DRAWING

at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, December 18, 1888.

Capital Prize, $600,000.

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

LIST OF PRIZES

1 PRIZE OF	$600,000 is	$600,000
1 PRIZE OF	200,000 is	200,000
1 PRIZE OF	100,000 is	100,000
1 PRIZE OF	50,000 is	50,000
2 PRIZES OF	25,000 are	50,000
5 PRIZES OF	10,000 are	50,000
12 PRIZES OF	5,000 are	60,000
25 PRIZES OF	2,000 are	50,000
100 PRIZES OF	800 are	80,000
200 PRIZES OF	400 are	80,000
500 PRIZES OF	200 are	100,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Prizes of $1,000 are		$100,000
100 Prizes of 800 are		80,000
100 Prizes of 400 are		40,000
THREE NUMBER TERMINALS.		
99 Prizes of $300 are		$29,700
99 Prizes of 400 are		39,600
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For sale 3 BUILDING LOTS on Princess Street, between Wellington and Howard Streets. Plan can be seen at my office.
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to come or send direct to

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For School District No. 7, Parish of Newcastle, Co. Northd'd, a female teacher holding a first class license. Salary $210 00 exclusive of the Government allowance. References required. Apply by letter to

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CHATHAM N B

Miramichi Advance,

CHATHAM, N. B. • DECEMBER 6, 1888.

Visit of the Deputy Minister of Fisheries.

Chatham has had two visits from ministerial representatives of the Fisheries Department, Ottawa, principally for the purpose of clearing up difficulties in connection with our Smelt industry. The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, accompanied by the Commissioner, came here in November 1877, and Lt. Col. Tilton the Deputy Minister, visited us on Tuesday. As nearly everybody acquainted with the Miramichi knows, its smelt industry is a most important one and, for the last twelve years, there has been a constant contention between the Fisheries Inspector for the province, for practical prohibition, on the one hand; and the fisherman, for the right to fish under intelligent regulations on the other. The Inspector's contention all along has been, in turns, for the prohibition of bag-nets, for stringent restrictions and a high license fee which would be prohibitive. He has constantly supported his recommendations to this effect by representing that bag-nets were exterminating the fishery, that other fisheries were being destroyed by their use being permitted, that the catch was largely allowed to rot on or near the fishing-grounds, that the fishermen were lawless, ignorant, greedy, etc.

On the occasion of the visit of the Minister and Commissioner in 1877 a thorough investigation was held at the Bowser Hotel, at which fishermen and officers were alike examined, the result being a decision on the spot of the principal matters in dispute. The Minister at once—notwithstanding the Inspector's adverse recommendations—ordered that bag-nets be allowed, that licenses therefor be issued free of any charge, whatever, that the meshes be one and a quarter inches, instead of the larger size recommended the Inspector, and he also agreed to accept the resignation of the Overseer who was shown at the investigation to have been largely instrumental in promoting dissatisfaction and getting up misleading statements, the Inspector having been cunning enough to barely save his position by making use of this officer for his purposes.

As soon as a new minister took charge of the Department, the Inspector's old tactics were resumed, and have continued until another investigation became necessary, the fishermen being, unfortunately, pushed to the verge of open defiance of Departmental authority—a state of things which, there is too much reason to believe, the Inspector, in his office in St. John, earnestly desires to bring about. No little interest, therefore, was felt in the visit of Col. Tilton on Tuesday, and although those who have been acting in behalf of the fishermen did not seem to have been as thoroughly prepared as they might have been with the testimony available to meet every statement by which the Department has been misled, and although the officers present were not examined—having been excused at the suggestion of the Deputy Minister—all parties seemed to feel that the way was opened to a better understanding being re-established between the fishermen and the Department and the meeting would result in the removal of the unnecessary drawbacks that have been imposed upon the industry.

The whole bearing and conduct of the Deputy Minister left the impression upon those who met him that he desired to get at all the facts involved in a fair, truthful and unbiased manner. While he seemed keen in emphasing any points that were developed in favor of the Department's policy, his observations were generally met with statements calculated to show that there were two sides to the questions, and there was a general agreement after the meeting that if the Inspector were a man who would come amongst the fishermen and hear their grievances—listening to them as patiently as Col. Tilton did, and speaking to them in the same kindly, considerate and dignified manner—there would now be a better feeling between those engaged in the smelt industry on the Miramichi and the Department, better regulations governing the fishery, far more respect for the authority of the Department and a more friendly feeling towards the government at Ottawa, who, while they burden the fishermen with taxation to protect industries in the benefits of which they cannot share, add to that burden by the excessive license tax on the nets with which they toil for but small returns at best.

The fishermen, who were present at the meeting, understand, fully that the bag-net license fee—being fixed by Order-in-Council—cannot now be changed. It is, therefore, the duty of those who wish to fish bag-nets to pay it this season. It is a hardship, but by bearing it patiently and awaiting the results of the Deputy Minister's visit, which we shall all know in a few weeks, the fishermen of the Miramichi will maintain their reputation as an intelligent, patient, law-abiding class, and strengthen their claims upon the best consideration not only of the Department, but also the community of which they form a part and which, it is needless to say, is in the fullest sympathy with them in the hardships and drawbacks that have been imposed upon them.

We had hoped to publish, in this week's paper, a full report of the meeting and statements made to the Deputy Minister, but for want of time necessary for its preparation are obliged to defer it until next week.

Canada and Her Neighbor.

A MONTREAL DOCTOR ON THE RELATIONS OF THE TWO COUNTRIES.—A PATRIOTIC ADDRESS WHICH CANADA'S NATIONAL FRIENDS AND ENEMIES MAY ALIKE READ WITH PROFIT.

At the banquet of the District Dental societies of the State of New York, held in Syracuse, when 250 members from all parts of the state attended, including many ladies, several judges and clergymen, Drs. Wilmott, Cuzar, Roberts and Snelgrove, of Toronto, and Dr. Beers, of Montreal, were present. In reply to the strangely worded toast, "Professional Annexation," Dr. Beers spoke as follows:—

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I must confess to a good deal of embarrassment in replying to a toast which is intended to be both professional and political, but I have been specially asked to do so by the chairman, and if I should offend anyone, as I must exactly say what I think, I can only offer to settle on the spot by inviting you, as the boys say, to "Come out in the alley!" I have, neither the presumption nor the vanity to imagine that I am able to do justice to the personal and professional courtesies which Dr. Jonathan has always bestowed upon his Canadian friends, as well as to the magnificent ignorance—sometimes illnature—which Senator Jonathan has recently lavished upon his Canadian foes. But I can assure you that not even the professional liars who supply the New York *Herald* with Canadian news, or the wily politicians who eat forked lightning for breakfast and dynamite for dinner—not even in the insane malice of men who hate Canada, as they hate Cyprus, because it belongs to Britain—not even this can lessen the admiration Canadians have for the many noble and generous traits of character which belong to their American cousins. I am sure I speak, too, for my brethren from loyal Toronto, when I say that we have too often been under deep professional obligations to the kind nature of the cousin we still, from custom, call "brother," not to know, that, however we differ politically, you respect our national convictions as you wish your own respected, and as you choose to hit at us hard, you have enough of English fair play to take a drubbing back, and to allow the possibility of

CANADIANS LOVING AND DEFENDING THE FAME AND GOOD NAME

of the Dominion, quite as much as you love and defend that of your Republic. No one more than loyal Americans would despise the poltroon who carries his patriotism in his pocket—the disloyalty of the political parasite who would make patriotism a house of cards, and dollars the chief end of a people; intriguers who hiss out secession or annexation when they fail to get their political crimes or crotchets enshrined—men whose hunger for notoriety and power is a fever of their existence. I am sure that you could have nothing but contempt for any free people who measure their allegience purely by commercial standards, and who, fearing to face the difficulties which meet every nation, turn peddlers instead of protectors of their national birthright. Just as you had and have your croakers and cowards, we have ours, but, Mr. Chairman, Canada is not for sale! There have been prophets like Goldwin Smith since the days of Elizabeth who have predicted England's decline within their time, but all the colonial greatness of England has been developed since the time of Elizabeth. We have, as you have, bitter partizans in the press and in politics, who delight to foul their own nest, who revel in the rain that destroys the crops, and who sincerely believe they can change the climate if they could change the government. We have a few of those wiseacres of society who assume to possess a monopoly of foresight, and who, like Caius Caligula, think the world would have been better made could they have been consulted. But these people no more represent the convictions of Canadians than O'Donovan Rossa or your fire-eating politicians and papers represent those of true Americans. I have no desire to hurt anybody's feelings here, but I hope I may be allowed to say something to remove the infatuation too prevalent in the States that Canada favors annexation.

WERE WE TO JUDGE YOU AS YOU JUDGE US

by the vaporing of the croakers, what value could we put upon your union, and would we not feel like agreeing with Rossiter Johnson, who, in his "Short History of the War of Secession," just published in Boston, thinks he sees in certain national circumstances the threatening elements of a second civil war? For years before the last civil war you had fire-eaters whose arrogance and vanity knew no bounds, who were advised by the Canadian press to study the elements of discord in the South instead of hankering for new ones in the North. It was just the same when years before that, Georgia and Carolina appealed to arms and defied the general Government. Surely two threatened disruptions and one terrible civil war in the history of a century should be enough. But last Fourth of July I was near enough the "Re-union of the North and South," on the battlefield of Gettysburg, to see the ex-Confederates wearing the starred and barred badge, with the inscription upon it. That was the flag of treason and rebellion in 1861, and it is the flag of treason and rebellion in 1888. I read the protests of General Wagner, General Gobin and the Quartermaster-General of the Grand Army of the Republic against the gush and glorification of rebels because they had been rebels. I heard one officer boast that Southern privateers had destroyed $400,000,000 of your property, and had driven a quarter of a million tons of your shipping to make transfer to the British flag. I heard another gloat over the fact that they had nearly captured Philadelphia. I heard scores declare that they had not been beaten but starved. Reflecting upon all this, and hearing at this very hour the discordant echoes from that quarter, it strikes me that if senators like Mr. Blaine are sincere in their effusive professions of patriotism, they could find a good deal to monopolize their genius down there in Dixie without meddling in the politics or the future of Canada.

CANADA MINDS ITS OWN BUSINESS,

and does not worry itself over yours, though you have coddled and dry-nursed her enemies, and when she was at peace with you, allowed a horde of your citizens to invade her. Frankly, I may say that while I believe Canada has been a fair neighbor, too often she has not found her cousin one? If for once in the Treaty of Washington, remembering Maine, Oregon and San Juan, she did not let your diplomatists get the better of her, she felt that she had given you at least a reasonable *quid pro quo*. During the civil war we allowed your armed troops to cross from Detroit to Niagara on Canadian territory on the Great Western railway, but during the Red River rebellion of 1869, your Government refused leave to one of our vessels to go up the Sault St. Marie canal, and arms and ammunition were shipped at considerable delay. When the St. Albans raiders unknown to us, entered your territory from Canada, your Government was asked for its bill of damages and it was paid. When the Alabama claims bill was presented, it was paid so well that, years after every possible claim was settled, your Government retained a large balance which should have been refunded to Britain! What about the damage done to Canada in Canada by your citizens during the Fenian raids, most of them wearing the uniform of branches of your national troops? Not a cent has been paid. You expected Canada to know that a few quiet and straggling Southerns intended to raid St. Albans; you thought that England should have known that a solitary cruiser intended leaving one of her ports to prey upon your commerce But what a splendid display of reciprocal consistency, that thousands of armed men should openly muster and drill in your chief cities for months; openly occupy your border towns and villages, and attempt to invade us, and your Government comparatively oblivious. In the face of these facts, it is not easy to swallow the statements, or believe in the honesty of public men who talk of the exactions and encroachments, of a people of 6,000,000 upon a people of 60,000,000.

CANADA CANNOT BE COERCED

or forced into union with such examples of political hypocrisy. There was a time, twenty years ago, when we were disconnected provinces; when Canada proper contained only 370,488 square miles, when we had few railways, when stagnation seemed to mark us, when we had no winter outlet of our own to the sea, when our great Northwest was a great unknown. Even then annexation was unpopular. There had not been enough accomplished then by Canadian statesmen to make their rivals envious, and your own statesmen did not dream that we could build a railway to connect the Maritime and the older provinces, or that with a population of only 6,000,000 we should dare to span the continent with another, a work not accomplished by the States until they had 50,000,000. But can you be deceived into the belief that confederated Canada is now "for sale," when since Confederation, twenty years ago, our revenue or consolidated fund has immensely increased; when our shipping and its tonnage has more than doubled—young Canada standing fifth on the list of nations—having more vessels than old France, Spain, Italy or Russia; when the assets of our chartered banks, the value of our imports, the extent of our exports tell a story of our marvelous progress; when, instead of about 2,000 miles of railway in 1867, we have now over 14,000, giving us a greater length of mileage than any other part of the Empire, excepting the United Kingdom and India; when the Canadian Pacific Railway has established a line of steamers between Vancouver and Hong Kong and Japan, and our great Canadian line has become of Imperial importance; when we have developed our inexhaustible fisheries, thanks to your abrogation of the reciprocity treaty, so that we have 75,000 hardy men sailing our vessels and otherwise engaged in the business, and for 1887 we value those fisheries at $20,000,000! Can you wonder that annexation, as a serious subject, has received its doom, and that in spite of the intoxication of senatorial conceit on the one side, and the

CROAKING OF MALCONTENTS AND POLITICAL TRAMPS

on the other, Canada is loyal to the mother country, from whose stout old loins both of us sprang? Confederated Canada, respected Canada, loyal Canada, progressive Canada is a personal and political insult to the sore head parties who opposed confederation, and who would welcome annexation to Turkey or Russia were we neighbors, or rejoice even at annihilation rather than live the agonizing life of seeing their prospects and predictions destroyed. There were millions of your own citizens glad to do their worst to dismember your union; there were thousands who gave their lives to wreck the Republic that their own state interests might be promoted. Yet when

A FEW OBSCURE CRANKS IN CANADA

declare in favor of annexation, you think they speak the sentiment of a sober people who do not feel it necessary to indulge in the spectacular or the rhetorical that you may see and hear the truth. You choose to ignore the treason of many a Southern newspaper to-day as you did twenty-five years ago, and you exalt as gospel the partisans of the Canadian press, who are incapable of telling the truth. Personally and professionally I am sure any dentist who visits you forgets he is not an American, and I am sure we try to make Americans coming to Canada forget they are not Canadians. You have big and hospitable hearts that were intended for hospitality and not for quarrel. Personally and commercially we can find so many points of common agreement that we should overlook the few where we must agree to differ. Politically, I realize I am a foreigner here the moment I cross the line. I am at home when I land at Liverpool, at Glasgow, at Dublin, at Bermuda, New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, New Guinea, Jamaica, Barbadoes or Trindad. Politically, I have a share in, and am proud of, the glorious old flag, which waves over New Zealand, Australia, Gibraltar, Malta, Hong Kong, West Africa, Ceylon, St. Helena, Natal, British Honduras, Dominica, the Bahamas, Grenada, Barbadoes, India. England is an old and apt master in annexation. Since she lost the thirteen colonies here, she has annexed colonies far greater in area and population, of far more value to her than if they were joined to her three kingdoms, while Spain, Portugal, Holland and France have lost theirs, and there is little or nothing left for any other nation to annex. I

NEED NO OTHER POLITICAL PASSPORT

to the rights of a British subject, and the citizen of a great realm, comprising sixty-five territories and islands, than my Canadian birthright. I do not measure my national boundary from the Atlantic to the Pacific, but from the Pacific to the Carribbean sea. Under the reign of Victoria no Canadian need be ashamed to belong to an empire which embraces a fifth of the habitable globe, and to know that his own Dominion forms nearly a half of the whole; an empire five times as large as that which was under Darius; four times the size of that under ancient Rome; sixteen times greater than France; forty times greater than United Germany; three times larger than the United States, Australia alone nearly as big as the States; India nearly a million and a quarter of square miles; Canada 600,000 square miles larger than the States, without Alaska; and 18,000 square miles larger with it! An Empire nearly 9,000,000 of square miles, with a population of 310,000,000. Sharers in such a realm; heirs to such vast and varied privileges, "Canadians are not for sale." Political annexation must then remain a bug-a-boo for disappointed politicians on our side to play with, and a bubble for certain senators on this side to blow to decoy their innocent fanatics at home. But

THERE IS AN ANNEXATION WE FAVOR,

that of brotherly friendship and political good-will. You have 54,000,000 the start of us. Are you, the Goliath, afraid of Canada as a political David? Canada has been a good neighbor. When Lincoln and Garfield died, the Dominion was in mourning. Whenever any of your men-of-war come into our ports, the citizens rejoice and give their men the hospitalities of the cities. There are constant reciprocity treaties being made every day in the year between us at the altar of hymen At many of our banquets the toast of the president follows that to the Queen. At most of our public gatherings your flag entwines ours. From most of our pulpits prayers are offered for your ruler as well as for ours. That is the sort of alliance that we do more than you do to promote. We want, too, fair commercial reciprocity, but we shall not take commercial union for it, or bend our necks or our knees for either. Whatever betides, we can both be loyal to our political convictions, we can both be fair, even to our own national and natural prejudices, and while Canadians may neighborly pray "God bless the Republic," may you not in as friendly a spirit reciprocate with "God Save the Queen."

Union, Not Annexation.

[From the Western British American.]

The political union of the Dominion of Canada and the United States of America would be as distinct a step in the national progress of both peoples as the union of England and Scotland. In that case the combining elements were unequal in area and population, yet the greater has by no means absorbed the lesser, and the two national streams flow peacefully on side by side, each giving and receiving invigorating influences. Annexation is a distasteful word to the Canadian, as it implies that his young, vigorous and expansive nationality is to be absorbed and lost in this already gigantic union; and that Canada would sink to the rank of a state. To unite the Dominion of Canada is no mere annexation. This union has increased by purchase, as in the case of Florida, Louisiana and Alaska; by conquest from Mexico, and by annexation, as in the case of Texas; but Canada is another thing. Here we have a nation of nearly six millions of people, with an organized federal government swaying its sceptre over more territory than all the United States, including Alaska; with seven immense states or provinces also with perfectly organized governments; with ten organized territories, beside many of which our boasted Texas dwindles into insignificance; with a merchant navy exceeding that of the United States, and third among the nations of the world. Never has there been set before this country a question of such magnitude as the annexation—nay, rather, union with Canada. Just think of it! To more than double our area at one bound, when the then United States of North America would rule as one nation from the pole to the tropic, and many millions, more than are in the great Empire State of New York would be added to our population, while the boundless praries of the North-west, far exceeding our arid western belt, would be thrown open to our people to become the greatest food-producing area of the world. The union with Canada would forever dispose of the bug-bear of the "Solid South", at least until the whole area that encircles the Mexican Gulf and Carribean Sea should be absorbed into one federation, which is too remote a contingency to consider. The union with Canada would forever dispose of all the vexatious fishery problems, and all other international complications. The people of this country would take a laudable pride in the northern giant, would pour in of their wealth to develope its inexhaustible riches of field, forest, mine and fishery. Instead of being cut off from intercourse with its natural zone, mutual trade would rush in by every avenue, and both nations would at once experience a revival of life and prosperity. Canada would then stand as free from Old World complications as this country. In case of war between Great Britain and Russia, or France, or any nation in fact, Canada, which would have no part in making the quarrel, would yet be made to play the part of the shuttle-cock in war. United with this nation she will acheive her own grand destiny, come into the union with an equal sovereign right, preserve her local independence by her State governments, and acquire an equal portion of what must soon become the mightiest nation in the world. This is not a change of loyalty to Britain, it is merely the assumption of that sovereign dignity which becomes a nation, ready to emerge from a state of pupilage to that of manly independence. This assumption of rights the mother land would be proud to see her take up as well as her consolidation of those rights with a friendly neighbor. This union would be in the true interests of Great Britain. It would irrevocably forge the bonds of love between Britain and America. It would introduce into American politics an element that would be the surest guarantee of perpetual peace. It would be a distinct step in human progress, when all that is irritating in the relations of the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race would be removed, and America would set the Old World an example of peaceful union that would be like the rainbow set in the heavens, an emblem of perpetual hope and peace to humanity.

Scientific Miscellany.

A NEW FLORA.—The luxuriant vegetation of Krakatoa was totally destroyed by the eruption in 1883, not a living germ being left. Three years later the island was visited by Dr. M. Treub, who now reports having found six species of microscopic algæ, which coated the rock and seemed to have formed the soil on which eleven species of ferns had taken root. A common grass of Java was growing, and there were quite a number of such species of flowering plants as first appear on coral islands. Seeds or fruit of several coral island trees were found on the shore. Krakatoa is ten miles from the Island of Sibesie, containing the nearest terrestrial vegetation, twenty miles from Sumatra, and twenty-one from Java.

INTELLECTUAL INFLUENCE OF THE NOSE.—Aprosexie is the name Dr. Guye, of Amsterdam, chooses for inattentiveness, and he quite singularly finds that the nose is one cause of it. A dull boy became quick to learn after certain tumors had been taken from the nose; and a man who had been troubled with vertigo and buzzing in the ears for twelve years found mental labor easy after a like operation. In a third case, a medical student was similarly relieved. Dr. Guye supposes that these nasal troubles affect the brain by preventing the cerebral lymph from circulating freely.

BOILERS EXPLODED BY GAS.—After prolonged official investigation, the most extensive and complete destruction of steam boilers on record has been attributed to the sudden ignition of coal gas, mixed with air, that had accumulated in the flues. The explosion occurred July 25, 1887, in Upper Silesia, Germany. Twenty-two boilers, each with more than 1000 square feet of heating surface, were instantly blown to pieces, buildings covering half an acre were destroyed, and three men were killed.

WASTE OF ENERGY.—In the ordinary sixteen candle power incandescent lamp, according to Prof. E. Merritt, only from four to six per cent of the energy actually expended is available as light, the remainder being wasted as heat. To lessen this loss is one of the greatest electrical problems now awaiting solution.

FUTURE SCIENCE.—"What would one not give," asks Lubbock, "for a science primer of the next century? for, to paraphase a well-known saying, even the boy at the plough will then know more of science than the wisest of philosophers do now."

DELICATE MEASUREMENT.—The new radip-micrometer of Mr. C. V. Boys—a thermo-electric circuit suspended by a torsion fibre in a magnetic field—shows a temperature change of one ten-millionth of a Centigrade degree.

A MECHANICAL NOVELTY.—The remarkable Mannesmann process of making seamless tubes is described by Mr. F. Siemens as consisting in passing the red-hot bar of solid metal or glass between revolving conoidal rolls. These rolls are so arranged that the varying velocities of revolution with which the different parts of the bar are brought into contact cause the formation of a hollow through the bar's centre. Tubes a foot in diameter, with a shell only a quarter of an inch thick, may be produced in this way, and great strength is claimed for them. Tubes with sealed ends may be made, the hollow centre being a vacuum.

HOMES OF ALL AGES.—An interesting feature of the Paris Exhibition will be a group of forty-nine structures intended to give a history of the human dwelling. The different types of shelters represented will include those of the prehistoric period—under rocks, in caves, on water and on land; and from later times those of early historic civilization, of Aryan civilization, of Roman civilization in the East and in the West, and of rude civilizations disconnected from the general progress of humanity—the Chinese, Japanese, Eskimo, African, Aztec, etc. The interiors, the costumes of the occupants, and the surroundings, will be those of the different epochs studied.

THE ELECTRIC AGE.—Prof. Elisha Gray remarks that electrical science has made a greater advance in the last twenty years than in all the 5000 historic years preceding. More is discovered in one day now than in a thousand years of the middle ages. We find all sorts of work for electricity to do. We make it carry our messages, drive our engine, ring our door bell, and scare the burglar, we take it as a medicine, light our gas with it, see by it, hear from it, talk with it, and now we are beginning to teach it to write.

ONE YEAR CLOCKS.—An important improvement in clocks has been shown the British Association for the advancement of Science by Mr. W. H. Douglass. The new feature is the torsion pendulum, which, with lever and escapement, may be applied to ordinary works, and by its slow rate of vibration makes practicable the conversion of an eight day clock into one requiring winding only once a year.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PROGRESS.—Among recent camera achievements is a portrait copy taken by the light of a Cuban fire-fly in thirty seconds, and a photograph of the aurora borealis. To obtain the latter had been declared an utter impossibility.

Ben S. Collins, Esq. in Luck.

Ben S. Collins, Esq., is a richer man by about $15,000 than he was. Two weeks since, he was about to get aboard his team to start for home when he was approached and asked to buy a ticket in the Louisiana State Lottery, for the drawing to take place on Oct. 9th. Ben was urged so hard to purchase he passed out a dollar and took the chance. On Thursday morning, on looking over a Boston daily giving the result of the drawing, it was seen that ticket No. 46,755 had drawn the capital prize of $300,000, and as he held one-twentieth of the ticket he was thus entitled to $15,000. The ticket was given to the First Nat'l Bank for collection. Mr. Collins received the draft on a New York bank by last night's express.—*Skowhegan* [Me.] *Reporter*, Oct. 25. See advertisement for Drawing on Dec. 18th, when the First Capital Prize is $600,000.

How He Advertised.

A gentleman, living in a small city in the West, had inherited consumption from his father, and the doctor told him he must die. He stopped taking their weakening physic and tried Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. In three months he was strong and well. The gentleman's neighbors knew how sickly he formerly was, and asked him to state in public how he had been cured. He advertised to lecture on a certain evening, in the public hall, and there was a large audience present. This was his lecture: A picture of himself, before, and one after, he tried the remedy, and five empty bottles of Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. He said nothing, but convinced his audience just the same.

It outrivals all—Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy,

Man is often deceived in the age of a woman by her gray hair. Ladies, you can appear young and prevent this grayness by using Hall's Hair Renewer.

President Cleveland's last message to Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The closing session of the fiftieth congress opened to-day. President Cleveland in his message deals first with the relations between employers and employed. He says that the gulf between them is constantly widening. He says that "trusts" and monopolies combine against the citizen, who is struggling in the rear, entrampled under an iron heel, and corporations are becoming the people's masters. In contemplating the relations between the government and the people it is found that the forme exact from the latter millions, which lie dormant in the treasury, and divert it from the legitimate channels of business. The message reviews the inordinate burden of taxation laid upon the people for the benefit of the favored few—a scheme into which the government enters as a partner to the advantage of a few favorites and to the injury of the vast majority of the people—which is certainly not equality before the law. All this fosters selfish greed and stifles patriotism. The communism of combined capital which undermines the justice and the integrity of free institutions is not less dangerous than the communism of depressed poverty which seeks to overthrow by violence. A just and sensible revision of tariff laws should be made and should receive the support of all who love that equality due American citizenship and of those who desire to see the products of American skill in every market in the world coupled with the restoration of American commerce. The necessity for revenue reduction is generally conceded and a plan should be effected for reducing the cost of necessaries and providing free raw material. It is the people's cause and should never be compromised. There is a growing assumption against the government in favor of private claims and waiving of business rules in dealing with such. Contracts with the government are broken, claims against it prosecuted on insufficient evidence, pensions granted unwisely and large sums expended for public buildings, crowding out action on more important matters. Laws are passed providing for inferior courts to suit localities and lay the foundations for the erection of new public buildings. The bill to prevent the spoliation of public lands has been neglected, while many private claims have been allowed. A fuller plan for Indian reform has failed, while doubtful grants to railroads to pass through Indian reservations have multiplied. The need for prisons for United States convicts and a post office at the national capital have been ignored, while scores of less necessary public buildings have been erected. A just revision of our pension laws has been postponed, while hupdreds of private pensions have been passed, which are a source of popular demoralization. Appropriation bills are defaced by provision to meet private ends, and it is asserted bills appropriating money for public internal improvements would fail unless they contained items more for local and private advantage than for public benefit. The increasing tendency to extend the scope of federal legislation into the domain of state jurisdiction should be strongly resisted. Foreign relations have been improved, but the fishery question has not yet been satisfactorily adjusted, but still awaits the action of Congress. Since March 3, 1887, no case of unfriendly or unlawful treatment of fishermen by the Canadian authorities has been reported for which reparation was not promptly rendered by Canada. Referring to the Lord Sackville episode the President calls the offence a most grave one, involving disastrous possibilities, and he considered the prolongation of discussion of the subject to be unwarranted. He declined to further recognize the diplomatic character of the person whose continuance in such functions would destroy that mutual confidence which is essential to the good understanding of the two governments and was inconsistent with the welfare and self respect of the government of the United States. Diplomatic intercourse has been established with Corea and the equipment of consular courts in that country is urged. Commercial relations with Persia are hoped for and the existent state of things in Hayti is deplored and measures have been taken to protect American interests there. Submarine communication with Honolulu is recommended as is also an appropriation to relocate the line between the United States and Mexico. The relations with South American States are touched upon and speedy action on the Venezuela claims urged. Representatives of South and Central American states, Hayti and San Domingo will shortly meet at Washington to discuss the monetary and commercial topics of mutual interest with the United States. The maritime powers will confer in Washington next April to devise uniform rules and measures for the greater security of life and property at sea, from which important results are confidently anticipated. The message also recommends the revision of the naturalization laws, a central bureau for the registration of passports, reduction of the number of consular officers, with the increase of compensation for the others, the arrangement of the centennial celebration of the inaugaration of George Washington and the suspension of further coinage of silver.

Referring to the public lands he proudly reviews the fact that during four years eighty millions of acres have been released from illegal usurpation. The general Indian situation is steadily improving. An early adjustment between the government and railroads that have received land grants is urged, and the president concludes as follows: "The consciousness that I have presented an imperfect statement of the condition of our country and its wants occasions no fear that anything omitted is not known and appreciated by congress, upon whom rests the responsibility of intelligent legislation on behalf of a great nation and a confiding people."

Mothers!

Castoria is recommended by physicians for children teething. It is a purely vegetable preparation, its ingredients are published around each bottle. It is pleasant to the taste and absolutely harmless. It relieves constipation, regulates the bowels quiets pain, cures diarrhœa and wind colic allays feverishness, destroys worms, and prevents convulsions, soothes the child and gives it refreshing and natural sleep. Castoria is the children's panacea—the mothers' friend, 35 doses, 35 cents.

ROYAL
FULL WEIGHT ROYAL BAKING POWDER ABSOLUTELY PURE
ROYAL BAKING POWDER
BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and Wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

Annexation Agitation.

The Boston Daily *Globe* shows that the promotion of Annexation is not confined to this side of the line, but has produced at least one organisation in cultured Boston, a Newcastle man being its Secretary. The *Globe* says:—

Quietly and modestly, with never a pretence of ostentation, a movement has been started in this city whose ultimate object is nothing less than the annexation of the British provinces. To the casual observer such a movement may appear to be audacious in the extreme, but to the men who are behind it, the scheme possesses not a single atom of indiscretion or foolhardiness.

The first definite piece of information concerning this movement was published very recently, and the news therein conveyed was to the effect that a temporary organization had been accomplished, with Nicholas Furlong as chairman and William H. Murray as secretary.

Yesterday afternoon a *Globe* reporter visited Mr. Furlong at his place of business at 460 Tremont street. He was found by the reporter in his workshop which is situated at the rear of his establishment, and although busily engaged, he cheerfully laid aside his work and entered into conversation with a willingness which is seldom seen but always welcome under such circumstances.

Mr. Furlong is a man of medium size, medium age and medium complexion. His face is in many respects a bright one, the effect of which is not lessened by the presence of a pair of English side-whiskers.

"Yes," said he, replying to a question from the *Globe* man, "we want to annex the British provinces. The movement has been under way for several months past, and we feel confident that it will not be long before it will assert itself in some gratifying manner. But we have kept the matter very quiet.

"Why? Because we have felt that it was better to do so until the affair took some definite shape, which it cannot until a permanent organization has been effected.

"And when will that be?" inquired the reporter.

"Perhaps not for some months to come," replied Mr. Furlong, "We are in communication with some of the leading Canadian sympathisers in the movement, and we will wait until we are more thoroughly and definitely en rapport, so to speak."

"What are the means which you propose to use in order to secure the looked for annexation?" queried the *Globe* man.

That question, also, I cannot answer with certainty. But there is one thing regarding which we do not want to be misunderstood. We do not favor violent measures—I wish to state this absolutely and without the slightest qualification. We believe that the annexation of the provinces can be accomplished by peaceable methods, otherwise we would prefer that the matter should never be settled. Furthermore, we believe that such a movement should originate from the masses, and that when the annexation idea shall have grown among them to a sufficient extent, their wishes will be respected by the two countries whose interests are involved.

"The growth of the movement? It has really surpassed our most sanguine expectations. Everybody knows of the sentiment of the people outside of the United States, and in this country the feeling is just as strong. Here in Boston we have yet to meet a single man from the provinces who is not heartily in accord with the annexation idea. There is no need of argument. They see and judge for themselves as to the comparative methods of the two countries, and they all believe that it is simply foolishness to allow the idea to remain dormant. Moreover, we have written to many prominent persons throughout New England, including the editors of several papers and in about every instance the replies have been highly satisfactory."

"Where will the convention be held for effecting the permanent organization?" questioned the reporter.

"In all probability it will be held in Boston," replied Mr. Furlong. "We expect a large attendance of persons from all parts of the country, and we are sure that the meeting will be productive of good results. In the meantime we will continue to work for the good cause in as quiet and effective a manner as